"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers and cooler today; tomorrow fair; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,283. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NO WITHDRAWAL, SCOTT IS ORDERED TO TELL OBREGON

Time Is Not Ripe to Discuss Recall of Troops in Mexico, Washington Contends.

CARRANZA PRESSES PLEA

His Ambassador Unable to Induce Lansing to Debate the Question Officially.

FULL DIRECTIONS TO SCOTT

Chief of Staff and Gen. Funston to Resume Conference with Mexican Officials Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Wilson is unwilling to withdraw the American troops from Mexico until the capture or elimination of Villa and his bandits has been accomplished. For this reason he will not now yield to the desire of the Carranza Government for the American evacuation of Chihuahua.

Supplementary instructions of a more explicit character than those of yesterday were sent to Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott tonight by Secretary Baker. These authorized him to make it plain, but in an amicable way, to General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, that the United States Government does not consider the time ripe for discussion of the withdrawal of the American forces. These instructions were sent after a conference between Secretary Baker and President Wilson at the White House, which was followed by conferences between the Secretary of War, Secretary Lansing, and Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department.

It is understood here that Generals Scott and Funston will have another conference tomorrow with Generals Obregon and Trevino on the basis of the instructions sent tonight. These instructions were not the outcome of any new proposal from the Mexican side of the conference, but were necessary because the message sent by Secretary Baker last night to General Scott did not fully disclose the attitude of the Wilson Administration on certain points. Because General Scott was awaiting this supplementary elucidation of the previous instructions he was unable to hold a conference with General Obregon today.

High Officials Non-Committal.

Secretary Baker and other high officials are still noncommittal regarding the details of the Scott-Obregon conference. It is said that this is because there is no disposition here to embarrass the negotiations through unwise disclosure of details from Washington. However, from authoritative sources certain facts regarding the conferences at Juarez were ascertained tonight When General Scott was first dispatched to San Antonio to confer with General Funston the instructions to the Chief of Staff were to obtain certain necessary information for the use of the War Department and of President Wilson.

After General Scott left there were important developments in the situation. One of them was the acceptance by the Carranza Government of a proposal for a conference between General Obregon and Scott. The mission of General Scott was then enlarged, and he was instructed to go to El Paso with General Funston to confer with General Obregon with a view to obtaining co-operation between the American and de facto Governments in the common object of getting Villa and dispersing his bandits.

In the initial conference at Juarez General Obregon suggested that the American forces be withdrawn from Mexico. Officials here deny that General Obregon presented an ultimatum for that he "demanded" the withdrawal of the troops, but it is learned that he did make it plain that the de facto Government was very anxious to have the troops withdrawn at once. This view was presented not only by General Obregon at Juarez in his conference with Generals Scott and Funston, but also was presented to Secretary Lansing late this afternoon by Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate of the de facto Government, under instructions from General Carranza. The Mexican Government is also pressing this suggestion steadily on the attention of James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the State Department at Mexico City.

General Obregon's Contention.

In suggesting the withdrawal of the American forces, General Obregon is understood to have taken the position that the Villistas had been dispersed; that the de facto Government was sufficiently strong to cope with the situation and to guard foreign interests and protect the border against raids, and that the Mexican people were becoming restless over the continued stay of the American forces in Mexico.

Generals Scott and Funston listened to the suggestions made by General Obregon, and countered with the statement that they had not been sent to Juarez with any authority to discuss the withdrawal of the American forces. On the other hand, General Scott pointed out that he had been sent into the conference under instructions to endeavor to arrange a cordial and amicable plan of co-operation between the military forces of the American and de facto Governments, with the common object of capturing or eliminating Villa and of dispersing his bandit forces.

As General Obregon was intent on suggesting an arrangement for the

Continued on Page 3.

Says Turkish Officer Killed von der Goltz

LONDON, May 1.—Reuter's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows regarding the recent death of the German Field Marshal von der Goltz:

"A person, whose opinion is of some weight, and who has arrived here from Constantinople, declares that Field Marshal von der Goltz was shot by Ali Abdullah, an officer of an Anatolian infantry regiment, on the evening of April 14.

"He fired three times at the Field Marshal, all the bullets taking effect."

The original report concerning von der Goltz was that he died of spotted fever, but there have been vague and indefinite stories since that the German Field Marshal met a violent death at the hands of the Turks.

EXPECT CRITICISM ON IRELAND AND KUT

British Government Leaders Look for Sharp Attacks When Commons Meets.

RECRUITING CRISIS IS NEAR

Feeling So Keen That Government Might Be Overthrown but for Its Coalition Make-up.

LONDON, May 1.—The next few days' session of Parliament, it is expected, will be as interesting as any since the war began. The Government must attempt to pass legislation for recruiting, which probably will take the form of compulsion for all, with an interval for further voluntary enlistment.

The rebellion in Ireland and the impossible task imposed upon Major Gen. Townshend in Mesopotamia are likely to be the subjects of harsh criticism. General Townshend's surrender at Kut-el-Amara is the bitterest blow to British pride since the death of Gordon at Khartum. But the general absorption in Irish affairs has prevented the tragic episode from filling the public mind as it otherwise would.

A majority of the newspapers hold the Government responsible for the Irish outbreak, while the Opposition papers attribute to civilian mismanagement the disaster to the army at Kut-el-Amara. Others contend that the expedition was justified by its work in holding a large Turkish army around Bagdad during the Winter, which otherwise might have participated in an attack on Egypt. They also consider the position of the Turks dangerous because of the possibility of their being caught between the Russians from the north and Persia and Lieut. Gen. Sir George Gorringe's relieving force, which is far from a negligible factor.

In ordinary times either Premier Asquith's withdrawal of the Recruiting bill last week in the face of a hostile House, Augustine Birrell's management of Irish affairs, or the loss of General Townshend's division probably would create an immediate crisis, possibly resulting in a vote of want of confidence in the Government. But the fact that the present Cabinet includes the leaders of three parties and that no alternative which has been suggested commands any strong support will serve, it is expected, to keep the Government going. Mr. Birrell's resignation, however, would cause no surprise.

FOOD "EXTORTIONISTS" DENOUNCED IN BERLIN

Lokal-Anzeiger Says Provision Dealers Create False Idea Abroad of Starvation.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—Eugen Zimmerman, General Director of the Lokal-Anzeiger, publisher today in his paper a strong attack on "extortionists" in provisions. He declares that they are conducting "the dirtiest business ever done," and criticises sharply the incomplete measures of the State's organization.

Herr Zimmerman's article follows a number of similar attacks in the last few days, in which "the unjustified and shocking increased prices of the necessaries of life" were pointed out, as well as "the material damage they do to Germans and the false ideas of starvation and of economic weakness they awake abroad."

RUSSIANS SWEEP ON, DRIVING THE TURKS

Petrograd Bulletin Announces Significant Gains Toward Diarbekr and Bagdad.

PETROGRAD, May 1.—The official bulletin, issued tonight, has this to say of operations in the Caucasus:

In the direction of Diarbekr our Cossacks energetically repulsed the Turks toward the west.

In the direction of Bagdad we repulsed toward the west an important enemy detachment, capturing a portion of its artillery and numerous caissons.

This brief announcement from the Russian capital, when taken in connection with Sunday's bulletin, which stated that a Turkish offensive "near Diarbekr" had been initiated shows that the Czar's forces are sweeping on toward two objectives of their great offensive in Asia Minor.

The force which is now battling toward Diarbekr is probably part of the army that took Bitlis on March 3, and has since been moving westward on the way to the coast. Diarbekr is a strongly fortified place, the metropolis of this region, and capture of it by the Russians would be a severe blow to Turkish hopes. The town lies but seventy-five miles north of the railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad.

The reference to Bagdad in the Petrograd bulletin is likewise significant. It may indicate that the southernmost Russian Army, the one which overran Northern Persia, has forced the pass into Turkish territory, and is moving southward to gain the famous city which Townshend with his British Tigris army nearly reached, only to be compelled to retreat.

DUBLIN REBELS ALL PRISONERS AND CITY QUIET

Country Districts Also Settling Down as Fighters Give Up Unconditionally.

1,000 TAKEN IN CAPITAL

Large Numbers of Them Being Shipped for Safekeeping to English Jails.

DREAR RUIN MARKS REVOLT

Many Bodies Amid Debris of Shelled and Burned Buildings—Irish Troops Angry at Outbreak.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 2.—All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and those in the country districts are doing likewise, according to an official statement issued last evening. This statement says:

All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered, and the city is reported quite safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns.

There were 1,000 prisoners in Dublin yesterday, of whom 489 were sent to England last night.

It is reported from Queenstown that hopes were entertained that arms would be handed in today in the City of Cork.

During the night of April 30-May 1 the rebels in Enniscorthy made an offer to surrender their leaders and their arms, on condition that the rank and file be allowed to return to their homes. They were informed that the onl yterms that could be entertained were unconditional surrender. These terms were accepted by them at 6 o'clock this morning. It was reported later that the rebels were surrendering today to these terms.

A column composed of soldiers and Royal Irish Constabulary captured seven prisoners in the neighborhood of Ferns (County Wexford) today.

Wicklow, Arklow, Dunlavin, Bagenalstown, and New Ross and the Counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick, and Kerry are generally quiet. The whole of Ulstetr is quiet.

Countess's Dramatic Surrender.

DUBLIN, May 1, (via London, May 2.)—The Countess Markievicz, who commanded a force of 120 rebels in the Royal College of Surgeons, surrendered in a dramatic fashion. A white flag was hoisted Saturday morning and a communication sent to the officer commanding the attacking force saying that the rebels would surrender at 11 o'clock.

At the appointed hour the Countess marched out of the college, followed by the rebels, walking in twos. She was dressed entirely in green. She led her men to the British force, saluted the officer in command, kissed her revolver before surrendering it and her cartridge bandolier, and then said, "I am ready!" Her followers were then disarmed and marched under an escort to the castle.

SCENES OF DESOLATION IN WAKE OF REVOLT

Centre of Dublin a Heap of Smoking Ruins—Incidents Following Cessation of Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELFAST, May 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just reached here after having been besieged in Dublin for three days. For a part of this time I and two journalistic colleagues were imprisoned in a house guarded by a sentry in consequence of fighting going on around us.

The end of the revolt came as suddenly and dramatically as its beginning, but obvious though the end must have been even to the rebels themselves, cessation of the main fighting was quite unexpected.

Firing opened as briskly as ever in the morning, and it was evident that the military themselves anticipated the possibility of a lengthy continuance of hostilities from the advice they gave many people to leave the city in view of the growing shortage of food. The announcement of a three hours' armistice later in the day therefore came as a surprise to the general public.

Half-past six was the time fixed for the truce to expire, and its advent was waited with tense anxiety not only in the city, but in all the outlying districts, to which the news had rapidly spread. When the half hour struck and bursts of firing almost immediately broke out in various parts of the city the impression gained ground that the negotiations had failed, and the wildest rumors spread as to what had occurred. It was not known until late at night that this resumption of hostilities was on the part of isolated bands of rebels to whom it had not been possible to convey news of the surrender. The official announcement of it came shortly after 7 o'clock.

Scene of Desolation.

The centre of Dublin is a heap of smoking ruins, a scene of desolation and destruction which cuts deep. When I stood on O'Connell Bridge and saw the gaunt walls of what had been hotels and shops and the tottering masonry of the great Post Office Building it was with feelings of profound sorrow for the country and its capital. Sackville Street was full of women who had come from the slums at the back of Marlborough Street and Tyrone Street. Their object was to get news of the misguided men who had worked this ruin. As we came up the street ambulance men were bringing bodies of rebels out of the ruins of the fallen buildings. Now and again a heartrending scream of grief would tell the despair of some distracted creature whose husband or son had been lured to his death by the emissaries of the Kaiser. Round the Doris Gresham Hotel another crowd was clamoring for any broken meats available.

Suddenly a detachment of troops came from the direction of Rutland Square. A sharp word of command and it extended across the wide street, sweeping before it the straggling mass of humanity. It was an Irish regiment, and one or two hobbledehoys who did not

Continued on Page 2.

Petrograd Paper Welcomes Our New Envoy; Wants Closer Trade Relations With Us

PETROGRAD, May 1.—In welcoming David R. Francis, the new American Ambassador, the Bourse Gazette speaks of the necessity of closer commercial relations between Russia and the United States and the new progressive spirit in Russia, which has overcome former obstacles to a satisfactory understanding between the two countries.

"No traces are left of the former misunderstanding caused by the United States abrogating the commercial treaty," says the paper, "and the new Ambassador will meet no prejudices in the way of a rapprochement. It is only necessary that the impulse for a closer understanding should not meet artificial obstacles, which once so vexatiously overshadowed the relations with America.

"It would be a great mistake to suppose that the increased trade with America is of only a temporary character. To replace German products in Russia by means of home manufactures will take a long time, during which it would naturally be better that the productivity of Russian agriculture should be increased by American agricultural machines than that it should remain at the former low level.

"Our only care should be that the increased American exports should not have an unfavorable effect on our balance of trade. In other words, we should look as quickly as possible for means to increase our hitherto insignificant exports to the United States."

HOUSE VOTES DOWN FREE PHILIPPINES

Rejects, 213 to 165, Senate Independence Amendment, 30 Democrats Aiding.

DEFEATS ALL COMPROMISES

Substitutes Its Own Bill Promising Ultimate Independence—Instructs Its Conferees to Stand Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Administration encountered its sharpest defeat in the House tonight after one of the bitterest fights of the session, when on a number of roll calls and divisions the House consistently by large votes rejected the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill giving the islands complete independence within four years.

This was one of the issues on which Lindley M. Garrison resigned as Secretary of War. He had said that the Clarke amendment marked a cowardly abandonment of the islands, and urged the President to oppose it. At the time the President was expected to use his influence with House leaders for the elimination of the amendment, but at the recent party caucus a letter from the President was read giving his approval to the amendment.

The rejection of the bill as it passed the Senate was effected by the solid Republican vote with the aid of thirty Democrats. The House then, having taken the situation in hand, rejected the entire Senate bill and substituted the House measure, with its vague preamble holding out the hope of ultimate independence of the islands. After that, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the House instructed its conferees to agree to no provision fixing a definite time limit for the evacuation of the islands.

The bill as adopted by the House, aside from this vague preamble, simply provides the islands with a new system of Government in which the natives would have a larger share. This bill follows the lines of the Senate bill as prepared in the Committee on the Philippines. The Clarke amendment, which never won the approval of the Senate Committee, was offered on the floor by Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, President pro tempore of the Senate. The Senate bill in its administrative features came nearer the wishes of the War Department than the House bill, and some of these features may be restored in conference.

Today gave another illustration of the lack of Democratic leadership in the House. Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, the majority leader, apparently did little to stem the anti-Administration revolt tonight. Mr. Kitchin voted with the Administration, but did nothing toward extricating the Democrats from the disagreeable position in which they found themselves. The Administration fight was led by Mr. Garret, Mr. Sabath, and Mr. Jones, and under this divided leadership the bill was defeated on every roll call.

The final rout of the Administration forces, who had fought since 11 o'clock this morning to save the Senate bill and the Clarke amendment, was engineered by Representative John J. Fitzgerald. After the Senate measure had been decisively rejected Mr. Fitzgerald offered a motion instructing the conferees.

Administration Democrats filibustered ineffectually against the Fitzgerald motion. An attempt was made to adjourn the House while the Fitzgerald motion was pending, but this failed because the so-called Tammany Democrats once more joined with the minority.

After defeating the Administration move to adjourn by a majority of more than 50, the House voted 208 to 149 for the "previous question" on the Fitzgerald motion. The alignment was practically the same on all votes. Mr. Fitzgerald's motion instructing the conferees to accept no provision in conference that fixes a definite date for the relinquishment of the islands then was carried. The record vote against the Clarke amendment was 213 to 165.

Mr. Fitzgerald's motion ties the hands of the conferees in advance of the conference between the two bodies. It is possible that no bill will emerge from conference.

Representative Michael Conry of New York, who left a sick bed to vote with the Tammany Democrats against the Philippine bill, collapsed as the final vote was taken near midnight tonight. He was assisted in a half-fainting condition from the stuffy House chamber where he had remained for thirteen hours.

Compromise Plans Rejected.

The rejection of the Clarke amendment was assured on the test vote in "committee of the whole" before the third reading of the bill. The first vote was 193 to 151 against the amendment.

Representative Jones then offered a modification of the Clarke amendment which embodied the principle of fixing a definite date for the relinquishment of the islands. He proposed that they be freed within two to six years instead of two to four years. This provision was defeated 186 to 146. Still another attempt was made by Mr. Jones to name a date for the freedom of the islands when he moved that independence become effective within four to eight years. The House refused to support even this far-removed date by a vote of 193 to 162.

Representative Jones, defeated at every turn, then changed his tactics and offered as a substitute his own bill which passed the House at the last Congress. This provides a more representative form of Government for the islands and contains a preamble promising independence at some indefinite

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AVERT COAL STRIKE BY WAGE INCREASE

Miners Will Receive from Nine to Twelve Millions a Year More Pay.

AGREEMENT IS RATIFIED

Men Are Jubilant While Owners Believe Retail Price Will Advance 40 Cents a Ton.

The Tri-District Committee, representing the United Mine Workers of America in the Pennsylvania anthracite mining districts, yesterday unanimously ratified the agreement as to wages and working hours made by a sub-committee of miners and mine operators at the Union League Club early Sunday morning. The committee met at the Hotel Continental and registered its vote, the result of which, with a copy of the agreement, will be submitted today to the miners in convention at Pottsville, Penn.

This means that a strike of 170,000 coal miners that a few weeks ago seemed unavoidable has been prevented, and as the agreement is to be signed as binding on all parties for four years, it will be a guarantee of peace in the anthracite mining district for that length of time.

But the agreement calls for a wage increase to miners which will increase the operators' pay rolls by from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually, which increase, it was said yesterday, would fall in part, at least, upon the consumers. Various mine operators estimated that the price of coal would rise in consequence as much as 40 cents a ton, and perhaps more.

John P. White, international President of the miners, who was their leading figure in discussions that produced the agreement, said last night that it was "the greatest single advance won by organized labor in this year of victories."

"The money value of the increase," he said, "is at least $10,000,000 a year. More than 110,000 men have their working hours reduced from nine to eight hours and the shorter work day is established for all time in the anthracite field. Other advantages, such as the quicker settlement of disputes and grievances, have been won for all of the 176,000 miners."

The agreement, which is as Mr. White summarized it, is declared effective from April 1, 1916, until April 1, 1920. The wage increases vary from 7½ to 12 per cent., averaging 10 per cent.

URGE MEATLESS DAY IN BRITAIN NOW

Public Also Asked to Forego Alcohol One Day a Week in Interest of Economy.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 2.—The public is urged to refrain from the use of meat every Thursday and to abstain from alcohol every Monday in the interest of economy.

This appeal is made by a committee of twenty-six of London's most prominent citizens, including Government officials, scientists, and writers.

LINCOLN LOSES APPEAL.

Supreme Court Rules Against Spy Resisting Extradition to England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Ignatius Timothy Tribich Lincoln, the confessed spy who has been fighting extradition to England through habeas corpus proceedings, today lost his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, when the court affirmed the order of the United States Court for the Eastern District of New York holding Lincoln in custody pending the action of the Secretary of State upon the British Government's application for his extradition. No contested points of law were involved, and the court gave no reasoned opinion, consenting itself with citing a list of authorities.

The costs were assessed against Lincoln.

Lincoln was arrested in August, 1915, at the request of the British Government. His extradition was asked on the ground that he was wanted in London on charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses.

Previous to his arrest Lincoln had written stories for the newspapers in which he exploited his career as "a German spy." After his arrest he asserted that the charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses were trumped up, and that the British Government really wanted to convict him as a spy and put him to death.

In January Lincoln eluded a deputy United States Marshal and escaped. He was at liberty for several months before he was recaptured.

SWEDEN TO CHECK AIRCRAFT

Will Enact Law to Stop German Reconnoitring Excursions.

LONDON, May 1.—A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen quotes the Dagens Nyheter of Stockholm to the effect that the Swedish Government has decided to introduce a bill prohibiting passage of foreign aircraft over Swedish territorial waters.

It is believed that the measure is designed to check reconnoitring excursions of German aircraft to the north over Swedish waters, which have been of frequent occurrence recently.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

BERLIN SAYS RELATIONS WITH US ARE VIEWED 'WITH LESS APPREHENSION' AS GERARD ENDS VISIT TO KAISER

Four More British Ships Are Sunk; Two by Mines in the Mediterranean

LONDON, May 1.—The British armed yacht Aegusa, Captain T. P. Walker, retired Vice Admiral, and the British mine sweeper Nasturtium, Lieutenant Commander Robin W. Lloyd, have been sunk by mines in the Mediterranean.

The British steamship City of Lucknow, 3,669 tons gross and owned in Glasgow, has been sunk.

The British steamship Hendonhall, from Portland April 7 and Louisburg, C. B., April 11, for Rotterdam, has been sunk, according to a dispatch to Lloyd's. The crew was saved.

The Hendonhall was a vessel of 3,994 tons, was 345 feet long, had a 47-foot beam, and was 19 feet deep. She was built in 1901 and owned by the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company.

PORTLAND, Me., May 1.—The British steamship Hendonhall carried a cargo of 231,000 bushels of wheat consigned to the Belgian Relief Commission from this port on April 7 for Rotterdam. There is no record of the crew, except it is known that one American left the ship here.

War Has Revived Our National Spirit and Shown Need of Unity, Says Wilson

Foreign-Born Will Come With Cheers to Support the Flag, if Conflict Comes, He Tells the Women's Military Camp—And the Republic's Voice Will Thrill the World.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—America reawakened in national spirit through lessons of the war in Europe was the theme of an address by President Wilson today at the opening of the National Service School Military Encampment for Young Women.

In concluding his address to the 300 students enrolled for study and service along military lines, the President voiced a warning that the honor and integrity of the United States could not be tampered with. He prayed that the country might not be drawn into war, but said that if it should be, "in the great voice of national enthusiasm which would be raised all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the New World asserting the standards of justice and liberty."

The President expressed confidence that in time of trouble the great mass of foreign-born citizens of the United States would be loyal.

"The greeting," as the President's speech was described, followed the raising of the flag, in which ceremony Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher and Mrs. George Barnett drew the lanyards as the flag was drawn to the top of the staff from which it will wave from sunrise to sunset for thirty days. The sponsors were the wives of the ranking officers of the army, the navy, and of the marine corps, respectively.

The President spoke as follows:

"It is with unaffected pleasure that I come to greet you as you have assembled for the interesting things you are going to do. I have always felt that there was very much more inspiration in things that were voluntarily done than in things that were done under official direction and by official summons. You have volunteered to come together without official suggestion in order to study some things which, while they are characteristic of the sort of comfort and assistance which women have been accustomed to offer, are, nevertheless, in this instance associated with a very great national conception and duty.

Has Shown America Dangers.

"We, of course, are living in the presence of conditions which we cannot yet assess, because they are unprecedented. The world never witnessed such a war as is now convulsing almost every part of the world except this part, which we particularly love and would seek to safeguard; and the very foundations of the ordinary life of nations have been disturbed, so deeply disturbed that no man can predict what the final settlement will be.

"And if this war has done nothing else, it has at least done this: It has made America aware of dangers which most of us had deemed unreal, and has made us aware that the danger of our own time is nothing less than the unsettlement of the foundations of civilization. Civilization does not rest upon war. It rests upon peace, it rests upon those things which men achieve by co-operation and mutual interest in one another. It does not flourish in the soil of hostility and antagonism, and the world war is a war in the presence of which civilization holds its breath and wonders if it will itself survive.

"As we see these great issues joined, we on this side of the water are done this great service: we are reminded of our spiritual relations not only to this great struggle, but particularly to the great nation of which we constitute parts, and our spiritual relation to the rest of the world is determined by our spiritual relation to America.

"You have come together to be prepared for any unusual duty which America may call upon you to perform, but what has moved you to do this? Your own initiative, your own spirit. But what is the foundation of that duty? What do you conceive America to be?

"When you come to the last searching analysis we do not owe any duty except to those things that we believe in, and the glory of performing our duty toward America is that we believe in America; and we believe in America because I venture to say it with entire respect for other peoples and other Governments—this Government was established with a special purpose such as no other Government ever avowed.

"This Government was established in order that justice and liberty might belong to every man whom our institutions touch. It is only that the justice and liberty should belong to America, but that, so far as America was concerned and her influence involved, they should be extended to mankind everywhere. So the inspiration of serving America is a very profound inspiration.

Awakening of the Nations.

"Have you not thought what might be the outcome of this great struggle, so far as the nations already engaged are concerned? Can you not imagine the great awakening that has come to a country like France, for example; how much more intensely every Frenchman and every German feels the national compulsion than he ever felt it before? How much more he feels himself, not an individual, but a fraction in a great whole? How much more his blood springs to the challenge of patriotic suggestions? He is not fighting for his own life. He is sacrificing his own life, or willing to sacrifice it, in order that a greater life than his might persist, the life of his nation.

"So in America we are getting already the indirect benefit of that suggestion. We are beginning to realize how a nation is a unit and that any individual of it who does not feel the impulse of the whole does not belong to it and does not belong in it.

"We have heard a great deal about divided allegiance in this country, but before we discuss divided allegiance in its political aspect we ought to let our thoughts run back to what were perhaps our divided allegiances in respect to our relations to each other. America had been brought to such a point of diversification of interest, of occupation, of objects sought, that she was in danger of losing the consciousness of her singleness and solidarity.

"There were men pulling at cross purposes in regard to their private interests and their public endeavors in this country long before the war came to remind us that we were a single nation, with a single duty and a single ideal. And the first thing that has happened to us is that we have all been pulled together by a great tug at the heart in respect of our individual interests.

"We have all been reminded with an emphasis, for which I for one thank God, that we are first of all Americans, and only after that at liberty to seek our individual interest. And then those of our fellow citizens who may for a little while have been tempted to think rather of the lands of their origin than of the land of their present allegiance, have been reminded that there is, politically speaking, only one allegiance conceivable, and possible.

Few Hyphenates Here.

"You have heard a great deal about the hyphen. I, for one, have never been deceived. The number of persons of really divided allegiance in this country is very small, and if I had been born in some other country I would, for one, resent the representations which have been made by those who were not the spokesmen of those for whom they pretended to speak in suggesting a divided allegiance.

"I have never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag. Why, they will come with cheers, they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of distemper and dream and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant.

"I believe that a certain spiritual regeneration is going to come out of this thing. We have been thinking too much about our individual selves and too little about the country of which we constitute a part, and one of the services, which you ladies are going to render, is to show how, upon no summons at all, upon the mere offering of the opportunity, women will come together to render those inestimable services which are necessary, if the country should get into any sort of trouble.

"God forbid that we should be drawn into war, but if we should be, America would seem once more to shake herself out of a dream to say, 'Did any man deem that we were asleep? Did any man deem that we had forgotten the traditions of America? Did any man deem that he could tamper with the honor or integrity of the United States?' and in the great voice of national enthusiasm which would be raised, all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the New World asserting the standards of justice and liberty."

The President with Mrs. Wilson, was met at the entrance of the camp by Mrs. Scott and members of the Service School Committee, who escorted the party to the platform between lines of khaki clad young women.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock presented the President. Other guests on the platform included Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Daniels, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. William H. Bolling, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, the Misses Burleson, Mrs. Champ Clark, General George Barnett, Mme. Ekengren, the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, Colonel and Mrs. Reeves Russell, Mrs. John P. Jackson, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Spencer Wood, and Miss Mary Custis Lee. Secretaries Baker and Daniels were in the audience.

The encampment is being held under the auspices of the women's section of the Navy League. Those who attend will be taught first aid to the wounded, bandage making, telegraphy and other war-time arts.

Many New Yorkers Enrolled.

The New Yorkers who have already arrived or are expected in time for tomorrow's opening instruction at 9 o'clock are: Miss Edna D. Andrews, Miss Gertrude Atwell, Miss Marian Baldwin, Miss Ethel Burnett, Miss Nancy E. Barton, Misses Mary and Helen Bangs, Mrs. Richard S. Chisholm, Miss Mary A. Cushman, Miss Ruth L. Carleton, Miss Katherine A. Crane, Miss Genevieve Clendennin, Miss Dorothy Dillon, Miss Anita Emmet, Misses Mercer and Hilda French, Miss Rosamond Gilder, Miss Susan Dows Herter, Miss Mariam M. Kerr, Miss Frances C. Littlefield, Miss Edith Carleton Leavitt, Mrs. Adrian Larkin, Miss Sarah Larkin, Miss Eleanor Lockwood, Miss Carolina L. Murray, Mrs. Henry K. Murphy, Miss Muriel MacGuire, Miss Gertrude L. Murray, Miss Phyllis Bassett Moore, Miss Juliet L. Nourse, Miss Alice R. Peters, Miss Isabel M. Peters, Miss Joan Peters, Miss Louise L. Painters, Miss Elizabeth J. Russell, Miss Clara Richards, Miss Caroline Villard Rogers, Miss Katharine Rounds, Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades, Miss Gertrude L. Scnuyler, Miss Anna Sturgis, Miss Elizabeth Shaw, Miss E. D. Thompson, Miss Dorothy Weir, Miss Cora Weir, Miss Jeanette S. Whitelock, Miss Louise Kautier Witherbee, Miss Violet B. Wilder, and Miss Constance Wickersham.

A second class, which will begin instruction May 15, has already been registered. It will include day pupils going out from town and a large number of campers from Washington and distant points.

FINISH DISCUSSION OF NOTE

Our Ambassador Returning to Capital from Great Headquarters.

ANSWER SOON TO BE SENT

Its Tenor Guarded from Publication, Although Optimistic Comment Is Permitted.

WANT A LASTING SOLUTION

Berlin Writers See Future Danger in a Patched-Up Submarine Agreement.

BERLIN, May 1, 4 P. M., (via London.)—Future German-American relations probably can be looked forward to with less apprehension.

The Associated Press is permitted to make this statement, although dispatches bearing on the nature of the German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare have been stopped by the censorship.

The deliberations at Great Headquarters have been concluded, and Ambassador Gerard will leave this evening for Berlin, arriving here Tuesday afternoon.

The German reply is expected with little delay, but it is considered undesirable that preliminary indications of the nature of the note should be published abroad.

Discussions over the answer to the American note continued Sunday at Great Headquarters without a conclusion being reached at that time, according to advices to the Lokal-Anzeiger.

The newspapers for the most part still refrain from comment. Theodor Wolff in the Tageblatt, Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung, Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung and the Taglische Rundschau, however, give some consideration to the subject.

Does Not Count on Congress.

Herr Bernhard considered the situation still grave and voiced a warning against too great optimism. He declared that the final decision "depends solely" on President Wilson.

"There would be no greater mistake," he says, "than the expectation that the American Congress might reach a different decision than the President. The time for exercising influence on the American people and their representatives is past. It is not doubted now that Congress stands behind President Wilson; the German leaders who have the task of framing the German answer must remember this.

"We could understand any decision, no matter what it is, under the self-understandable condition that it preserves Germany's dignity."

But there must be no half-way measures, says Herr Bernhard, and the decision reached must create a final and enduring status. He argues that if it is impossible to attain with certainty a status that will endure it will be harder to reach a decision, and the question would then be whether advantage for the moment or consideration for the future should govern. He refers to the fact that the offensive has been the guiding spirit of Prussia's and Germany's military operations since the time of Frederick the Great, and concludes:

"And if our statesmen, in reaching a decision in the light of their information on all the conditions involved, believe that they must do so in the face of the uncertainty as to what the purposes of the other party are, they will have to take into consideration the question whether in such cases it is not wiser to take the lead themselves rather than be forced to play to the lead of the other player."

Enemies' Hope of a Rupture.

Herr Wolff's article refers again to the hopes of Germany's enemies of a rupture between the United States and Germany and to the dissenting voice of Gustave Herve, (the French anti-military agitator,) whom he quotes as saying that France's only hope is Germany's thick-headedness. Herr Wolff declares that the war can and will last a long time "unless reason illuminates the darkened minds of those who still do not want peace."

The Taglliche Rundschau still believes that it will not be possible to find a compromise between President Wilson's demand and "the protection of our vital interests, since President Wilson seems to desire a breach, and in fourteen days new cases would follow the Sussex case if that should have been adjusted."

The paper declares that a breach "of the present more than faulty and remarkable diplomatic relations" would give back to Germany her freedom of action and would not necessarily be followed by war, as it understands that two-thirds of the Congressmen advocate peace.

Reply Today or Tomorrow.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, May 2, (via London.)—The Politiken's Berlin cor-

respondent understands that the German reply to the American note will be delivered today or Wednesday.

DERNBURG'S APPEAL FOR SOBER DECISION

Text of His Article in Which He Points the Results of Break With America.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—In his Tageblatt article urging caution upon Germany in the submarine controversy with America, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, ex-Secretary for the Colonies, refers to the significance of the manner in which President Wilson launched his latest note to Germany, alluding to the appearance of the President before Congress in joint session to announce what he had done.

"With the most unusual employment of external means, designed to underscore and emphasize to Germany and the rest of the world the earnestness of his will and the seriousness of the situation," says Dr. Dernburg, "President Wilson launched his Sussex note, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that, at least in the question at hand, namely, the torpedoing of unarmed passenger ships without warning or without the possibility of saving women and children, the whole American nation, and not merely the Eastern press, stands behind the President.

"The present note deals only with warfare against unarmed passenger ships. After the torpedoing of the Lusitania a year ago Germany had given a number of assurances and virtually had recognized the principles of international law as interpreted by the United States. Nevertheless the Arabic, a regular passenger ship, shortly thereafter was torpedoed. This led to further discussion and a renewal of German assurances. Now the United States assumes that the Sussex was torpedoed contrary to the assurances of the German Government, and from a comparison of all the material in the case brought together from all sides one must admit at least the possibility that the American assertion is based on facts. That the Captain of the submarine may have acted in error and not bad faith is shown by the published account of this officer in Germany's explanation to America.

President Wilson's Conclusions.

"From these occurrences, since he neither wishes to nor can question the honorable intentions and good faith of the German Government, President Wilson draws the conclusion that such errors must pile up, since they are rooted in the very nature of the submarine and the psychology of the leaders and crews of this newest arm. Parenthetically, which it must be remarked that the note speak only of the Lusitania, Arabic and Sussex while passing over in silence all uncleared up cases, such as the Persia, and all those cases wherein Americans have come to grief because the Captains ignored warnings and attempted flight, or even attacked the submarine, just as little does the note turn against the standpoint against arming merchantmen taken by the Government in its February memorandum.

"The note closes with the usual assurance of the goodwill of the United States and of the wish to live in peace with Germany. A number of respected and well-meaning professors, mostly of German extraction, have by cable been assured us of the uprightness of this wish of the American Government. While the American press sounds all sorts of alluring notes regarding the unheard-of advantages which Germany could attain for the further prosecution of the war, such as supplying itself with foodstuffs and raw materials, by giving way, from all experiences which Germany has had in this direction it is permissible to place a question mark behind such expressions of opinion."

Time for Action, Not Discussion.

Elsewhere in his article, Dr. Dernburg says:

"It is a waste of time to discuss the tone of the American note, whether or not it is couched in diplomatic language, for which, as is well known, there is no reliable criterion, or to what extent America has a right to ride such a very high moral horse against Germany and lecture it on humanity and good morals. There will be time enough later for all that. What really matters today is to bear in mind that the United States is convinced of the justice if its demand, that it maintains its demand with unusual earnestness and that the explosive state of mind has taken possession of the whole nation, such as perhaps existed just before the Spanish war. The fact that at that time the whole nation acted on faulty premises is evidently a lesson that has not been sufficiently taken to heart.

"It is only too understandable that we are extraordinarily and painfully touched by the demands of President Wilson, just as our sensibilities are wounded by his words. Germany developed the submarine into a war instrument of high value to it. German feeling naturally balks at any limitation in the use of any weapon, especially at a time when Germany must defend itself on all sides against a superior number of enemies. In the Reichstag resolution we ourselves gave up the unlimited submarine war, surely out of consideration for treaty rights and for reasons of humanity.

"And now the German nation and its Government stand before a very heavy decision. Final German victory is one goal toward which we must all strive. All means which our own conscience does not forbid must be employed to achieve it. We must have no other considerations. With an icy coolness, with the utmost deliberation, the responsible leaders of the Empire must make their decision.

Need of a Far Vision.

"But this decision must not be dictated by momentary tactical advantages; rather must it keep in mind the whole situation—the numbers and extent of our land and sea forces, our diplomatic relations to all neutrals. The effect of the entrance of a new and very powerful enemy on our allies, on neutrals, and on our enemies, the status of our supply of foodstuffs and other materials, and the attainment of our great aims—all these the decision must equally take into account. It must be determined what sort of concessions can turn aside the threatening American peril, and in how far our prospects of beating our enemies would be lessened by such concessions. In short, the entire situation must be weighed and the resultant recognizable German interests alone must guide us. We must allow no national sensitiveness or overstrained sense of national honor in any way to influence us. Then if we feel ourselves strong enough to win this victory, which alone is the commandment of the hour for us, even if we make certain concessions, we must and can make them without any sacrifice of self-respect.

"Fall the decision as it may, we must say to ourselves that only a very few of our leading men possibly can be in possession of all this data which have influenced the final decision regarding the answer to America, and we must have confidence in our Kaiser and the military and civil heads of the empire—that, in making their decision, they have left no viewpoint out of consideration which has any bearing on victory and on the welfare of the fatherland.

Must Not Be Too Bold.

"All our enemies acknowledge the superiority of German tactics, which from beginning to end have dictated to our enemies the laws of motion, which have frustrated all our enemies' attempts to manoeuvre us into a defensive corner. In this diplomatic battle, too, we will not suffer another enemy to be forced upon us against our will, nor will we, because of a non-material point of view, allow ourselves to get into conflict with the material and human resources of undoubtedly the richest nation of the white race.

"And we will all see, not a sense of weakness, but of self-confidence, strength, and superior statesmanship in a step through which we avoid the noose which all our enemies for so many months have sought to throw about our necks. For, if there is one thing obvious it is the hopes which our enemies pin on the entry of America into their ranks—how England believes it will get rid of its recruiting worries by a flood of American volunteers and supplement its destroyed tonnage by German ships in American ports; how France, whose sunken heart beat is now to be stimulated by the injection of some thousand Russian soldiers, imported via Vladivostok, is scanning the western horizon with yearning eyes; how our enemies hope and believe that as soon as interest in furnishing goods to Germany has been eliminated it will be possible to browbeat even the neutrals which are friendly to Germany and close their boundaries against Germany water tight; how our enemies are anticipating the joyful moment in which the Entente cash box, whose bottom is already visible, will fill with American gold; how they expect that the ammunition workers at home, who are so badly needed at the front, will soon be released; how they think to shake Germany's hope for victory, break the confidence of Germany's allies, and kindle a new flame of confidence in victory in their own ranks.

Must Find a Modus Vivendi.

"Germany will be strong enough not to do its enemies this favor. On the contrary, it is hoped that while preserving our national dignity an understanding will be reached as to how, without diminishing our power of action, we can maintain relations with America. These negotiations must take place quickly, but even though during the course of the negotiations we should do all in our power to prevent the occurrence of any unwished for and unforseen incidents, and even if these negotiations should still come to naught because of a lack of understanding or owing to bad faith on the other side, hardly anything would have been lost."

Discussing the situation as it stood at the beginning of the week, the Lokal Anzieger said:

"The conferences regarding the American note, according to our information, have not been concluded. It goes without saying that, in view of the extraordinarily far-reaching effects of the decision to be taken, these conferences are being conducted with the earnestness and emphasis which their material importance and the dignity of the empire demand. Under these circumstances the answer to President Wilson's demands should hardly become known until some time in the course of the coming week. There is no use, therefore, in making prophecies at this time regarding the final import of the German answer."

WANTS WILSON SUPPORTED.

But Rio Journal Wishes He Had Spoken for All Humanity.

RIO JANEIRO, May 1.—The Jornal Do Commercio, in an editorial on the German-American situation, says that the entire world has its eyes fixed on Washington, and hopes that, whatever the German reply may be, the North American nation will support President Wilson still more firmly.

"The attitude of the United States," says the paper, "serves as a lesson for all the terrorized neutral Governments. The action of President Wilson would be still finer if he had made his claim not only for Americans but for all humanity. The duty of neutrals is to cooperate to hasten the end of the war and give all support to those who ought to conquer."

PATRIA ARRIVES ARMED.

Gun Mounted After Steamer's Second Escape from Torpedoing.

Captain Dechelles and other officers of the Fabre Line steamer Patria, which arrived yesterday from Palermo and Naples with 1,011 passengers, confirmed the statement cabled early last month from Naples that the Patria narrowly escaped disaster from a torpedo on April 5 in the Mediterranean on the voyage from New York to Naples. The torpedo passed ten feet ahead of the ship. A previous attempt to torpedo the Patria was made early in March, when the steamer was off the coast of Tunis on the way from Naples to New York. There were twenty-six Americans on board the Patria at the time of the first attack and one at the time of the second.

The Patria arrived with a three-inch gun mounted on the stern for protection against submarines. The gun was installed just before the ship left Naples.

5,000,000 TOOK UP LOAN.

Last German Offering Widely Distributed—Children Subscribe.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Reichsbank Rudolf Havenstein, President of the bank, reported that the number of individual subscriptions to the fourth war loan was 5,003,000, as compared with 1,002,000 for the first war loan. The number of subscriptions for sums amounting to less than 2,000 marks (about $500 at normal exchange,) was nearly 5,000,000, as against 900,000 in the case of the first loan.

Pupils of 500 high schools subscribed 47,000,000 marks. In 680 boys' schools the subscriptions reached 17,000,000 marks. Pupils of 311 Berlin schools of the lower grades subscribed 1,000,000 marks.

President Havenstein spoke of the decreasing part played by the loan banks. At the time of payment of the first installment on the first war loan 22 per cent. of the sum due was paid with the aid of the loan banks. These banks financed only 5¼ per cent. of the corresponding payments for the second loan, 6¼ per cent. for the third and 4 4-5 per cent. for the fourth loan.

By the date the first installment of the first loan was due 62½ per cent. of the total had been paid in, instead of the required 30 per cent. The amount paid on the second loan by the corresponding date was 67 per cent. of the total, on the third loan 74 2-5 per cent., and on the fourth loan 76 per cent.

Up to April 27, 8,848,000,000 marks had been paid in on the new loan, of which only 396,000,000 marks was borrowed from loan banks.

PRISON CAMP IS PRAISED.

Russian Investigator, Says Berlin, Refutes Recent Charges.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In reply to Russian complaints in regard to conditions at the prison camp at Havelberg, Prussia, German newspapers publish a statement which they say was made to the commander of the prison camp by Captain von Spaeth, a Dane, who visited the camp with Sister Samsonava of the Russian Red Cross.

After they had been permitted to converse with prisoners, no Germans being present, the Captain said: "I wish to express my thanks for the excellent treatment given to the men in this camp. I have heard of it from all sides."

DESERT PATROLS ROUT FOES

Armored Cars of British Capture Stores Hidden in Egypt.

LONDON, May 1.—An official report given out this afternoon says that conditions are rapidly returning to normal in the northern area of the desert in Western Egypt. Small patrols, usually in armored cars, continue to hunt for and destroy hidden stores, and since the reoccupation of Sollum, on the Mediterranean near the border of Tripoli, more than 250,000 rounds of ammunition have been discovered.

Two sets of German wireless were discovered hidden in the desert. Moghara has been occupied to strengthen the cordon around the troubled district. The British are harassing their foes at Dakhla, and are able to detect every movement of their enemy in the neighborhood of this oasis.

A small hostile detachment is occupying Baharia, refugees from which point report there are prospects of famine and typhus in that region, and that no medicines are on hand.

Greek Prince Going to Berlin.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Prince George of Greece will leave Athens in the next day or two for Berlin by way of Sofia, says a dispatch from the Greek capital to the Overseas News Agency.

DUBLIN REBELS ALL PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

answer the command of the clear voice quickly were admonished by the officer in the richest brogue of County Cork.

When word came that the back of the rebellion had been broken our mentor, Captain Butler, took us on to military headquarters, where we obtained permission to go through the streets in which fighting had taken place. On the way there we passed through many streets where people were peeping out again and venturing forth to mass or Protestant service. Was it all over, we were anxiously asked by many of those who were standing in front of their houses, afraid to venture forth. In one street they were disintegrating a barricade and chests of drawers and kitchen tables were being carried back to cover.

At military headquarters Major Price gave us a pass which cleared the way for us, and we continued our walk past King's Bridge and down the south quays in the direction of the Four Courts. Before we got there we were turned aside by a sentry and sent down Benburg Street, where the first traces of the conflict were met with. A barricade of sand bags at the end of the street was crossed, and then we found three or four motor cars piled up in confusion, while around them children were playing with what looked like several miles of cinema films.

The back of the Four Courts bore grim traces of the conflict. Every window of the library was crammed with piles of books and office furniture, the walls were pitted with bullet holes, and the glass of all the windows was broken. Hanging from one of the windows was a piece of calico, on which was a red cross roughly drawn with a lump of red ochre. Two goats cropped grass in the courtyard quite unconcernedly. A dead horse lay at the corner.

Round the corner into Chancery Lane evidences of the struggle were more apparent. There were great shot holes in the corner of the Four Courts.

Crossing the Liffey over Wine Tavern Bridge, we walked down King Edward Street to Dublin Castle. Here we met a detachment singing in about 200 rebel prisoners of all ages, all sizes, and all conditions of life. Some wore the green uniform of the Sinn Fein, some the uniform of the Irish National Volunteers, but most were in civilian dress. There were three or four boys of 13 or 14, and old men of 60 on. On some of the faces was a defiant scowl of hatred, on some a look of bravado, and on others of hunted fear.

The Daily Express office opposite the Castle entrance was knocked about by shells, but Dame Street was not touched, except at the upper end. At Grafton Street we came across further evidence of destruction. Here some big shops—Knowles's, Woolworth's, and Mansfield's—were knocked about a good deal. The same thing was seen in Stephen's Green. The shops had their fronts destroyed. The Shelbourne had the front entrance barricaded with mattresses, chairs, tables, and other movables. Here we were met by a commanding officer, who turned us away in spite of the authorization Captain Butler showed, as it appears that the hotel was full of guests, interned since Monday last.

Down Nassau Street and Grafton Street again we crossed to College Green and went down Westmoreland Street to O'Connell Bridge. From this point a scene of horror disclosed itself. Lower Sackville Street from the Nelson Pillar to the bridge was destroyed. The Metropole Hotel and office of The Freeman's Journal had disappeared and were now heaps of smouldering ruins. The Post Office had been burnt clean out, nothing being left standing save the bare walls and the front portico. The street in front was littered with telegraph forms, account books, ledgers, dockets, and piles of paper. Right in front of the Post Office lay the body of a horse, evidently dead for some days. Dead bodies were being brought out of the building.

In Henry Street, on the other side of the wide thoroughfare, was the same spectacle of devastation and ruin. The Imperial Hotel was a mere shell. The great building of the Dublin Bread Company had almost entirely disappeared. Across the street, where the buildings had fallen, were heaps of brick and stone. The same destruction extends down Abbey Street.

In the middle of Abbey Street and round Byrden Quay to Beresford Place firemen were busy among the ruins and the last embers of the great conflagrations we had been watching for three consecutive nights.

IRISH TROOPS ANGRY.

Resent Uprising and Think English Soldiers Are Too Lenient.

DUBLIN, Sunday Evening, April 30, (via London, May 1.)—Rebels of the rank and file followed the example of their leaders this morning and confessed the cause of the Irish Republic was lost by laying down their arms at the foot of the Parnell Monument in Sackville Street and surrendering to the British troops. About 450 of them who had fought since Monday in this central area marched out from their strongholds under the white flag and gave themselves up.

Soon afterward a rebel Lieutenant, wearing a heather green uniform and carrying a white flag, came in with a guard of ten men from the adjoining County of Meath to learn the truth about rumors of a general surrender. The party marched off to the castle and learned from J. H. Pearce, who was named Provisional President of the Irish Republic, that the movement had collapsed, and was advised to resist no longer. The Lieutenant and his escort then started out to parley with the outlaws in the country districts in an effort to induce them to lay down their arms.

General Maxwell, the British commander, announced tonight that The O'Rahilly was among the prisoners. He also stated reports from the country districts showed that everywhere quiet was being restored, and that the rebels were coming in by groups to surrender, especially at Ashbourne and Enniscorthy.

Reports from the provincial districts show that the greatest disturbance outside the city occurred in County Meath, where armed rebels in parties were still terrorizing the countryside yesterday. In other districts there were disorders. At one place north of Dublin a small detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, commanded by an Inspector, was surrounded by rebels and disarmed. It is not known whether the rebels held the policemen prisoners, but it is assumed they did. The authorities there wired to Dublin for reinforcements, which were dispatched in armed automobiles. Over the rest of the county all was quiet except at Enniscorthy and Wexford.

Many of the prisoners were captured red-handed with weapons. Hundreds of others are being detained on suspicion of complicity in the outbreak. One man was caught in a chimney from which he had been sniping for four days and nights. He held a position of trust in the office of a steamship company.

The fate of the prisoners is now in the hands of the Government, which possesses very wide powers under martial law. Snipers who remain recalcitrant in all probability will be dealt with very severely.

The casualties up to the present are said to be very numerous, although the troops have not suffered as heavily as might have been expected from the nature of the fighting. Their work of clearing houses from cellar to roof is very risky, but they go in without hesitation. The rebels suffered severely, and hundreds of peaceful citizens were killed or wounded by them.

The Dublin soldiers and the Irish regiments in the garrisons of Dublin, who bore the brunt of the first day's outbreak, expressed great indignation over the uprising, occurring, as it did, at a time when the British Empire was fighting a great war. Some expressed regret that English regiments had been brought over to suppress the disturbances, as they thought the English soldiers were inclined to treat the rebels too leniently. This feeling seems to be shared by most of the people of Dublin.

In the Wrecked Sections.

A correspondent of The Associated Press visited the entire area of the disturbance today. The desolation and destruction showed how severe was the fighting while it lasted. Any effort to describe the ruined centre of the disturbance can give only a general idea of the havoc, which, however, looks more extensive than it actually is, owing to the amount of debris.

Passing down from headquarters near the entrance to Phoenix Park on North Circular Road to the Four Courts district, one found that every window of the Law Courts had been shattered. The rebels had held the building in force for a week. Valuable law reference books and furniture were utilized to barricade windows, and through the interstices between the bulky volumes the rebels sniped without cessation, day and night, and were fired on in turn until they were compelled to evacuate the premises.

Houses all around were dented with bullet marks. Some of them were barricaded with thick oaken planks which were marked with bullet holes. Over Wine Tavern Bridge there were similar scenes.

This morning the streets were full of curious persons, who were glad to have the opportunity to be about after their long confinement, during which they were deprived of food until the authorities made provision for them. The supplies thus brought in were ample.

Down Corkhill and King Edward Streets strong guards of troops are still in evidence, and every passerby is challenged.

The City Hall had been occupied for several days by the rebels, and even at this time snipers in houses in the vicinity were shooting at intervals.

As the correspondent approached the castle a party of more than 100 captured members of the Sinn Fein marched by under escort toward Richmond Jail, where more than 700 are now held. Many of the men were in green uniforms. One wore the uniform of the Irish Volunteers and others were in civilian clothes. Numbers of them were wounded and suffering, but most of them held up their heads defiantly.

Stephen's Green, where the rebels intrenched themselves as soon as the movement was begun on Monday, was almost deserted. Around Trinity College and the old Irish Parliament quiet reigned. The officers' training corps, quartered in the college, had done much to suppress the uprising.

Where the Damage Is Heaviest.

Great damage was done in Sackville Street and adjacent thoroughfares, such as Middle Abbey, Abbey Mary, and Henry Streets. Only a few girders and window frames of some houses remain. Along the east side of Sackville Street, from Henry Street to O'Connell Bridge, the buildings are battered beyond recognition. The Post Office is merely a smoldering framework. The stone Young Men's Christian Association Building, on the same side of the street, was perforated by eight shells, the Catholic Club by two, and the Blind Institution by two.

Bodies of slain rebels were being carried away in groups by soldiers, many of them having been shot several times. The carcasses of two horses lay in the centre of the street.

When the authorities gave orders that the people were to be allowed to enter the streets today some of the poor began looting. This was stopped at 2 o'clock, when the troops cleared the streets again and arrested every one who did not move promptly.

In the debris was found a printed proclamation issued in the name of the President of the Provisional Government, the text of which follows:

"The Provisional Government to the Citizens of Dublin: The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic salutes the citizens of Dublin on the momentous occasion of the proclamation of a foreign and independent Irish State, now in course of being established by Irishmen in arms. Republican forces now hold the lines taken up at 12 noon Easter Monday, and nowhere, despite the fierce and almost continuous attacks of British troops, have the lines been broken through."

REVOLT FROM DAY TO DAY.

Story of Its Progress in Dublin from Start to Collapse.

DUBLIN, May 1.—A return to normal conditions is being accomplished gradually in Dublin, and it is now possible to give the first complete account of the happenings of the last week. Hitherto news of the Dublin uprising has reached the outside world in fragmentary form, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, the censorship, and the frequent conflict of statement, but the collapse of the rebellion has removed these conditions in great part, and the story of the uprising, from the time it began last Monday, may now be given in proper sequence, in the light of information obtained from authoritative sources.

When the irreconcilable opponents of British rule in Ireland proclaimed the republic their move was looked on generally as a mere display of fanaticism. It was soon found, however, that it was no mere demonstration, but an outbreak which had behind it a fair organization and sufficient force to strangle the life of the capital and compel the authorities to send for military assistance from England. At no time, however, did the military or civil authorities consider the rebellion a menace to the Government, nor did they have any fears as to their ability to cope with it quickly as soon as its extent became apparent. What occurred was as follows:

MONDAY—The first move was a dash by members of the Sinn Fein into the General Post Office. Many of these men were in the uniform of the Irish Volunteers, a body formed at the time men of Ulster organized against granting home rule to Ireland, the object being to resist any attempt by Ulster to oppose the home rule law. The party worked quietly, compelling all officials to quit their posts while they cut telegraphic communication with the rest of Ireland and with England.

The rebels posted sentinels, fully armed, at the doors and windows, and prevented any soldiers or policemen from entering the building.

Soon afterward firing opened in the neighboring streets, for the rebels immediately shot down any man in khaki. Several officers and men of the regular army thus fell victims in the first few minutes of the revolt.

The authorities, unprepared at first to deal with the uprising, ordered the police and soldiers to retire at once to their quarters, none of them being armed. In the meantime the rebels, according to their prearranged plan, seized other points in the city. They established themselves at the City Hall, Liberty Hall, and Stephen's Green, and also occupied many houses in Sackville Street and the side streets leading to it. Their sentries patroled blocks in the centre of the city and sharpshooters took up positions on the roofs and at the windows of houses. An attempt was made to seize Dublin Castle, but the little guard of Royal Irish constabulary and soldiers prevented the rebels from getting beyond the gate, at which they killed the policeman on duty.

The authorities were powerless, with the forces at their disposal, to dislodge or attempt to combat the rebels who, however, made a great mistake, which eventually cost them dear. They either forgot to seize the telephone exchange or did not think it worth their attention. Thus the authorities were able to send a call to the military officers at Camp Curragh, some thirty miles away. From this point a considerable body of troops was immediately dispatched to the capital.

TUESDAY.—The situation in the morning was virtually unchanged, except that the rebels apparently had increased in numbers and spread in small parties about the city. Sniping was fairly prevalent in all quarters of Dublin throughout the day, and numbers of casualties occurred among soldiers, rebels, and civilians, the last suffering more than the two fighting bodies because they failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation.

No effort was undertaken on this day to turn the rebels out of their strongholds, as the force of military on hand was still insufficient for the purpose. The military in London had been communicated with, and within a short time a large body of troops was on the way to cope with the rebellion. On Tuesday evening citizens of the city were still strolling along the walks of the Sackville Street centre.

The Authorities Get Busy.

WEDNESDAY: On the morning of this day the authorities formed a plan to deal with the situation and began making dispositions for drawing a large cordon of men around the city and other smaller cordons around the three principal areas occupied by the rebels—at Sackville Street, Stephen's Green, and Four Courts. These movements of troops led to much fighting and bloodshed. Sniping became general throughout the city. The rebels were supplied with ample ammunition and used it so freely that it was dangerous to walk even a few steps in the open or to sit at a window.

By Wednesday evening the two parties of combatants and the areas they occupied were more or less accurately defined. The Sinn Feiners would not allow any one to pass without the written authority of their chiefs, and the military, on their side, proclaimed martial law and restricted the movement of civilians to the streets in which they resided, while all were forbidden to go out of their homes after dark or before dawn.

Soldiers on duty at the end of streets were compelled to remain under shelter from rebel bullets which came from every quarter and angle. During the course of the day a gunboat came up the River Liffey, fired several shells into Liberty Hall, which was occupied by a number of rebel officers, and soon demolished it. The cordons of troops gradually grew tighter around the rebel forts and the firing became faster and more furious.

THURSDAY.—By this time the city was under a veritable hail of bullets, and the small-shot fusillade became a continuous roar. The Associated Press correspondent, with several other newspapermen, passed the Custom House quay by the north and thence over the circular road, with bullets striking the walls and the ground all around. The rebels in some force had taken a position in a flour mill on the south side, from which fire was directed at troops on the north side until the authorities decided to use artillery to dislodge them. A dozen shells did the work, and the rebels retired to a disused distillery building, whence they were still able to give much trouble.

Later in the day a naval gun and field artillery turned their attention to this point. From the top of the distillery tower floated a green rebel flag. The bombardment was spectacular. Only forty-eight shells were fired, and every one hit the distillery, but the flagstaff was not shot away, and it hung over the side of the building even after the rebels had concluded that the time was ripe to evacuate the structure.

Meanwhile fighting was becoming hotter in the Sackville Street area.

Shells Set Fire to Houses.

FRIDAY.—The sniping by rebel sharpshooters had become so prevalent by Friday that the artillery officer in charge decided to shell the Post Office and houses in its neighborhood. Eight shells had been fired into the Young Men's Christian Association Building, two into the Catholic Club, and two into the Post Office, when a cessation of the cannonade was ordered by a superior officer, as some houses had caught fire and it was feared the entire city might be placed in peril. Additional fresh troops had arrived, and the cordons were further tightened, although this was accompanied by much fighting of a particularly dangerous type, every spot in the streets being in the danger zone.

The rebels started fires in several places in the hope, it was reported, of the flames reaching the Castle. On Friday night the sky for miles around was illuminated and flames shot up from points. The green rebel flag that flew over the Post Office was sharply outlined by the glow. Rebels were seen walking on the roof, from which flames later increased in intensity the already brilliant light enveloping that part of the city. It was afterward discovered that the rebels had sprinkled petroleum over the building and set fire to it before evacuating it and retiring to the Coliseum, where they again put up a stout fight.

SATURDAY—Early on this morning the announcement was made that the leaders of the revolt had requested that they be allowed to surrender unconditionally as their commander in chief, J. H. Pearce, had been wounded in the leg, and it was reported that James Connolly, commander of the rebel troops, had received a severe wound. How many of the rebels surrendered to the military with their leaders was not learned on this day, but their action brought about an immediate diminution of sniping and the city became comparatively quiet. Only two areas remained in possession of the rebels at night, and it was clearly seen that the military were forcing them into an ever-narrowing circle which would eventually bring about their capitulation.

Isolated parties of snipers still continued to pot at the troops, being evidently unaware of the capture of their leaders, during which time it was possible to walk in the streets without running an excessive risk from stray bullets. The Associated Press representative made two long tours through the city in order to obtain an idea of the sentiments of the population regarding the rebellion, which to all intents and purposes had by this time been suppressed. Some men, chiefly of the transport workers' class, were sullen, evidently having expected greater results from the movement which had been in preparation for a long time. Most of the population, however, expressed indignation at the outbreak which they considered the work of fanatics and as never having had a chance of permanent success.

SUNDAY—The final collapse of the rebellion came on this day, the expected happening and the main body of the rebels in Dublin surrendering during the course of the day, beginning in the morning when those who had been established in the College of Surgeons gave themselves up, one of the prisoners here being the Countess Markievicz, said to be one of the leading spirits of the revolt.

In a proclamation issued by J. H. Pearce, as "Provisional President," the surrender of all the rebels was advised, as the members of the Provisional Government had agreed to unconditional surrender "in order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered." Outside of Dublin, however, fighting continued at some points, but messages were sent from the leaders in Dublin carrying the news that the moment had collapsed and ordering the various rebel bodies to surrender.

MONDAY.—Today came the news that all the rebel leaders had surrendered and that the total number of prisoners taken in the previous in Dublin had reached 1,000. The transportation of captured rebels to England was in full swing and it became known that nearly 500 of them had been sent across the Channel. There was further submission of bodies outside the city, notably of the Enniscorthy rebels, who had been holding out persistently, but who were announced to have unconditionally surrendered.

Reverting to the beginning of the outbreak, it is known that the authorities, although fully recognizing its seriousness, were certain from the first moment that the rebels would be suppressed in a reasonably short time after the first surprise. Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, expressing confidence from the start. The greatest sufferers from the disturbances were the hundreds of thousands of peaceable citizens, men, women, and children, who were compelled to remain indoors and were unable to obtain sufficient food, although there were ample stores in the city. The authorities early began organizing relief for the people, and on Friday and Saturday women and children were escorted in groups to provision depots, where large supplies were handed out.

By Saturday night Dublin had resumed almost its normal aspect, except for a number of smouldering fires. The stores had not yet opened, but the streets were illuminated, and in view of the events of the week that had passed it was interesting to re-read the motto of the city on each lamp, which in Latin says: "When citizens are obedient peace reigns in the city."

FRENCH VIEW OF REVOLT.

Part of German Attempt to Distract Attention from American Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1.—Comment on the Irish rebellion is characterized by the same caution with which the French newspapers have treated allied or neutral subjects since the beginning of the war. Without attaching undue importance to the outbreak—whose chief significance is considered as a part, with the Zeppelins and Lowestoft raid, of the general attempt to distract home attention from the American crisis—there is traceable a note of surprise that the British authorities gave the Sinn Feiners so much rope.

The French are inclined to think the revolt also was fomented by the anti-British element in the United States as a counterblast to President Wilson's note, but are confident it will not influence the general situation.

The consensus of opinion is that it is a regrettable incident, only dangerous in the unlikely event of its harming Anglo-American relations; that it is not serious as compared with the military operations, but is symptomatic of the divided counsels and laxity of control which already have interfered with the British prosecution of the war.

BLAMES REVOLT ON CARSON.

Home Rule Organ in This City Also Excoriates British Toryism.

It is Sir Edward Carson who must bear the lion's share of the blame for the Irish revolt which ended Sunday with the proclamation of the short-lived republic's President, J. H. Pearce, according to the opinions of J. C. Walsh, editor of Ireland, the New York weekly paper which is regarded as the mouthpiece in this country of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

In editorials which are to appear in Ireland on Thursday, Mr. Walsh in dealing with the various phases of the "revolution" says that Sir Edward Carson is "guiltier than Casement, for he showed Casement the way." Next to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Walsh believes that British Toryism should be blamed, for "it played with fire, toyed with rebellion" in allowing the activities of the Ulster leader to go on unchecked.

The editor of Ireland declares that there is nothing to do now but to call on John Redmond again to settle the difficulties between England and the rebels, but he does not think that the cause of Home Rule has been much affected, even by the bloodshed, for he asserts that Great Britain has too much at stake to allow the Irish question to slip back into the former critical state.

Under the heading beginning with Carson," after mentioning Premier Asquith's promised investigation, Mr. Walsh takes up Sir Edward's responsibility in part as follows:

"The time for that has to be noted when Mr. Asquith's searching investigation comes to be made dates from the time Sir Edward Carson began inciting Northeast Ulster to armed rebellion. There were two phases of his campaign. One was a defiance of the Imperial Parliament and the British power. The other was the actual prosecution of civil war against the Catholics of Belfast.

"This latter was not an affair of fire and sword, of rifle and machine gun; it was an affair of steel, the billets with whose aid the Catholic workmen in Belfast shipyards were ejected, battered and maimed, from the places where they had gained the daily bread for their families.

"The men who committed these assaults went unpunished. The law made no attempt to vindicate its majesty. And after working hours, and on holidays, the men who perpetrated the outrages were organized into a military body, under military leaders, openly challenging the authority of Great Britain, and being in no way interfered with. Sir Edward Carson became their spokesman and counselor. He defied the authorities. He invoked the aid of the Kaiser in case of need. He brought arms from Germany. He locked the police in their barracks. He defied the navy, and the navy failed to interpose any effective barrier to his law-defying enterprises. He destroyed the morale of the officers of the British Army. He brought about a mutiny among the officers on the principal centre of British armed power in Ireland, the camp at the Curragh. He was not interfered with. On the contrary, he was made a hero in London."

But Sir Edward Carson is not entirely alone in the matter, in the view of Ireland. Mr. Walsh goes on to speak of the English accomplices of Sir Edward. He says:

"British Toryism played with fire, toyed with rebellion. The very papers which now demand the overthrow of Ministers for not dealing with rebellion in its incipient stages then threatened the same Ministers with destruction if they dared interfere with Carson or put an end to his open and defiant treason. He was aided and abetted in every officers' mess. He and his volunteers convinced people by their defiance, based on military preparation, that they alone were in earnest. But Carson, with all his cleverness, had started a fire whose bounds he could not control, whose flames he could not extinguish. He showed what his volunteers could do, and the young men of the rest of Ireland were apt pupils who turned with eagerness to the lesson he had taught them."

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NO WITHDRAWAL, SCOTT TO OBREGON

Continued from Page 1.

withdrawal of the American forces, there was no other course for General Scott than to telegraph the facts to Washington for further instructions. His message was received at the War Department at 4:50 o'clock Sunday morning. It was a long telegraphic report in cipher code. Secretary Baker had it decoded and at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon took the message to the White House, where its contents were laid before President Wilson.

President Wilson told Secretary Baker the character of response to be telegraphed to General Scott. Last night the President's answer, informing General Scott that this Government was not ready to withdraw the troops at this time was sent to General Scott. This morning Secretary Baker received a second cipher message from General Scott. This message concerned no new development but related wholly to the instructions that were sent by Secretary Baker last night. In today's message General Scott asked for a clearer and more comprehensive statement of the position of the United States Government.

Arredondo Presses Request.

Señor Arredondo called on Secretary Lansing today to press again the view of the de facto Government that the American forces should be removed as soon as possible. Secretary Lansing declined to take up the withdrawal officially with Señor Arredondo, but did informally discuss the situation, making it plain that the State Department would not be ready formally to discuss the question until after the Scott-Obregon conference was concluded. If the de facto Government makes a formal demand for withdrawal the United States will respond that it is not ready to recall our forces and will state its reasons.

In some quarters in touch with Mexican developments it was said that the President was handling the situation personally, and had no question for decision to lay before his Cabinet tomorrow. The flat statements of all Administration officials that there had been no change of policy bore out this idea.

Secretary Lansing today received telegraphic advices from the State Department's agent at Vera Cruz confirming the report that the capital of the State of Vera Cruz had been removed from Vera Cruz to Orizaba. Orizaba is inland. Why Vera Cruz was being abandoned as the capital of that State was not explained. One theory was that, in the event of a break over the question of the removal of the American troops from Mexico, the Carranza Government prefers to have the capital of Vera Cruz State far enough inland to be beyond the guns of American warships.

State Department advices today said arrangements had been made to transport American refugees at Manzanillo to the United States. The steamer Newport will leave Manzanillo May 4, probably for San Diego, Cal. A score or more of Americans have been awaiting transportation from Manzanillo.

Reports from Piedras Negras said a new issue of Mexican currency would go into circulation at that point today, and that all Mexican Government employes would receive their pay for April in the new currency. Telegraphic reports from Monterey said that the newspapers there, by friendly publications, had contributed to the good feeling existing toward Americans.

Dispatches from Guaymas indicated that operations against the Yaquis were being continued, and that the Indians had been driven out of the mountains. Consular reports from Topolobampo, Mazatlan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Mexico City said conditions at those points were quiet.

CONFERENCE EXPECTED TODAY

Mexicans at Border Gloomy Over Washington News.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 1.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, American Chief of Staff, and General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of Mexico, will hold their next conference regarding the American punitive expedition in the United States Immigration Service office at the American end of the international bridge probably tomorrow. This was announced by General Scott and his associate, General Funston, tonight when they met newspaper men in their private car.

General Funston said that they had no news from Washington today except a long code message received early in the morning. He declared his statement earlier in the day that there would be only one more conference, and that a brief one, had been made as a joke, and added that he would be forced to quit joking, as all of his jokes seemed to be accepted as facts. He admitted, however, that he saw no reason for prolonging the conference.

Both General Scott and General Funston did the interviewing at the newspaper conference. They were particularly interested in the stories the returning correspondents from the front had to tell regarding conditions at Namiquipa and along the communication line. General Scott asked about details at the front. He wanted to know how General Pershing's health and spirits were, how much stock had been lost, how the feed was for horses and rations for men. Both Generals asked about the disposal of the troops, and especially about the spirit of the men and news of Villa.

Troops Oppose Recall.

One correspondent told General Scott that the spirit of the army in Mexico would be broken if the men were expected to return across the border. His only answer was a suggestion that this fact be sent to the different newspapers represented by the men present. When asked, in confidence, by the entire group of men for an insight into the situation as it exists tonight, with the understanding that such a statement was not to be used but to be solely for the guidance of the correspondents, both of the Generals thought for five minutes.

"I will pass the buck to Mr. Superior Officer," said General Funston, waving his hand toward General Scott.

"And I will pass the buck back to you, General," General Scott said.

The point was lost in the laugh that followed, and no statement of the situation was forthcoming.

Both General Scott and General Funston insisted that they had not been advised of the statement from the War Department which was carried in the press reports this afternoon that the immediate withdrawal of troops would not be the basis for any agreement between the American and Mexican Generals. They made a special request at the close of the conference that they be kept informed as to everything which came from Washington tonight over the wires.

Information from Washington that Secretary Baker had instructed General Scott and General Funston to make it plain to General Obregon that any agreement reached at their conference here must not be based on any plan for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was received with misgivings in Juarez tonight.

General Obregon Reticent.

General Obregon refused to comment, saying he would await developments at the next conference. Among other Mexican officials gloom was openly expressed. It was pointed out that General Obregon had come to the border confident he could persuade Generals Scott and Funston that the American expeditionary forces should be withdrawn at once. Secretary Baker's instructions to the American conferees were regarded as completely blocking the hopes of the Mexican Minister of War.

Speculation in El Paso tonight dealt with the reply that General Obregon would make to the proposals of Generals Scott and Funston. In some quarters it was declared that the only course he could take would be to accept the plan of the United States Government to cooperate in the complete dispersal of the Villista bands still operating in Southern and Western Chihuahua and in Durango.

It was argued that the de facto Government could not afford any break with the United States, whose recognition had given it stability. Any open disagreement must result in intervention. It was asserted, and it was further declared that any share in the rehabilitation of the Mexican Republic would scarcely be given those persons responsible for such an occurrence.

The American plan for co-operation would not entail any particular hardships on the de facto Government, it was contended, because the zone of American occupation could be limited to the extreme northern part of Mexico and withdrawal could be reached at a period not far distant.

There was a marked disposition to attach some significance to the fact that Secretary Baker's instructions to Generals Scott and Funston referred only to the Washington Government's intention not to agree to an "immediate" withdrawal. This did not indicate, it was asserted, any objection to withdrawal after a reasonable period.

Mexican officials said today that they were anxious to have the conference expedited. They asserted that every additional day of uncertainty regarding the disposition of the American columns increased the danger of outbreaks south of the border.

Honor for Ord Proposed.

A medal of honor, the first of the Mexican campaign, has been recommended for Lieutenant James Ord, Sixth Infantry, by Major Frank Tompkins, commanding the forces which participated in the Parral riots. Lieutenant Ord was with Major Tompkins as an interpreter when the Parral trouble occurred and he was wounded in the lobe of the right ear.

His act of valor for which Major Tompkins recommended the honor medal was performed when the American troops were fired on. Lieutenant Ord left Major Tompkins's main command, rode back under fire and rescued one of the Thirteenth Cavalry men, who was participating in the rear engagement and had been hit by a bullet and had fallen from his saddle. The Lieutenant was wounded when making the rescue.

The news of Mayor Tompkins's recommendation was received by his wife at Fort Bliss today. Lieutenant Ord is a relative of the late General Geronimo Trevino, of Monterey, and a distant relative of General Jacinto Trevino, the present Carranza commander of the army of the northeast.

Confirmation of reports of the destruction of Colonia Chuicupa, a Mormon mountain colony twenty-five miles from Cumbre, Chihuahua, was received here today by Bishop P. H. Hurst. The fact of the raid has been reported to General Scott, and is to be brought up at the conference Tuesday, it is said tonight.

Additional details of the raid on Magistral and Inde, where the National Mines and Smelters Company has properties, were received over the Mexican Central wire today by W. S. Stuler, General Manager of the company. His native foreman stated that two of the Mexican mine foremen at Magistral had been hanged by bandits to make them reveal where the company's arms were kept, and all of the arms and ammunition in the camp were seized. The order for the confiscation of arms came from General Murguia, the Carranza commander. Troops were sent to Magistral on April 26, and the formal demand was followed by a search of all the offices and homes. The message stated that bandits had attacked and looted Sardinias ranch, and then retired with their loot to the Nieves ranch of General Thomas Urbina near Parral.

A protest was filed today with Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate at Washington, against the further use of an interpreter named Ames in the international conference, because of his alleged connection with certain interests on the border believed to be opposed to the de facto Government. The protest was filed by Andres Garcia, Carranza Consul here, for presentation to the American State Department.

GEN. PERSHING READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

In Touch With Both Border Situation and Advance Column—Where His Troops Are.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NAMIQUIPA, Chihuahua, May 1, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Brig. Gen. Pershing, commander of the expeditionary troops, is anticipating every possible future development. All reports of the advanced cavalry columns and of those reaching here from the border are studied thoroughly in an attempt to obtain a proper perspective.

The scattered bands of Villa followers are getting no rest. Columns of cavalry are riding mercilessly on their trails. These fugitives, now in groups of two or three, and now singly, are making their way far into the wilderness of the mountain region in their attempt to escape the Americans.

The new motor ambulances which recently reached the field headquarters are undergoing their first test in active service, carrying the wounded from Parral and Tomochic to the field hospital at Colonia Dublan.

EL PASO, Texas, May 1.—New reports of a reliable nature were received today indicating that the American Army was preparing for at least a temporary stay on Mexican soil. These said that the Sixth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry Regiments, which formerly were at Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan, now were at Namiquipa. General Pershing's base, and that the Twenty-fourth was guarding the line of communication from Columbus. The Thirteenth and Eleventh Regiments of cavalry and part of the Tenth and Seventh also were reported at Namiquipa, with the Sixth on its way to that point.

With this large force at his command, and with the customary defense preparations made, it was indicated that General Pershing was ready for any eventuality. Only a few scattered columns of the expeditionary force are reported south of Namiquipa. The great bulk of General Pershing's men is now well within 200 miles of the border.

LAREDO, Texas, May 1.—Six companies of the Ninth United States Infantry and two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry were suddenly ordered to remain at their post here today after having prepared to leave for a target range near by. A wagon train of supplies, after going a short distance, was recalled. The reason for rescinding orders to go to the target range is unknown here.

LONG MESSAGE TO PERSHING.

Wireless to Field Commander Is Sent from El Paso.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 1.—Military authorities at the base camp here appeared to believe tonight that events of importance in the Mexican situation were impending. A spirit of anxiety seemed to be manifest, although no definite reason was offered. Soldiers of the Garrison were being kept close to the reservation in readiness for any move warranted by developments. Four companies of infantry received marching orders today, and it is believed they will get under way tomorrow.

It is known that General J. J. Pershing is being kept closely in touch with the conferences in El Paso and Juarez, and is laying his plans accordingly. A long, and what was said to be an important message from El Paso was transmitted to him over the army wireless today, but no inkling of its contents was given out here.

From military headquarters came the statement that "there have been no new developments in the field, and all operations are at a standstill pending the result of the conferences." A report that a detachment under Colonel James S. Erwin had been engaged by Mexicans was denied.

Four new aeroplanes which arrived today were being prepared immediately for service. The new machines are high power tractor biplanes, capable of flying at an elevation, it was said, of 13,000 feet, and at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

An unofficial report reaching here today placed Villa with a small band of chosen followers near the Sonora border in the vicinity of Topago on the Rio Chipinas and about seventy-five miles southwest of Guerrero. The report was vague and was considered only as a rumor.

CLASH IN POINTS OF VIEW.

Mexicans Can't Comprehend Why Our Troops Do Not Return.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 1.—The attitude on the Juarez side of the little bridge that joins Mexico to the United States is one that it is difficult, almost impossible, for the persons on the other side of that bridge to comprehend. The much discussed "Mexican viewpoint" is a thing that puzzles Americans even after they have lived in Mexico for years. It is equally difficult for the native who lives on this side to understand the man on the other.

Even after my sixteen years in Mexico it is impossible to understand the Mexican viewpoint entirely. It can't be done except by a Mexican. On the American side the Generals conducting the present conference say: "Villa is our enemy. He is Mexico's enemy. Why, then, can't Mexico co-operate in the pursuit of the common enemy?"

It seems logical enough from the American viewpoint. And yet these Mexicans, even in the knowledge that they would certainly be beaten, seem ready to fight the Americans if they don't get out of Mexico, despite the fact that the Americans are after Villa only. There are two reasons. First—The Mexicans have convinced themselves that the presence of a foreign army in their country is a reflection on their national honor. Second—They have not yet forgotten the last war with the United States.

Doubt American Good Faith.

It is a fact that Mexican children are taught that this was the most unjustifiable war of history. There is a real conviction among certain classes in Mexico that the American expedition was not undertaken in good faith. Else why does it not return, now that Villa's bands have been scattered? they ask.

The Americans reply that unless the Mexicans co-operate in exterminating the scattered bands there is no assurance that the bands will not unite again, and, in retaliation for the pursuit, raid the border more fiercely than ever. To that the Mexican simply replies that it is a matter of national honor. Understand it if you can.

But this must be said for the Mexicans in their present contention: They are really convinced that the Constitutionalist Government is at last able to govern Mexico. There are still bands of rebels, but they are being crushed. More significant, however, is the fact that the Constitutionalist Government is adopting genuine constructive measures to rehabilitate that part of Mexico which is really under its control, besides trying to bring the rest of the country under control as rapidly as possible.

Carranza dollar bills have been selling for a cent and a half. That has meant economic chaos. Today, though, is the day set for a new issue of guaranteed bills to go into effect, an issue of 500,000,000 pesos guaranteed by a gold reserve and by Federal taxes. The bills are intended to have a value of 10 cents gold. The Government believes they will retain their value and in six months solve Mexico's vast economic problem. Even if they don't, however, they show that Carranza is taking seriously the question of getting things on a sound foundation again.

Hundreds of New Schools.

Hardly of secondary importance, though, is the matter of public schools. In these alone lies Mexico's hope of becoming a first-class nation. Fifteen hundred of them have been opened in Yucatan under the Carranza régime, and the Governor of each State has instructions to open schools as rapidly as possible, and, when churches are available, to use them for schools until new buildings can be constructed.

On the way from Mexico City with General Obregon I saw thousands of peons laboring in the cotton fields of the Laguna district of Coahuila and Durango. They were planting crops. These are the first crops which planters of that district have dared risk for several years. They believe there will be peace. The rebels of the same district, under Canuto Reyes, surrendered unconditionally when our train reached Torreon. They had arranged to surrender several days before.

Conditions are just beginning to improve in Mexico City, but prices are still exorbitant. A sheet of typewriter paper costs 7 cents gold, or American money; sugar sells for 20 cents a pound; lard, of which great quantities are used by most Mexicans in their cooking, is 90 cents a pound; corn, the staple food from which tortillas are made, is almost out of reach. For the poor life has been no sweet dream of late. But the Carranza Government is now beginning to regulate prices. The staples have been there, only they have been in storehouses instead of homes, and speculators have been waiting for even higher prices.

Once Mexico City was a delight of tourists—a city of absurdly low prices. For five years there has been revolution, and for five years importation has been practically at a standstill. Whatever canned goods you find in Mexico City, as a consequence, have been there for five years. In spite of the soaring prices the cafés and restaurants are crowded nightly. One wonders where the money comes from until one understands the weird ability that enables a Mexican to spend a dime with the air of spending a hundred dollars.

The Mexicans believe, in view of their present efforts to rehabilitate their country, that if the American problem of the present moment can be settled peaceably they will soon have a thriving republic again. If they don't, they are likely to consider the Americans responsible.

SAYS HE FOUND VILLA'S CAVE.

Colonel Carranza Wires Consul Here That Bandit Had Fled.

The following telegram, dated at Cusihuiriachic, Mexico, and signed by Colonel Carlos Carranza, was received in New York yesterday by Juan T. Burns, Consul General of the de facto Government of Mexico:

"Have found in mountains near here cave where Villa was hiding. Clothing and medical supplies left behind indicate efforts to cure his wounds. Believe he is dead, and am trying to locate his body."

Cusihuiriachic is about sixty-five miles southwest from Chihuahua City, and Colonel Carranza, a nephew of General Carranza, is the officer who first was reported to have found the body of Villa at San Francisco Borja, about five miles south of Cusihuiriachic. Two weeks ago last Sunday he was reported to be taking the body to Chihuahua.

LESSON TAUGHT IN THE FIELD.

Improvements in Service Equipment Among Details Worked Out.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, April 25, (by Motor Courier to Columbus, N. M., May 1.)—Many practical improvements in details of campaigning and of service equipment have been worked out or suggested in the five weeks' chase of Villa and his bandits.

More varied wireless equipment is one change.

The art of cooking in the field made advances which demonstrated the advisability of the addition of some sort of a frying pan to the mess kits of the men. The men have been thrown on their own resources for cooking so often that probably every man who went to the front could now qualify as an assistant chef. Lacking frying pans, they used their mess pans, which have a long handle, an adjustment feature especially bad for flipping eggs, because the pan usually flipped too high.

A pack mule kitchen is the most important improvement suggested in the cooking line. The mules can follow the cavalry anywhere and get there before dark, assuring the men of a meal properly prepared by competent cooks.

The cavalry has proved that it is second to none in the history of the American Army. It has marched more than fifty miles a day at times, through mountains where the trails were unknown, through cañons which the natives declared horsemen could not penetrate, without regular rations and living on a little meat and hard ground corn without salt.

The cavalry sabre has been useless in this campaign. The cavalry rifle proved too long, suggesting a return to the carbine, which oscillates less in the boot while packed on a horse. The necessity for some ready system of hobbling horses so that they could not stray while grazing on unfenced prairies was brought out sharply. So also was the desirability of smaller horses, the low-weight carrying type of cavalry animals which can do great jumping and ring-show work. The hunter type, suitable for park and hound riding, did not prove so useful in this campaign as the smaller native ponies of the West and Southwest, which were able to shift for themselves and live on grass when corn, oats, and hay were low.

The old "iron ration," bacon, coffee, and hardtack, with a little sugar and salt, stood every test of this campaign so far, keeping the men in remarkably good health.

The only dress reform indicated was in shoes for rough work in deserts and mountains. Ordinary heavy marching shoes wore out in a few days frequently—in some cases even in one day of mountain climbing. The foot gear which seems to have held up better than shoes and leggings is the high lace boot with heavy hobnails.

The practicability of automobile trucks for carrying supplies through mountains and over bad roads or plains with no road, as demonstrated by the Mexican chase, was one of the most important campaign discoveries. General Pershing himself said that the trucks climbed "like mountain goats."

TAXES BY MINE HOLDINGS.

New Carranza Decree Hits Corporations That Own Large Areas.

MEXICO CITY, May 1.—Mexico's new mining law, which has been awaited for months by capitalists, represented by investments of more than $850,000,000, gold, was promulgated tonight in a decree, issued by General Carranza.

The new law, which takes effect July 1, calls for a general increase in taxation on large properties, with corresponding benefit for smaller operators, the announced intention of the Government being to break up holdings which are held for speculative rather than for development purposes. The unit for taxation is the pertenencia, of mining claim, of one hectare.

The assessment on gold and silver mines is $6 each yearly on one to ten claims; eleven to fifty claims, $12 each yearly; fifty-one to 100 claims, $18 each yearly; on 101 claims and upward, $24 each annually.

Many American companies have holdings of more than 2,500 acres, and one company in Northern Mexico has denounced nearly 50,000 acres. Representatives of some large corporations say hundreds of claims will be let go because of the new tax.

On mines, bearing nonprecious metals, the tax is to be, from 1 to 50 claims, $6 each a year; 51 to 200 claims, $12 each a year; on 201 to 50 claims, $18 each yearly; on 501 up, $24 each yearly.

The new law also imposes an export tax of 10 per cent. ad valorem on gold and silver and 5 per cent. on other metals.

MEXICO CITY OPTIMISTIC.

Belief There That United States Will Recall Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 1.—Foreign Minister Aguilar declared late tonight that the border conferences between Generals Obregon and Scott were temporarily suspended last Saturday at the request of General Scott, who was awaiting instructions from Washington. He said the conferences probably would be renewed tomorrow.

General belief here is that the American Government will withdraw its troops from Mexico.

It is reported from official sources that the British cruiser Rainbow seized the American steamboat Oregon off the coast near Guaymas. The crew of the captured ship, composed of fourteen Mexicans, landed at Lapaz, lower California. The Oregon was loaded with merchandise consigned to the Government of the State of Sonora. It is understood the Mexican Government will make representations to the British Government based on the seizure of the merchandise. The captured ship was sent to British Columbia ports.

NEW ROCK ISLAND PLAN.

Debenture Protective Committee Considers a Preferred Stock Issue.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A new plan for the reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is being formulated by the Protective Committee for the $20,000,000 5 per cent. debenture bonds. It is understood that the terms will be made public as soon as it is determined that the plan promulgated by N. L. Amster, Chairman of a stockholders' committee, has failed of adoption.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, Chairman of the Debenture Committee, and Speyer & Co., it is understood, are the principal interests back of the new plan.

The Debenture Committee, it is reported, is in favor of reorganization along lines which will provide for an issue of preferred stock in exchange for the debentures, and will offer the stockholders an opportunity of subscribing to the new preferred stock to provide the additional capital needed to pay off the receiver's certificates, and furnish funds for improvements. As an inducement to the old stockholders to buy the new preferred stock it is suggested that they receive new common stock as a bonus.

As a preliminary to putting this plan into execution, the Debenture Committee, it is said, would apply for a judgment against the company, owing to the default on the debenture interest, thus compelling the stockholders to provide new capital in order to retain any equity.

The plans of the Debenture Committee are dependent on the outcome of the application made by the Peabody Committee, representing the refunding 4 per cent. bonds, for a foreclosure of the mortgage, which will be decided, it is expected, within the next ten days by Judge Geiger.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUSSIANS OFFICIALLY CLOSE WHITE SEA PORTS

The Russian Government having decided with a view to regularizing the traffic to prohibit the entry of cargoes into the ports of the White Sea until further orders, the authorities responsible for the administration of this ordinance hereby give notice that no pratique will be allowed to any private vessel before the 15th June next, but they do not commit themselves to that date or and subsequent date. They will, however, give facilities if and when they can do so, and in the meantime with a view to minimizing as far as possible loss and dislocation of trade and to ascertaining what arrangements have been made by manufacturers, merchants and shippers to send cargoes to the ports concerned, all persons desiring to export goods to Archangel are invited to send to the Imperial Russian Commercial Attache, 44 Whitehall St., New York, the fullest particulars of such goods, stating whether they are on Government account or on private account. The information should include nature and quantity of goods, approximate weight and measurement, names of consignors and consignees, approximate value, month or months of shipment. In the case of goods sold C. I. F. Archangel the arrangements made or contemplated for getting them there should be disclosed and in the event of such goods being proved to be for war purposes the rate of freight payable or provided for in the C. I. F. price should be ascertained and reported. Where shippers have tonnage at their command particulars of the vessel, namely, name, draft, tonnage, date available for loading, port of loading, etc., should be furnished to the Commercial Attache. No vessel will be recommended for pratique unless and until the cargo she will carry has been approved. The sooner the information now asked for is supplied the sooner the authorities will be able to arrive at a decision on the position generally, and the sooner therefore parties interested will know how they stand.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA

Making a Habit of "Making Good"

Developing a business from small beginnings to the point of being the largest of its kind on the continent, demonstrates the necessity of continually *making good.*

This establishment has *made good* as the largest retail haberdashery business in America, because it has endeavored consistently to *make good* on every piece of merchandise.

Honest judgment has been much more essential in the process than *honest morals.* The average New Yorker expects a store to *make good* as a matter of honesty, on any defect in goods or oversight in service.

No business can progress very far without recognizing that fact.

But with these stores, *making good on every transaction has meant giving each customer haberdashery standardized in taste—in correctness—as well as in value.*

The haberdashery itself makes good in any company, because the best judgment our big organization can bring to bear is always exercised in its selection.

In intrinsic worth, no better values are obtainable than those in the eleven Weber and Heilbroner stores; and in liberality of treatment accorded the customer, we yield the palm to none.

But to the judgment used in providing exactly the goods the customer wants—*making good on his every haberdashery desire*—we ascribe the leadership we have attained.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Silk Lined Cutaway Coat and Vest
30.00

With a silk lining that is not two faced, but that is silk through and through—not silk on one side and cotton on the other.

A silk lining straight from the shoulder and all the way down the sleeves, including the vest back.

An up-to-the-minute custom tailor's model that will appeal to the taste of the fastidious as well as the conservative dresser—34 to 44 chest.

Men's Sack Suits 19.00 to 45.00
Men's Top Coats 19.00 to 35.00

Men's London Top-Coats
CARMOOR LONDON
(Shower-proof)
to be had only at Franklin Simon & Co.
24.00 to 35.00

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce the Opening Today of

Their New Store

At No. 30 Broad Street

Corner of Exchange Place

Extending Through the Block to New Street

(Diagonally Opposite Their Old Location at No. 27 New Street)

The removal to this location, with almost twice the space of the older store, has been made necessary by the rapid growth of the Weber and Heilbroner business.

Attention is called to the fact that this is now the largest and best equipped store in the Wall Street district, presenting larger assortments of clothing, haberdashery and hats than heretofore has been possible.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

LUCK with a capital L. Pre-advanced tintings in Brown and Green Worsteds that I myself didn't expect off the loom until Autumn. They are a P. S. to the current fashions. Disregarding their quality and novelty, I've put a very modest price on them—$30 made to your measure.

If you like easy-breezy lightness I'll make the Suit with only yoke lining and silk sleeves. Mail orders filled with the same certainty of satisfaction as though you came in person.

$20 *to* $45
for Suits and Topcoats to measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

The Sunday Edition of The New York Times should be ordered in advance to insure delivery. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Their orders are limited to actual sales.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Aristocrat of Soaps

POSLAM SOAP

A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in a healthy condition.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

First Sale
In the New Building

The annual Spring Reduction Sale of exclusive De Pinna apparel for young people will be held

Tuesday, May 2d

As the Spring assortments in every department have been much larger than in any former year, because of the greater space devoted to them, this first sale offers correspondingly greater opportunities.

Girls' Coats and Suits

Spring coats in many attractive models. A large assortment of English serges, imported gabardines, velours, cheviots and English checks; sizes 3 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $55.

Sale Prices, $12.50 and $22.50.

First Suits for the girl of 10, 12 and 14 years, in English serge, shepherd checks, imported homespuns, gabardines and checked worsteds.

Formerly up to $48.

Sale Prices, $19.50 and $27.50.

Misses' Coats, Suits and Dresses

Misses' Topcoats—suitable for town and country — in English checks, covert cloth, imported gabardine, English serges and knit cloth; sizes 14, 16 and 18.

Formerly up to $58.

Sale Prices, $17.50 and $27.50.

Smartly Tailored Suits for the miss of 14, 16 and 18 years, in navy English serge, imported navy and tan gabardines and English checks. Also a few models in white serge and gabardine.

Formerly up to $65.

Sale Prices, $22.50 and $34.50.

Misses' Tailored Serge Dresses, in exclusive De Pinna modes, well known for their appropriateness and simplicity of design; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Formerly up to $90.

Sale Prices, $22.50 and $39.50.

Trimmed Hats for Girls and Misses

In widely varied assortments allowing satisfactory selections. All exclusive De Pinna models.

Formerly up to $30.

Sale Prices, $5.50 and $12.50.

FOR THE BOYS
De Pinna Coats

Spring Coats for boys of 3 to 9 years, in imported homespuns, English checks, covert cloth and fancy mixtures.

Formerly up to $18.

Sale Prices, $8.75 and $12.50.

An exceptionally fine assortment of Boys' Spring Coats of imported English mixtures, homespuns, covert cloths and herringbones; sizes 9 to 16 years.

Formerly up to $22.

Sale Price, $13.50.

On account of these reductions no goods sent on approval.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL AT VERDUN

Assaults Made in Dense Masses Near Dead Man Hill Are Beaten Off, Paris Says.

HILL 304 HEAVILY SHELLED

Paris Asserts That 31 German Aircraft Were Brought Down by French During April.

LONDON, May 1. — Massed attacks were made by German troops last night to the northwest of Verdun, according to the French official bulletin, which states that the foe were beaten off with heavy losses. The assaults were made north of Dead Man Hill and Cumières.

Paris states that the movement against the Dead Man Hill defenses was a powerful one, the Germans advancing in dense formation. To the north of Cumières the Germans managed to reach the French lines after two attacks, but were driven out when they made a third attempt.

Heavy fire is being continued by the German guns on French positions on Hill 304 west of the Meuse and also on Côte du Poivre and Douaumont on the east bank of the river.

Berlin has nothing to say about the Verdun operations except that "violent fighting continued yesterday" at Dead Man Hill.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In Belgium our artillery shattered German trenches in front of Steenstraete and Boesinghe.

In the Argonne mine fighting occurred at La Fille Morte. We occupied the southern edge of the crater caused by the explosion of one of our mines. Our fire was concentrated on the enemy organization at Les Courates Chaussées and the Cheppy Wood.

In the region of Verdun there was a very spirited bombardment of our positions on the left bank of the Meuse.

On the right bank artillery activity was concentrated on the sectors of Côte du Poivre and Douaumont.

Aviation—During the month of April our battle aerial corps displayed much activity, particularly in the region of Verdun, obtaining appreciable results in the course of numerous aerial struggles, where they kept an incontestable advantage.

Our pilots succeeded in bringing down thirty-one enemy aeroplanes. Nine of these fell within our lines, and twenty-two were seen by our observers to fall in flames within the German lines, where they were completely abandoned.

During the same period six French aeroplanes have been worsted in combats and fell within the German lines.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There has been artillery activity on both sides along the whole front, particularly in the direction of Dixmude and the south sector.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

After a violent bombardment yesterday to the west of the River Meuse, the enemy, at the end of the day, delivered a powerful attack in dense formation upon the trenches captured by us to the north of Dead Man Hill. Our curtain of fire, together with the fire of our machine guns, caused enormous losses to the enemy, and all the assaults of the Germans were broken.

To the north of Cumières, two German counterattacks delivered at about the same hour of the day upon the trench captured by us yesterday also were repulsed. In the course of the third endeavor at this point the enemy, who had been successful in gaining a footing in our lines, found it impossible to maintain his positions and he was at once driven back with heavy losses.

There has been a violent and continued bombardment of Hill 304, and also in the region of Vaux.

The night passed quietly in the Woevre district.

During the night of April 29-30 French aeroplane squadrons threw down numerous projectiles on the railroad station and the supply and munitions station at Sebastopol, to the south of Thiaucourt, on the railroad line at Etain; on certain bivouacks near Spincourt, and on the railway stations at Aprémont, Grand Pré, Challerange, and Vouziére. During the course of these operations it was noticed that numerous fires broke out, and a number of explosions were effected on the railroads.

The German Headquarters announcement reads:

The situation generally is unchanged.

Near Dead Man Hill, (Verdun front,) violent fighting continued yesterday.

German aerial squadrons conducted extensive bombardment of the enemy's encampment and magazines west of Verdun.

A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight east of Royon. The occupants of the machine were dead.

The British War Office communication says:

Last night the enemy, after a bombardment, exploded a mine opposite Carency, which damaged our front trenches. No infantry attack followed.

A small hostile bombing attack south of Loos was repulsed, the enemy leaving three dead men on the ground.

Today, near Roclincourt, we exploded a small mine against hostile miners working in close proximity to one of our galleries.

There has been artillery activity by both sides about Angres, where we seriously damaged hostile works, and also about the Ypres-Comines Canal, and northward of Ypres.

Yesterday there were seven combats in the air, in the course of which one hostile machine was driven down inside the German lines and a second, while being pursued, got out of control and fell on a roof in Bapaume.

FOOD SCARCE IN HAMBURG.

Extracts from Letter Show Meat and Butter Are 75 Cents a Pound.

THE TIMES has received the following extracts from a letter sent to a New York woman by a relative in Germany:

"Hamburg, March 24.

"I am glad Uncle is not living, for he would not be able to stand the many privations we have to endure during these hard and, as people call it, 'wonderful times.' From afar the reality appears very different from what it really is. Till now I have had our time-honored weekly family gathering, but each time I think it may be the last. Bread, butter, and milk are only to be had by card 'for one person only,' and if the household be small, there is nothing left over to offer. It would be very sad if sociability had to cease entirely, for one can't ask friends if there is nothing to put before them; that would not do, the distances here are too great for that.

"So far I have had fish, potatoes, and a sweet to offer, but even those will cease, but let us hope not for long. After all every one gets enough to keep him alive, and so we must be content.

"When will the end ever be? When all sides are exhausted?

"That would simply be dreadful, that would only mean a truce, no real inward peace, for after a few years of recuperation England would find new ways and means to cut us off from everything. This is called civilization! * * * You write of your 'poor President.' I say 'our poor Kaiser.' * * * Ordinary meat costs 3 marks (75 cents) a pound, roasts and poultry much more. The commonest vegetables are dear and very scarce. Butter also is scarce, and is 3 marks a pound.

"For those who can't afford such prices popular kitchens have been opened, where good, wholesome food can be had for 20 pfennig (4 cents) a portion. The deficit is paid by the City of Hamburg. The whole is wonderfully organized, women and young girls working there with a will, so that peace and happiness shall reign within the city. There are entertainments in all the hospitals, the best artists eager to give their best."

REPORTS GERMAN REPULSE.

Russians Tell of Check of Three Attacks Southeast of Olyka.

PETROGRAD, May 1. — This official bulletin was issued today:

In the region of Poulkarn, southeast of Riga, we successfully cannonaded an enemy battery. German artillery bombarded the region, station, and bridgehead at Ikskull.

In one sector of the Dvinsk positions our artillery caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy's trenches. Southwest of Lake Narocz the Germans attempted to debouch from their trenches. They were met by our fire and compelled to give up their attempt and return to their positions.

Southeast of the Olyka station on the Rovno-Kovel Railway, the enemy in three successive attacks tried to surround the village of Khromiakovo, but every time was repulsed by our artillery and machine gun fire.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Austro-Hungarian Headquarters statement of April 30, received from Vienna, says:

North of Mlynov, Austro-Hungarian detachments have been withdrawn in the face of attacks by superior Russian forces from the Russian advanced positions, which they had captured on April 28. The number of prisoners reported yesterday has increased to more than 200.

BRITISH CLAIMS NOTICE.

Text of Memorandum to Cargo Owners Reaches Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Secretary Lansing received today from the Embassy in London the text of the notice, issued by the British Government on April 18, allowing four months to all persons to present to the Prize Claims Committee claims against cargoes that have been or may be condemned or detained by British prize courts. The notice reads:

"Whereas, a committee has been instituted to receive and consider claims made by British, allied, or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by order of prize courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms such claims should be met or provided for.

"This is to give notice to all British, allied, or neutral persons having any such claims against cargoes which have been or may be condemned or ordered to be detained by a prize court in any of the self-governing Dominions that any such claims should be sent with all necessary particulars to the Secretary of the Prize Claims Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, within four months of this date if the cargo has already been condemned or detained by an order of a prize court. If the cargo has not been dealt with by a prize court, such application must be made within four months of the date of the order of condemnation or detention."

TRANSPORT IS TORPEDOED.

Report from Athens, via Berlin, Recites Second Mishap to Allies.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to The Associated Press via Sayville.)—It is reported from Saloniki that a German submarine has torpedoed a large transport.

It is said the transport was torpedoed off Kara Burun, ten miles east of Saloniki. This is the second instance in which a transport is reported to have been torpedoed near Saloniki.

This report is contained in a dispatch from Zurich, which credits this news to the Greek newspaper Nea Alithia of Saloniki.

OUR WAR SHIPMENTS

Totaled $340,000,000 at End of First 20 Months of Conflict.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Europe's purchase of war materials in the United States totaled $340,000,000 at the end of the first twenty months of war. Figures assembled today in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show the heaviest month was March last, when more than $50,000,000 worth of munitions left American ports. April totals have not been compiled.

Shipments of high explosive shells and shrapnel are crossing the Atlantic now at the rate of $1,000,000 worth a day, and vessels are carrying $500,000 worth of powder a day. Firearms and cartridges valued at more than $5,000,000 went to Europe during March.

CHINA SEA CAPTAINS QUIT.

Officers' Guild Calls Strike for More Pay, Crippling Commerce.

SHANGHAI, May 1.—Coastal steamer trade is affected seriously by a strike declared by the China Coast Officers' Guild. Lack of tonnage previously had hampered shipping along the coast, and conditions are much unsettled.

The Guild represents 94 per cent. of captains and chief officers employed by the China Navigation Company and 81 per cent. of those employed by the Indo-China Navigation Company. An increase in salaries of 25 per cent. for captains and 15 per cent. for chief officers is demanded.

514 BRITISH OFFICERS WERE TAKEN AT KUT

Four Generals Captured and $5,000,000 in Cash—Townshend to Keep His Sword.

STAMBOUL PUTS OUT FLAGS

Cheering Crowd Surrounds the Automobile of Enver Pasha, Going to Tell the Sultan.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A total of 514 British and Indian officers, including four Generals, were captured when Townshend's army at Kut-el-Amara surrendered, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Overseas News Agency. From the same source comes an estimate that the number of casualties sustained by the British forces in Mesopotamia during March and April was 20,000.

"The booty captured at Kut-el-Amara has not yet been reckoned," the news agency says. "Among the prisoners are 4 Generals, 240 British officers, and 270 Indian officers. The Turkish Commander in Chief, Halil Pasha, permitted General Townshend to retain his sword.

"It is reported from Constantinople," the news agency continues, "that the Turks took enormous quantities of various materials at Kut-el-Amara. The British surrendered because they lacked food and sanitary equipment to combat contagious diseases."

The dispatch goes on:

"General Townshend offered to surrender the town of Kut-el-Amara, with all his artillery and more than £1,000,000 in cash, on condition that he receive military honors. The Turks declined, whereupon the British surrendered unconditionally.

"The first news of the surrender was given to Constantinople by officers of the General Staff who arrived from headquarters in an automobile. All the city was decorated with flags.

"Enver Pasha (Turkish War Minister) rode in an automobile to the Sultan's palace and took the news to the monarch. The automobile was surrounded and stopped by a cheering crowd. In the afternoon the pupils of the schools paraded the streets."

The Overseas News Agency also says:

"According to the Agence Milli, General Townshend first offered to surrender the town of Kut-el-Amara if granted freedom to retreat. The Turks, however, insisted unon unconditional surrender, which General Townshend finally accepted.

"The agency report dwells upon the difficulties of the campaign from the Ottoman standpoint, describing how the Turkish soldiers fought at times up to their hips in the swampy soil while fighting against the British."

The news agency goes on:

"Discussing the military and political consequences of the fall of Kut-el-Amara, Berlin newspapers recall the announcement of Premier Asquith several months ago that Bagdad would soon be in the hands of the British. They compare this with the announcement of Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, that victory at Gallipoli for the British was near.

"The newspapers point out that the capture of the British at Kut-el-Amara will make a deep impression, not only on Mesopotamia, but on Arabia and Persia, to the borders of India."

LONDON, May 1.—The British tried in all possible ways to supply food to the beleaguered force in Kut-el-Amara, according to a Constantinople dispatch received in Amsterdam, says the Reuter correspondent. They first threw down sacks of flour from aeroplanes, but their aircraft were shot down by Turkish battle aeroplanes one after another.

KAISER SAVED TURKEY, ASSERTS HALIL BEY

Foreign Minister Declares the Allies Aimed to Make Ottoman Power a Victim.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—This account of a banquet, given in Constantinople last night, by members of the Committee of Union and Progress for a party of Deputies from the German Reichstag was issued today by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Halil Bey, delivered an address of welcome. He stated that the war originated with Russia, which desired to conquer the Dardanelles. Russia was encouraged by Great Britain and thus dared to fight for possession of the Strait for a free entrance to the Mediterranean.

"In the Duma M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, announced that the historic moment for Russia had come, to enable her to obtain free access to the seas. Russia's political leaders and newspapers, Halil Bey continued, seconded this declaration and asserted that possession of the Strait was a political necessity for Russia. The British Prime Minister gave assurance that Russia's desire ought to be accepted.

"Halil Bey continued:

"'This unanimous declaration discloses that the plan was sanctioned by treaty between these nations.

"'England formerly had led the European nations against France, but now she joined her forces with France and others in order to eliminate her young and powerful German rival.

"'The alliance with Japan was for England's protection against Russian expansion in Asia. This enabled England to make concessions to Russia at Turkey's expense.

"'When the war began England and France suggested that Turkey come to an understanding by which the integrity of Turkish territory was to be guaranteed, but Turkey knew that the aim of the Russians was the conquest of the Dardenelles, that France was waiting for Turkey's downfall and that a treaty with the Entente meant nothing but oppression by tutelage.

"'Germany suggested an alliance on the basis of equal rights for both countries and mutual assistance in case of danger. The Sultan and the Turkish nation accepted the German proposition and escaped the tutelage of foreigners.

"'Germany kept her word and drafted a convention with Turkey, giving to Turkey's Consular officers in Germany the same rights as those given to Germans in Turkey and regulating the questions of jurisdiction over residence in both countries on the basis of equality.'

"Halil Bey announced that these negotiations had virtually been concluded and that the treaties would be ratified in the near future. He insisted that the treaties were founded on mutual respect of rights and sovereignty.

"Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, replying to the Turkish Foreign Minister, said that both countries were desirous of a peace, which guaranteed the existence and future of the nations. Germany's desire, he said, was to see Turkey strong, standing on her own legs and maintaining not only now but also in the future the valuable and faithful alliance.

"Germany, therefore, the Ambassador said, asked for no domains in which her interests were to be considered as paramount, nor did she want any position which conflicted with the dignity and independence of Turkey.

"Both speeches were enthusiastically applauded by the Turks and Germans present at the banquet."

WIN MOUNTAIN POSITION.

Italians Gain Ground from Austrians 3,000 Meters Above Sea Level.

ROME, May 1.—The official communication issued today says:

On the Garda-Brenta front there has been a more intense artillery activity in the mountainous zone north of Loppio. Our artillery, replying to the incendiary shellfire of the enemy south of Mori, destroyed the village of Pannone and blew up an enemy ammunition depot in the Gresta Valley.

On the Upper Avisio our infantry detachments, overcoming the difficulties of ground and the determined resistance of the enemy, carried a strong position 3,000 meters above sea level. We captured 52 prisoners, two machine guns, and a quantity of arms and munitions.

On the Isonzo front there has been intermittent artillery bombardment. On the northern slopes of Monte San Michele Saturday night the enemy essayed an attack but was promptly repulsed.

Sunday night one of our airships, despite heavy clouds and stormy weather, reached the Lagarina Valley and bombarded the railway from Calliano to the Trent railway station. At Trent fires broke out. The airship returned safely, although subjected to a heavy artillery fire.

ATTACKS MERCIER LETTER.

Newspaper Quoted as Asserting Reply to von Bissing Is Spurious.

BERLIN, May 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the news items distributed today by the Overseas News Agency for publication was the following:

"The Catholic newspaper Kölnische Volkszeitung declares that the so-called letter of Cardinal Mercier in reply to General von Bissing was spurious.

"The epistle, in fact, was produced by M. Nothomb, chief editor of the semi-official Belgian newspaper Vingttime Siècle, in Havre, and by M. Quielle, the Vatican correspondent of the Journal des Débats. Both elaborated the letter, misusing the personal utterances of the Cardinal."

SYMPATHY FOR A DESERTER.

Swiss Press and Public Condemn Surrender of Alsatian.

Indignation is being manifested by public and press of Switzerland at the action of the Basle police authorities in handing over a young deserter from Alsace named Lallemand to the German officials and thus probably sending him to his death. In demanding an explanation of this affair, the Vaterland of Lucerne sums up the case as follows:

"It is not denied that the Basle police have delivered a fugitive young Alsatian into the hands of the Germans. At present the poor devil is awaiting the judgment of a court-martial at Mülhausen. But the Basle police try to justify their action with the assertion that the man was neither a fugitive recruit nor a deserter, and that he had no papers nor money.

"This plea in self-justification will not stand a close test, however. Lallemand—the irony of fate has given the Alsatian this name — began his first course of military instruction on Sept. 15, 1914, and after three weeks he received a furlough, with the proviso that he return to duty on Jan. 15, 1915. This he did not do, however, but went into hiding. For this his parents were forcibly sent to Hanover and the persons who had concealed him and another recruit who had failed to join his regiment were condemned to several months' imprisonment.

"That fugitive recruits and deserters are treated as political refugees in the practice of the Swiss extradition laws; that an administrative refusal of admission is equivalent to an unauthorized extradition; that the State Department has given the Cantons instructions regarding the method of procedure with deserters and fugitive recruits in which rejection has no part; that the lack of papers and means of subsistance, according to the instructions of the same official of the Confederation, should not be regarded as of decisive importance; all these things must be known to the Basle police."

Attack on Anglo-French Bonds.

An anonymous circular, entitled "National Bank Presidents Can Save America by Action," has been sent to many national banks in this city in the last few days. The circular is an attack of the stability of the Anglo-French loan placed in this country a few months ago. It has also been scattered through the West. Accompanying the circular was a copy of a resolution introduced in the House recently by Representative Peter F. Tague of Massachusetts providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall ascertain the amount of Anglo-French or other foreign bonds owned by the national banks or deposited with them as collateral.

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The fronts and cuffs of the shirts are made of heavy satin stripe tub silk; the body is of highly mercerized material to match the silk. This insures good wear—indeed better wear than an all-silk shirt would afford.

The new colorings are simply beautiful; there are stripes of Blue, Helio, Gray and Green; also plain whites included.

Colors are guaranteed not to fade. The shirts are cut generously full, are perfect fitting and are finished with fine pearl buttons.

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Men's
Plain Colored—Soft Finished
Cotton Crepe Shirts
Of Superior Quality
2.00 each

NOTE—*The above shirts are made for us from a specially constructed light weight crepe, the most improved of all these serviceable and popular shirtings. (Pastel shades only)*

Genuine Sheiki Silk Four-in-Hands

All the odd and old Chinese colorings, along with the most staple shadings.

(Made from Raw Silk.)

Very **1.00** Special

Plain and Novelty Silk String Ties

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Silver Blue, White and Red Fox Skins. Also the new dyed shades. Useful for Summer evening wear and for next season.

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Moderate charges for the best service and expert care, including cleaning.

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Call 360 Circle for messenger.

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FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING WEAR

(sizes 34 to 44 inclusive) will be placed on special sale, commencing to-day, at

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offering at this price very exceptional values.

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A Special Sale of Black Silks and White Silks

Interesting items in the much wanted silks are now being offered at prices which are considerably less than those generally asked for similar qualities.

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Women's Underwear

in active progress on the Main Floor, continues to offer worth while savings To-day, in intimate garments of every kind, as follows:

Night Gowns, - -	at	79c, 98c	to 2.85
Envelope Chemises,	"	85c, 1.00	to 2.75
Combinations, - -	"	89c, 1.00	to 3.10
Chemises, - - - -	"	50c, 72c	to 1.69
Corset Covers, - -	"	48c, 69c	to 1.50
Drawers, - - - - -	"	50c, 72c	to 1.95
Petticoats, in full flare models,		88c, 1.00	to 3.95

Proportionate Savings in Women's Crepe de Chine and Satin Underwear

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Absolute Security

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Days for wishin' and days for fishin'—with a whiff of May blowing in through every window.

Putting the canoes in commission—looking up a location for the Summer camp—shaking out the old tent—inspecting the cooking outfit—

These days of preparation are dear to the heart of every open-air enthusiast.

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Sleeping bags, cots, packs, cook outfits, camp chairs, duffle bags, rucksacks—every known piece of camp equipment.

Borden canoes, a specialty of the Abercrombie & Fitch Co., meet the demand for a strong, serviceable, reliable canoe at a reasonable price.

From $31.50 up.

Mastigouche and Morris canoes; canoe paddles, cushions, yokes, enamels and life-preservers.

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Looked upon by sportsmen and sportswomen as the standard sporting apparel of the world.

Whether they are for aviation or motoring, tennis or golf, camping or canoeing, the suits and garments are perfectly adapted to the requirements of the sport.

Adirondack camp dress, as shown at top of column, $8—of tan, blue or white galatea.

Country club suits for women, from $25 up

Men's knickerbocker golf suits, of English cut and imported materials, ready-to-wear or made to order.

Sporting hats, shirts, gloves, stockings—the two largest sporting clothes departments in America.

For Every Step a Sportsman Takes

Hunting, fishing, camping, golfing, playing tennis—whatever form of sport you follow, the importance of correct, comfortable footwear is clear to you.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.'s sporting shoe department, for women as well as men, is the largest in the world.

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MAY WEAR EITHER SKIRTS OR BREECHES

Uniforms for Women's Self-Defense League Are Finally Decided Upon.

BIFURCATED IN CAVALRY

Wearers of Skirts Go In Infantry—Some League Members Balk on Oath of Allegiance.

It is settled at last. The momentous question "breeches or skirts," which threatened the very life of the American Woman's League for Self-Defense, the first organization of its kind to be formed in this country, is decided.

It is not either breeches or skirts, but both. All the 500 girls, ranging in age from 7 to 72, who belong to the league, on which ever side they may stand—bifurcated or otherwise—are going to be happy. The matter was settled in private. There will never again be a public discussion of the question.

The organization has been divided into two sections, infantry and cavalry, with distinct uniforms—soldiers on foot, skirts, soldiers on horse, breeches.

Now it is a simple matter. Each woman soldier as she goes up to be measured for her uniform will be asked the one question, breeches or skirt?

"Breeches," replies one. "Very well you are in the cavalry."

"Skirts,' says the next woman soldier with equal determination. "Very well," is the answer, "pass on to the tape measure, you belong to the infantry."

Mrs. Lee C. Boardman, who was Second Vice President of the League, but is now Chief of its Executive Board, announced yesterday the settlement of the question. Every member will draw a breath of relief, for as a matter of fact this is the fourth time that the question has been decided positively.

Four weeks ago last Friday, at the Ninth Regiment Armory, where the league meets, following the drill, there was a measuring bee in one of the company rooms. A batch of military tailors was on hand, and each girl was measured for skirt, coat, and puttees. There were those present then who argued that breeches were the only thing for real service. At the next meeting, the following week, the breeches enthusiasts had come to the front, however, the tailors had been held off, and there was another vote taken for breeches. That decision lasted until another drill last Friday, when Mrs. Ida Powell Priest appeared as the new President of the league, with a strong predilection for petticoats, and up bobbed the question for the third time.

Mrs. Boardman promises that the uniforms will be ready for the league in two weeks, and that there will then be a ceremonial review, with General Leonard Wood and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to put the girls through their paces. Naturally the cavalry women will not have their prancing steeds in the armory, but they will appear in their cavalry uniforms and long coats.

There are going to be some resignations from the league, because it has been discovered that there are members who are unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. One of these is a German woman who is an instructor at Columbia. Mrs. Boardman said yesterday. She had become a regular member of the league with dues paid, but when asked if she would take the oath, she returned a decided "Certainly not."

Find Divided Allegiance.

Another, an English woman, said: "I have been in your country four years, I have taken the Red Cross course, I like your country."

"You would be willing to live here?"

"Indeed, I would not."

She will not be considered a good citizen of the United States. On the other side there is a nice little Swiss woman who is about to become a citizen, and some Polish girls are delighted to take the oath of allegiance.

It was said at the league headquarters yesterday that it was believed that Miss Ida Vera Simonton, who has been the hard-working field organizer of the league and brought in many of its members, had resigned to undertake Red Cross work.

"No, indeed, I have not resigned," said Miss Simonton when asked. "I am too much interested in the league to leave it. It is not necessary to leave one organization to join the other."

FAY SAID HE WOULD DISARM POLICE BOAT

Told Detective of Scheme to Dismount Guns While All on Board Slept.

TAKES CASE IN OWN HANDS

Insists That Court and Lawyer Allow Him to Cross-Examine One of Government's Witnesses.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, who with Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Daeche, is being tried in the Federal District Court for conspiring to destroy munition-carrying ships by means of bombs, created a sensation in court yesterday when he sprang to his feet and announced that he desired to supersede his lawyer, Henry Unger, in conducting the cross-examination of a witness. His request was so unusual that Judge Howe immediately declared a recess so that Mr. Unger could confer with his client.

"Your honor," said Fay, "I wish to conduct my case. There are facts that my counsel is not acquainted with and he is therefore not in a position to defend me."

"Sit down," said Mr. Unger, but Fay did not.

Judge Howe looked down from the bench in surprise. He told Fay that he had better confer with his counsel before taking such a step, and, in order to give him the opportunity, declared a fifteen-minute recess, but when the jury came back into the box Fay was just as determined to question the witness as he was before recess.

Mr. Unger said to the court:

"In justice to Mr. Fay, to Mr. McDonald, who represents Scholz, and to myself I would state that there are some matters in respect to which the defendant has not made full disclosure to counsel. There are some matters he has deemed proper to keep to himself, and in respect to these he believes there should be a line of inquiry conducted by himself."

The situation was extraordinary, Judge Howe admitted, and he pointed out that ordinarily a court would not permit a defendant to cross-examine a witness.

"I think," he continued, "that the defending counsel has diligently and capably conducted the cross-examination. However, in view of the fact that the defendant is a foreigner, I will allow Mr. Fay, as a matter of discrimination, to ask questions, though it is an unheard-of proceeding."

Fay bowed his acknowledgment to the Court, walked past Mr. Unger, and took up a position in front of the witness, leaning against the railing of the jury box.

"How many words did you take down?" he asked Brecker, referring to the statement that defendant had dictated to the newspaper man in the Tombs.

Brecker ventured an estimate and volunteered the information that he had not used all that Fay had told him because he had eliminated that part which told of war conditions in Europe.

"You will recall," continued Fay, "that nine-tenths of what I told you referred to the use of ammunition and the manufacturing of arms. Do you remember that I asked your if The New York World was not in close touch with the United States Government?"

The witness could not remember that he had asked him the question. Fay asked another question and the Judge halted proceedings. He inquired the purpose of the questions, and Fay said that he wanted to show that all his statements had been made with a definite object. Judge Howe replied that his questions were not extraordinary and that counsel could have followed the same line. The cross-examination was then discontinued with the understanding that Brecker could again be examined by the prosecution.

Just before noon the National Guard salute, fired in City Hall Park, caused some uneasiness in court, because of the explosive nature of some of the evidence. Judge Howe adjourned court until the afternoon.

Detective Sergt. Charles Dillman of Union Hill, N. J., testified that he had been offered $80 by Fay after Fay's arrest in the Grantwood woods for "murdering a girl." The $80 was marked and put in evidence.

Detective Sergt. George T. Barnitz recounted his conversations with Fay. The prisoner, he said, told him that he had been in the trenches in Flanders, and that one of his exploits was to drive off fifty Frenchmen, after killing their leader. For this, Fay said, he received the Iron Cross, and following this achievement, the witness said Fay told him, he went to his Colonel and asked for leave to go to America, where he thought he could stop the shipment of munitions to the Allies by attaching bombs to steamships. Fay told Barnitz, according to his testimony, that he had appealed to Boy-Ed and von Papen, but that they would have nothing to do with him. Fay, the witness said, then told how he himself had planned to cripple ships.

The detective said he asked Fay if he thought he could sink every vessel leaving this port with munitions, and he quoted the defendant as replying that he could not sink every ship, but could sink enough to make the insurance risk so great that manufacturers would not take the chance of shipping abroad.

"Were you not afraid of being caught?" Barnitz said he asked him.

"No," Fay was said to have replied. "I would have dismounted the guns on the police patrol boat at low tide, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. They are all asleep down there at that time, as detectives are asleep between 3 and 5 o'clock each morning."

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M. B. Ercess, 729 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwarz, 838 Broadway, 1221 Broadway
Starke Bros., 2122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 407 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 395 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 B'way
J. Reow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Shelman, 290 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1472 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 702 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2215 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 506 Manhattan Ave.
Balm Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.
225 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kizner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
R. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St. 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
John Lanzaro, 221 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Ascoria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.

YONKERS (continued):
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 243 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Breckuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarnstorff Music Co., 182A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 329 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtelay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc, 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 695 Broad St.
Wexer Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
John Mullins & Sons, 215 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordts Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 1.2 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Rikatuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Horner K. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Bumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 436 B'dway Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 327 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Eatrin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gushevitz, 82 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St.,

OUT OF TOWN:
Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Laua, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Prawder, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1198 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Eltingville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 105N. Main St, Portchester, N.Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is served by the Corona extension of the Dual Subway System, with four stations on the property. It is the logical home section of the people employed in the central part of Manhattan. There are 100 city blocks with all city improvements and apartment house building is just beginning.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

GUNS CALL RECRUITS, ALARMING WORKERS

National Guard's Campaign for Militiamen Opens with Cannon in City Hall Park.

SALVOS FROM 3-INCHERS

Some Timid Office Toilers Suspect Bombs as National Salute Rattles Windows of the Skyscrapers.

Downtown New York was startled at the luncheon hour when two 3-inch guns which had been brought to City Hall Park by Battery D of the First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., crashed out the national salute of twenty-one guns, thereby, launching a campaign which the National Guard will wage for the next thirty days to increase the strength of the New York City commands by 3,000 men. The increase of the various commands by this number will bring them up to war strength, and the Guard officers directing the campaign are certain that the recruits will be in hand in time to take part in the manoeuvres to be held at Peekskill and Pine Camp this Summer.

The battery was commanded by Lieutenant George B. Gibbons and the firing of the salute from in front of the City Hall was authorized by Mayor Mitchel. The first gun in the salute boomed forth at noon exactly. Broadway, Park Row, and neighboring streets were crowded at the time and the noise of the cannon quickly drew one of the biggest crowds City Hall Park had known in months.

Some tenants and others in skyscrapers in the firing zone had not been "tipped off" about the salute, and when the windows began to rattle and the echoes to swing back and forth thousands, not knowing what the occasion was, hurried into the streets or to the windows, while other hundreds began telephoning to Police Headquarters to find out if bomb throwers were busy.

In the few minutes that the firing of the salute consumed it sounded like war downtown, this being the first time in years that such a salute had been fired in that part of the city. In many of the courtrooms, both State and Federal, in the vicinity the courts had not adjourned, and in each of them many nervous persons hurriedly made their exit at the first gun.

When the firing of the salute was finished the following explanatory statement was issued from the headquarters of the National Guard Division in the Municipal Building.

The salute just fired by Battery D, First Field Artillery, at City Hall Park, apparently attracted much attention in the lower part of the city. The National Guard organizations trust that the thirty days' campaign for recruiting to war strength, which was opened today by the firing of the salute, will attract not only the attention but the allegiance of the eligible young men of the city.

We are planning to bring the organizations throughout the State, cavalry, infantry, field artillery, engineers, signal troops, coast artillery, aviation squadron, armored motor battery, and sanitary units, to war strength. We need 8,000 picked men right here in the City of New York, and an equal number in the State.

When the pending Federal legislation becomes law the National Guard will become Federal troops.

The slogan of the campaign, according to an order from the headquarters, will be "3,000 men in thirty days." The Campaign Committee is made up of twenty-six National Guard officers, and Major R. L. Foster, Twelfth Infantry, is Chairman. Every unit in the National Guard is represented on the committee.

In the course of the campaign moving pictures showing the various guard units at work in armory and field will be shown at the local moving picture theatres, and recruiting centres where military equipment of all kinds will be on exhibition will be opened in various parts of the city, with soldiers in uniform to explain it to curious citizens. Concerts will be given in various parts of the city by crack military bands, and there will be many parades in neighborhoods adjacent to the armories, with exhibitions of tent pitching, the driving of military wagons through the streets, and at night speeches by National Guard officers and other persons friendly to preparedness in churches, public halls, clubs, and other places.

Information as to the progress of the campaign will be given out from the headquarters of General O'Ryan in the Municipal Building.

IMMIGRATION TOTALS RISE.

83,000 Arrived in March, Against 24,000 in February.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Immigration is quickening after months of stagnation caused by the war. Figures published today by the Immigration Bureau show that 83,000 foreigners reached American shores in March, against 24,000 in February, and 17,000 in January. Each of the months showed a large increase over the corresponding month of the previous year.

Italy is sending the greatest number, with England second, and the Scandinavian countries third. Italian immigrants in March numbered about 8,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

You should smile!

Club Cocktails

help the smile habit with a perfected flavor that never fails.

WALTER DE VOE,

New Thought Author and Lecturer, is at Hotel Netherlands. Engagements made for classes and lectures. Classes at 4 and 8 P. M.

MRS. CHAPIN'S STUDIO,
24 West 44th Street.

GIANTS TODAY WITH BROOKLYN, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

135,000 IN PARADE FOR PREPAREDNESS

20,000 Women and 10,000 National Guardsmen to be in Big Turnout of May 13.

WILL MAKE A NEW RECORD

Col. C. H. Sherrill, Grand Marshal, Issues General Orders for Movement of 11,000 an Hour.

It was officially announced at the offices of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Preparedness Parade, 120 Broadway, yesterday that the maximum in the number of men and women who will take part in the parade a week from next Saturday has been reached. It is now assured that the men who will march will number about 105,000, the women about 20,000, and the National Guard organizations approximately 10,000 soldiers of all arms. The parade will get under way at about 9:30 A. M., and will end at 10 o'clock at night, when the last of the National Guard organizations will reach the Plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

It was stated at the offices of the committee that it is now an established fact that the parade will be the greatest civilian parade in the history of this country, if not in that of the world.

Colonel Charles H. Sherrill, formerly United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, will be the Grand Marshal, with Major Alfred R. Whitney as Chief of Staff, and Colonel Arthur F. Schermerhorn and Captain Latham G. Reed as Chief of Aids. Every industry in the city will be represented, and the program calls for the passing of 11,000 marchers by a given point every hour of the ten hours that the parade will last. During the night hours the electric corporations will add to the illumination of Fifth Avenue by the installation of powerful searchlights at short intervals.

General Orders for Parade.

Colonel Sherrill issued his first general order as Grand Marshal yesterday as follows:

I. The undersigned, having been duly elected Grand Marshal of the Citizens' Preparedness parade, hereby assumes command.

II. The headquarters of the Grand Marshal have been established at 120 Broadway, Suite 1,056, where all inquiries as to position in line, equipment, &c., can be answered.

III. Major Alfred R. Whitney is hereby appointed Chief of Staff; Colonel Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Chief of Aids for the White and Purple Divisions; Captain Latham G. Reed, Chief of Aids for the Green Division; the Red and Blue Divisions will be under the personal supervision of Major Whitney, Chief of Staff.

IV. The reviewing stand will be on the east side of Fifth Avenue, at Twenty-fourth Street, and the review will be taken by the Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City; General Leonard A. Wood, commanding the Eastern Division, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

V. Police permits have been obtained, not only permitting the march of the column when formed, but also the assembly in different part of the city of trade sections, and their march to the point of junction with the column.

VI. There will be no uniformed organizations in line or vehicles of any description. No uniforms will be worn, and there will be no mounted men, with the exception of the Aids to the Grand Marshal. No advertising will be permitted, and no banners bearing the name of any firm or company will be carried.

VII. One Marshal, marching at the head of each trade, shall wear a blue sash, which will be provided by headquarters. The Grand Marshal's Chief of Staff and his chief aids for each division shall wear red sashes. The Grand Marshal's mounted aids shall wear white sashes. No other red or white or blue, or red, white, and blue sashes can be worn in the parade, thus eliminating any possibilities of confusion in the conduct of the parade by officers authorized to wear sashes of those colors.

VIII. The formation will be as follows:

Each organization will be formed in companies of a single rank; 16 files front.

The companies will march with intervening distance of three paces, and this distance must not be exceeded.

Each company will be commanded by a Captain, who will march in front of the centre of his company at a distance of two paces.

Under no circumstances shall any company break into column of fours at any time.

The guide will be right.

During temporary halts of the column the companies will close up their distance to close order, so as not to lose space upon a renewal of the march.

No trade will enter the column until instructed so to do by the Grand Marshal's aid attached to that trade division.

Each trade will carry a large banner with its name, which banner will be provided by the trade.

In the rear of each trade organization there will be carried a white banner diagonally crossed by red and blue, which banner will be provided by the Grand Marshal's headquarters, and its purpose will be to designate the rear of that trade organization, and thus serve as a signal to the organization which is to follow it.

Colonel CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
Grand Marshal.

Only National Guard in Uniform.

There was a report yesterday that the National Guard organizations are not in sympathy with the proposed parade and that some of them are balking at taking part. This report was emphatically denied at both the headquarters of the National Guard and the offices of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the parade. The guardsmen will be the only persons in line who will be uniformed.

Men will not be permitted to parade as members of particular corporations or firms, but simply as units of the general trade represented. For instance, in the Banking Division the name of not a single banking institution in New York will be permitted, all the men marching as plain bankers and bank employes, and nothing else.

The Independent Patriotic Women's Division is being organized by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Miss Edith Deacon, Miss Harriet Alexander, Mrs. Richard Derby, Miss Ethel Harriman, Mrs. William Loeb, Jr., Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, and Mrs. Austin Gray.

ADVOCATES 500,000 ARMY.

United Military Order Also Wants 1,000,000 Reserves.

The United Military Order of America, the membership of which is made up of soldiers or descendants of soldiers who fought in the Union and Confederate Armies in the civil war, has adopted resolutions setting forth the following recommendations:

The United Military Order of America declares that the army on which the country should rely must be a purely Federal body.

The regular army should be raised as rapidly as possible to not less than 500,000 men, and a body of properly trained reserve troops, not less than 1,000,000 in number, should be secured at the earliest possible moment.

Ammunition, guns, clothing, provisions, and all other supplies should be provided until we have sufficient for the needs of our then present forces, and, in addition, reserves sufficient for an additional year's supply.

For the raising and support of the army an appropriation of at least $1,000,000,000 should at once be made, to be used by the Executive at any time within two years, and authority should be given the Executive to raise that amount or any necessary part thereof by borrowing the same on the credit of the United States.

Among the officers of the order are Colonel Henry H. Andrew, Dr. George Bolling Lee, a grandson of General Robert E. Lee; Hannibal E. Hamlin, Frank Sigel, W. Seward Webb, Cleveland H. Dodge, George Haven Putnam, Poultney Bigelow, George Gordon Battle, Henry A. Wise, Reginald P. Sherman, and Thurlow Weed Barnes.

PLAN FOR BIGGER ARMY WINS IN CONFERENCE

Senate and House Leaders Have Agreed on Peace Strength of at Least 180,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A material increase in the standing army seems assured as the result of a tentative agreement reached today by the Senate and House conferees on the Army Reorganization bill. In exchange for the retention of the Senate's provisions as to skeleton organization, the Senate managers consented tentatively to the reduction of the regulars to a peace strength of 180,000 men.

But under the terms of the Senate's organization provision this number could be increased to from 216,000 to 218,000 men by the President's order even in time of peace. This would put the minimum size of the regular army slightly ahead of the figure recommended by the Senate committee and far larger than anything considered by the House.

At the same time the provision in the Senate bill for a volunteer army is still undisposed of. In other words, the Senate has forced the conferees to accept tentatively a larger regular army than was hoped for without sacrificing the volunteer forces. Senate leaders are hoping the volunteers can be retained, but even if the provision has to be abandoned in the face of opposition from the House, it will furnish a good basis for trading for strengthening national defenses in other directions.

FIGURED IN LOBBY INQUIRY.

Lamar Admitted He Tried to Get a Retainer for Edward Lauterbach.

Lamar became a national figure in the Summer of 1913, when Robert S. Lovett testified before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, telling of the various efforts that had been made to induce him to engage the services of Edward Lauterbach to prevent a Government inquiry into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lamar admitted that he had telephoned to Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. Lovett, and a number of other lawyers and financiers suggesting that they would find Lauterbach useful in staving off Federal investigations. Lamar admitted to the Senate Committee that he had represented himself to be a Congressman in telephone conversations with Judge Lovett and others, but said that his only purpose was to do "a friendly service" to Lauterbach and others.

He was indicted originally in the District of Columbia on the charge of impersonating a Federal officer. Later a similar indictment was found in this district, and he was convicted here.

Lamar also was indicted in the German plots. It was charged that he was the right-hand man of Franz von Rintelen in the work undertaken to tie up American plants with strikes.

Word that the Supreme Court had upheld the conviction was received yesterday by United States District Attorney Marshall and by A. Leo Everett, 37 Wall Street, counsel for Lamar.

"This settles it," said Mr. Everett. "I can make no more moves. This is the end of the case. I have not seen Lamar in some time."

CHEER PLATTSBURG PLANS.

Mayor, Gen. Wood, and Police Head Talk at Harvard Club.

General Leonard Wood, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Robert Bacon, and Major Harry H. Pandholtz, who has been appointed commander of the Plattsburg camp, were cheered by more than 2,000 men at the Harvard Club last night when they gave their views on the duties of every citizen in the matter of preparedness. Their audience, which was composed of last year's Plattsburg men and those who have signed up for this year completely filled the Harvard Club library and hundreds of others who were unable to get into the room stood outside to listen.

Mayor Mitchel announced his intention of going to Plattsburg again this year and told of his order to the heads of the city departments to allow city employes to attend the camps without loss of pay and with full vacations. "Up to date there has been no other plan suggested which offers so good a solution of the defense problem as the Plattsburg camp," he said.

Commissioner Woods told of his training camp for policemen and of his Home Defense Society, to aid the police in cases of emergency. "We have plans in the drawers at Police Headquarters to meet every possible contingency," he said. "We are prepared to take care of 500,000 persons in case of a calamity in this city."

General Wood said the impression that the Middle West was not eager for preparedness was a false one. "I have found that there is a great sentiment for it there," he said.

Secretary Baker, who had been invited to attend the meeting, wrote that the conferences between General Scott and General Obregon made it impossible for him to be absent from Washington at this time.

ARGUES AGAINST OSBORNE.

Westchester's Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn Court.

Assistant District Attorney William Fallon of Westchester County appeared yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and argued on his application for a writ of prohibition restraining Justice Platt of the Supreme Court from entering an order on his recent decision in striking out the sixth count of the indictment charging Thomas Mott Osborne with neglect of duty.

Mr. Fallon declared Justice Platt had no right to decide as he did.

George Gordon Battle, who appeared for Mr. Osborne, said the writ should not issue under any circumstances, and that the District Attorney had virtually agreed to abide by whatever the decision should be.

24 CAUGHT IN ICE PERISH.

Captain of British Steamer Ends Life, Others Die Seeking Shore.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 1.—The fate of the Captain and crew of the British steamship Suffolk, caught in the ice in the White Sea on her way to Archangel before Christmas, with details of suffering from cold, hunger, and exposure resulting in the death of all but three men of a crew of twenty-seven, and the suicide of the ship's Captain, who, maddened by hunger and cold, shot himself—were related here today by sailors of the Newfoundland steamer Bellaventure, just in from Archangel.

The crew of the Bellaventure, which has been in Russian waters for more than a year, met and talked with the three survivors, only one of whom, a Russian Finn, was physically able to recount his adventures. The other two were not expected to recover.

The Suffolk's crew, confident of rescue by ice breakers, had only slight fears at first. Heavy weather came, however, the Russian Finn said, and finally not only food, but fuel to keep the men from freezing, was exhausted. The suffering caused many of the men to lose their minds and while in this state they succumbed.

When only ten survivors remained they decided to try to reach land on foot. Taking with them what was left of the scanty provisions, they set forth on an eighty-mile trip across the ice. The day after they deserted their ship a blizzard set in and the party soon became scattered and lost. Only three were able to stick together, and after days of wandering were found by the crew of a British ship and taken to land. Search was made for the bodies of the others, but they were never found.

The Suffolk, a ship of 4,834 tons, was last reported as leaving Townsville, Australia, Nov. 18 last, for Bowen, Australia.

PENITENTIARY TERM FOR LAMAR UPHELD

United States Supreme Court Shatters Two Grounds of His Appeal.

CONGRESSMAN IS "OFFICER"

"Wolf of Wall Street" Admitted He Tried to Get a Retainer for Edward Lauterbach.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the judgment of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York in sending David Lamar, so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," to the penitentiary for two years for impersonating A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, when Mr. Palmer was a member of the House. Aside from questions of jurisdiction the case hinged on whether a member of Congress was an officer of the Government, in the meaning of the statute forbidding their impersonation, and whether Mr. Lamar, while impersonating Mr. Palmer, tried to do anything he might lawfully have done if he were the person he pretended to be. Lamar had admitted he had tried to interest financiers in their retaining the services of Edward Lauterbach, a lawyer.

The court held that it was not necessary to show that a member of Congress was an officer of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution, as the case rested on the construction of the penal statute, which was plainly intended to protect members of Congress. As to the second point, the court held that it was not necessary to show that the frauds contemplated by Lamar would have been proper if he had the authority he pretended to have.

Chief Justice White, who gave the opinion of the court, said, in part:

"The section of the penal code charged to have been violated punishes 'whoever, with intent to defraud either the United States or any person, shall falsely assume or pretent to be an officer or employe acting under authority of the United States or any department, or any officer of the Government thereof, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or shall in such pretended character demand or obtain from any person or from the United States or any department or any officer of the Government thereof, any money, paper, document, or valuable thing, &c.'

"The indictment charged that at a stated time the petitioner 'unlawfully, knowingly, and feloniously did falsely pretend to be and pretended that he was the officer of the Government of the United States, to wit, a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, that is to say, A. Mitchell Palmer, a member of Congress, representing the Twenty-fifth District of the State of Pennsylvania, with the intent then and there to defraud Lewis Cass Ledyard' and other persons.

"It is insisted that no offense under the statute was stated in the indictment because a member of the House of Representatives is not an officer acting under the authority of the United States within the meaning of the provision of the penal code upon which the indictment was based.

Doesn't Hinge on Constitution.

"But, as previously held in sustaining the motion to dismiss the direct writ of error, the issue here is not a constitutional one, but who is an officer acting under the authority of the United States within the provisions of the section of the penal code under consideration. And that question must be solved by the text of the provision, not shifting out as an instrument of interpretation proper light which may be afforded by the Constitution, and not forgetting that a penal statute is not to be enlarged by interpretation, but also not unmindful of the fact that a statute because it is penal is not to be viewed by construction so as to fail to give full effect to its plain terms as made manifest by its text and its context.

"Guided by these rules, when the relations of members of the House of Representatives to the Government of the United States are borne in mind, and the nature and character of their duties and responsibilities are considered, we are clearly of the opinion that such members are embraced by the comprehensive terms of the statute."

The Chief Justice said that all ground of doubt on this point was removed by the following considerations:

"Because prior to and at the time of the enactment in question the common understanding that a member of the House of Representatives was a legislative officer of the United States was clearly expressed in the ordinary as well as legal dictionaries. Because before the same period in the Senate of the United States, after considering the ruling in the Blount case, it was concluded that a member of Congress was a civil officer of the United States within the purview of the law requiring the taking of an oath of office. Because also in various general statutes of the United States at the time of the enactment in question a member of Congress was assumed to be a civil officer of the United States. Because that conclusion is the necessary result of prior decisions of this court and harmonizes with the settled conception of the position of members of State legislative bodies as expressed in many State decisions."

Another Plea of Defense Fails.

The opinion adds:

"But, it is urged, granted that a member of Congress is embraced by the word 'officer,' yet no offense was stated, since it was not charged that in pretending to be an officer the accused did an act which he would have been authorized to do under the authority of the United States had he possessed the official capacity which he assumed to have.

"While it is undoubtedly true that the construction asserted finds some apparent support in one or more decided cases in district courts of the United States, we are of opinion that it conserves the statute and fails to give it proper effect because, when rightly construed, the operation of the clause is to prohibit and punish the falsely assuming or pretending, with intent to defraud the United States or any person, to be an officer or employe of the United States as defined in the clause, and the doing in the falsely assumed character any overt act, whether it would have been legally authorized had the assumed capacity existed or not, to carry out the fraudulent intent."

Lamar sat in court while Chief Justice White announced the decision. He at once summoned his local counsel to study the printed opinion.

The Government may ask the court to issue the mandate in the case at once, instead of waiting for thirty days under the rule. With the issuing of the mandate by which the district court is notified officially of the Supreme Court's action the district court would be empowered to order Lamar to prison without further delay.

ACTS AGAINST CAN COMPANY

Government Files Motion for a Final Dissolution Decree.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Government today filed a motion for a final dissolution decree in the anti-trust suit against the American Can Company in the Federal District Court at Baltimore. It asks that the corporation properties be disposed of and that it be enjoined from acquiring any interest in more than one of the concerns taking over Can Company plants.

In a proposed form of decree filed with the motion, the Government suggested that the American Can Company voluntarily submit a plan of distribution of assets and properties to the Federal Trade Commission, and that its failure to do so should result in the appointment of a receiver to effect its dissolution.

The motion was filed after long consideration of the recent opinion of the Baltimore Federal Court expressing the view that, although the Can Company might have been an illegal growth, it had become a bit of perfected industrial machinery with which the Court was loath to interfere unless the Government demanded dissolution.

BOUQUET HID VOTES APPEAL

Suffragist Sends Pleas to President Among Flowers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In a bouquet of flowers given to President Wilson today by Miss Joy Young, an ardent young worker for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, were some written reminders of the effort of the Congressional Union in behalf of "votes for women." One of the notes read: "Theodore Roosevelt has come out for national woman suffrage."

Other notes asked the President, as the leader of his party, to press for the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, and reminded him that more than 4,000,000 women would have the right to vote for President in the Fall elections.

Members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, who have the Anthony amendment before them, received bouttonieres of violets and daisies to remind them of the suffrage issue.

JOHN B. SEXTON DIED POOR.

Accounting of Tammany Man's Estate Shows Assets $1,312.

When John B. Sexton died, six years ago yesterday, it was reported that he had accumulated a fortune of $6,000,000, but the first accounting of his estate, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by his widow, Mary B. Sexton, administratrix, showed that the total assets were only $1,312.96. John B. Sexton, fifteen years ago, was a power in Tammany Hall and in Mayor Van Wyck's administration was a Police Commissioner.

The accounting filed yesterday shows that $332.33 was paid for funeral expenses, lawyers' fees, and expenses of administration. The estate had eight creditors with judgments against it. The largest was one of James B. Mackay, an assigned claim of $24,000. Sidney V. Morris held a claim of $6250, and the remaining judgements brought the total up to $26,300.

RYAN PAYS VIRGINIA TAXES.

Sends Check for $264,931, Covering Assessments Since 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, May 1.—State Auditor Moore today received a check for $264,931.80 for back and current taxes owed by Thomas Fortune Ryan, who maintains his legal residence in this State. The fee officers receive $36,343.20 for their services and the balance goes to the Public School Fund.

The assessment against Mr. Ryan for omitted State taxes covering the years 1904 to 1914, inclusive, upon intangibles and income amounted to $245,025, and the assessments for the year 1915 amounted to $56,250, making a total of $301,275.

CITY FLAG FOR THE BATTERY

Mayor and 500 School Children Will Help Raise the Standard.

A chorus of 500 school children will sing and practically all the heads of the city departments will be present at the raising of the city flag in Battery Park on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when the occasion of the landing of the first Dutch settlers on May 4, 1626, is celebrated. Mayor Mitchel and George McAneny will take part in the exercises, the flag being presented by Mr. McAneny on behalf of the City Flag Committee and acknowledged with a speech of acceptance by the Mayor.

The school children who will compose the chorus are pupils at Schools 1, 21, 23, and 29. Music will be furnished by the band of School 21, and in honor of the occasion Victor Herbert has composed a song entitled "The Orange, White, and Blue." The words were written by John B. Pine last June when the city flag was officially adopted.

PLAN A CHRISTIAN EXCHANGE

$2,000,000 Sought for Building to House Religious Organizations.

A $2,000,000 structure to be known as the Christian Exchange Building, and to house the more than 100 denominational organizations in the city, is being considered for the West Forty-second Street district.

A year ago there was agitation, led by Dr. John R. Mott, to consolidate the foreign missionary interests. This was settled when John D. Rockefeller pledged $25,000 a year for the rent of a floor in a big loft building in Madison Square.

Morgenthau Recovers Quickly.

Henry Morgenthau, resigned Ambassador to Turkey, who was taken ill last week of appendicitis, was reported yesterday as having recovered. At Mr. Morgenthau's home, 30 West Seventy-second Street, it was said the attack had been a mild one, and as he had made a speedy recovery no operation would be necessary.

PHONE **PIONEER** MAIN 6900
Our 37th Year
71 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rugs---Carpets Cleaned, Stored Moth Proofed
Under Guarantee Against Fire, Moths or Theft
CARPET CLEANING
5¢ PER YARD ALL GRADES
CALLED FOR & DELIVERED

AUTOGRAPHS BRING $6,485.

R. H. Dodd Pays $750 for Signature of Thos, Lynch, Jr.

The sale of the autograph collection of the late Howard K. Sanderson of Boston was begun yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. The day's receipts amounted to $6,485.75. A feature was the disposal of a complete set, with the exception of Button Gwinnett of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Robert H. Dodd paid the highest price of the session, $750, for catalogue No. 182, the signature "Lynch," cut from a volume of Swift's Works, and with a letter of Lyman C. Draper certifying to its authenticity. The signature of Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina, is, as is well known, the rarest of all the autographs of the signers of the Declaration. This same signature was in the Lambert sale and brought $190.

Frederick W. Morris gave $625 for catalogue No. 171, an autograph letter of Joseph Hewes, Signed from North Carolina, dated Edenton, Oct. 7, 1775, and addressed to Samuel Johnson in regard to blankets, hunting shirts, guns, and ammunition for the troops. It is a scarce autograph.

Other prices with catalogue numbers were as follows:

32—Autograph letter of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, Paramus, Oct. 27, 1779; George D. Smith..... $38
37—Document signed by Charles I. of Great Britain, but not dated, from paper folio; George D. Smith..... 45
38—Document signed by Charles II. of Great Britain, Whitehall, Nov. 9, 1672; George D. Smith..... 70
39—Signature of Oliver Cromwell on a small part of a document, Whitehall, March 16, 1684; George D. Smith..... 80
40—An official letter of Queen Elizabeth of England, Hampton Court, Feb. 14, 1578; G. R. F. Murphy..... 212.50
45—Document signed by Henry VIII., dated March 9, 1515; W. R. Benjamin 175
85—Document signed by John Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts, December, 1646; George D. Smith..... 38
125—Document signed by John Winthrop, Givernor of Massachusetts, March 25, 1640; George D. Smith..... 46
129—Autograph letter of John Adams, June 13, 1812; bought on order..... 45
130—Autograph letter of Chester A. Arthur, Washington, Oct. 9, 1881; John E. Scopes..... 47.50
140—Autograph document signed by Abraham Lincoln, Executive Mansion, May 3, 1862; George D. Smith..... 75
144—Autograph letter of James Munroe, telling of his being wounded at the battle of Trenton; George D. Smith..... 62
152—Autograph letter of George Washington, July 25, 1786; F. M. Dearborn 100
154—Autograph letter of Samuel Adams, April 15, 1783; George D. Smith..... 60
164—Autograph letter of Benjamin Franklin, Sept. 22, 1751; P. F. Madigan 67.50
173—Autograph letter of William Harper, Signer from North Carolina; George D. Smith..... 225
184—The signatures of Robert T. Paine, Joseph Bartlett, William Ellery, William Williams, and Oliver Wythe, all Signers; Robert H. Dodd..... 310
185—Autograph letter of John Penn, Signer from North Carolina; George D. Smith..... 110
207—Autograph letter of William Whipple, Signer from New Hampshire; George D. Smith..... 212.50

The sale will be continued today.

DR. MULLER TO RESIGN.

Ill-Health Compels Retirement of Brazil's Foreign Minister.

RIO JANEIRO, May 1.—It is announced that Dr. Lauro Muller will resign as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil on account of ill-health. His place in the Cabinet will be taken by Souza Dantes, now Brazilian Minister to Argentina. Mr. Dantas has been appointed Under Secretary of State.

Dr. Muller has done more perhaps than any other man in Brazil toward shaping the Republic's foreign policy. He served as Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of President Fonseca and received the same portfolio from President Braz on Nov. 15, 1914.

He was widely entertained when he visited the United States in May, 1913, and made a trip across the Continent to San Francisco. His most notable recent service was a visit to Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile in May, 1915. At Buenos Aires he signed, on behalf of Brazil, the peace treaty with Argentina and Chile.

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Upright Pianos, from $860
Grand Pianos, from $595
Player Pianos, from $685

It is the established policy of this store to extend convenient payment terms to meet the requirements of piano purchasers.

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Chickering, Vose, Fischer, Marshall & Wendell, Autopiano, Brambach, Wendell, Pianista. Illustrated Booklets on request.

Resinol Soap

does far more than remove the dirt

Any soap will *clean* your skin—a bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion. But you know that laundry soap usually contains harsh, drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it for your toilet.

Poorly made toilet soaps contain this same injurious chemical. Resinol Soap has absolutely no free alkali, while to it is added the Resinol medication, which physicians prescribe regularly for skin affections. This gives it soothing, healing properties which improve the complexion, protect tender skins from irritations, and keep the hair rich, lustrous and free from dandruff.

Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists. For a trial size cake, write to Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Clears bad complexions

Protects delicate skin

Keeps hair healthy

BULLETIN XXXI.

Cheap substitutes and poor leather are being put into shoes—*some shoe stores are attaching tags relieving themselves of claims or adjustments.*

Do not accept such shoes when it is possible to get the genuine.

Insist and **accept** only shoes made of "F. B. & C." Glazed **Kid** and "F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed **Kid** "No. 81." Be sure of getting the best.

"The Only Leather That Fits on the Foot Like a Glove on the Hand."

NOTE:—"F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid "No. 81" requires no dressing. Keeps its new unblemished appearance by the use of "Carbona Cleaning Fluid."

These trademarks are Now appearing in shoes of Style and Quality. If your dealer cannot supply you we will refer you to one who can.

KID Black, Bronze and Various Colored Glazed Kid.

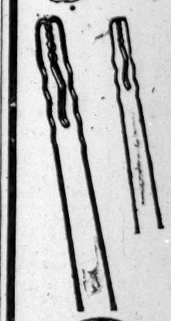
WASHABLE "F&C" WHITE GLAZED KID

reg. appl. for

FASHION PUBLICITY CO. OF NEW YORK.

The New Coiffures

MUST have the hair pin that "Locks the Locks"



HUMP Hair Pins

The demure and coquettish lines of the lovely new coiffures keep in place hour after hour—no matter how hard you dance or motor—when you wear HUMP Hair Pins. The only hair pins that do not slip or fall out.

5c and 10c Packages
All Sizes

Free Samples at all leading New York Stores

Hump Hair Pin Mfg. Co.
SOL H. GOLDBERG,
President,
Chicago, U. S. A.

Hours after your hair has been dressed

Your Mirror Proves The HUMP HAIR PIN "Locks the Locks" PATENTED

Look for the Camel and HUMP on Every Package

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St.
Offer Complete Assortment of
Ultra-Fashionable
Summer Apparel for
Extra Size or
Stout Figures
Youthful, as well as matronly, styles designed to give slender lines, far surpassing in style, grace and beauty even those shown elsewhere for the average figure.
Sizes 39½ to 56 bust.
SPECIALS for THIS WEEK
Silk Coats 22.50
Silk Suits 39.75
Cloth Suits 29.85
Established 1900

RAYMOND BELMONT DIVORCED BY WIFE

Jury Finds Son of Financier Guilty of Misconduct with Bessie Bloodgood.

FOLLOWS SEPARATION SUIT

Barber and Elevator Man Tell of Seeing the Defendant in the Co-respondent's Home.

A jury before Justice Clark in the Supreme Court returned a verdict yesterday that Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, had been guilty of misconduct with an unknown woman between April 1, 1914, and May 1, 1915, thus according to Mrs. Ethel Helen Lindner Belmont a divorce. While the co-respondent was referred to as an "unknown woman" in the complaint, she was referred to in the court proceedings as Bessie Bloodgood, who lived in a small apartment in West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mr. Belmont was in court in response to a subpoena for the purpose of identification only. He did not defend the action, and both he and his wife appeared to welcome the verdict of the jury. It was the second time that the defendant and the plaintiff had figured in court within a year and in the same relative positions. On May 6, 1915, Mrs. Belmont obtained from Justice Greenbaum an award of $100 a month alimony in her successful suit for a separation. It is likely that this alimony will be continued until Mrs. Belmont can prove to the satisfaction of a court that Mr. Belmont is able to provide more generously for her.

The first witness yesterday was Otto R. Smith, a barber, who said he went to the Fifty-ninth Street apartment and shaved a man whom he supposed was Mr. Bloodgood, and that a woman whom he thought was Mr. Bloodgood's wife paid him. Edmund L. Mooney, the plaintiff's attorney asked:

"Do you see Mr. Bloodgood in court?"

"I do," replied the witness. Asked to point him out he indicated Mr. Belmont, who sat in the rear of the courtroom with his counsel, Henry A. Uterhart. The witness said that Mr. Belmont wore a bath robe and that Mrs. Bloodgood wore a kimono. The witness couldn't tell the exact date of his visit, but thought it was some time within the period set forth in the complaint. At a later time he shaved Mr. Belmont again in the same apartment. The shaving was done while the defendant lay on the bed in a bath robe, with Mrs. Bloodgood reclining by his side. She paid him for his work.

"There was a bottle of champagne in the room," said the witness, "and Mrs. Bloodgood asked me to have a drink. I was summoned to the apartment about six times in all."

Asked how long Mr. Belmont stayed in the apartment, the witness replied:

"I have known him to be there for three weeks at a time."

Thomas Dunn, the elevator runner in the building, said that Mrs. Bessie Bloodgood hired the apartment on Oct. 1, 1914. The apartment was on the fifth floor, rear. Then he said:

"A man came there to see Mrs. Bloodgood and I announced him as Mr. Raymond. I asked him for his full name and he told me it was Raymond Belmont."

"How long was he there?"

"For a week at a time."

"Please look at this woman," said Mr. Mooney, indicating Mrs. Belmont, "and tell the jury whether she is Bessie Bloodgood."

"No," replied the witness.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont were married on Nov. 21, 1912. Seven months before he married her he paid her $20,000 for a release of all claims she might have against him. During the trial of the separation suit it came out that Mr. Belmont was worth $143,284 when he became of age on Jan. 14, 1910. From that date until Dec. 31, 1912, he had spent $77,905. During the argument concerning alimony it was contended that Mrs. Belmont had participated in this expenditure.

T. R. HOPES FOR MAN TO UPHOLD HIS IDEAS

At Home, Says Sole Interest Is in Principles, Not in Any One's Political Fortunes.

FEELS PRIDE IN THE PEOPLE

Never Came Back from the West with Firmer Faith in the Patriotism of All Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 1.—Upon his return to Sagamore Hill from Chicago tonight Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a statement in which he expressed his gratification over the reception of his preparedness programme by the Middle West. The Colonel expressed the hope that the Republican and Progressive conventions, which have been called to meet in Chicago on June 7, would nominate a man who would be prepared to carry out the ideas which he had presented. His statement was:

"I never returned from a trip through the West with firmer faith or greater pride in the patriotism of the people. What is necessary is to inform this patriotism and to rouse it to deeply serious consideration of our present national needs. I was most deeply impressed by what I saw and heard while in Chicago—not only concerning opinion in that great city, but in the Central West generally.

"I say in all earnestness and sincerity that I return to my home rejoicing in the conviction that our patriotism is not streaked by the boundary lines of States or of sections, nor divided along the lines of creed or racial and national origin, but is continent-wide and people-deep in its intensity, its vigor, its vision, and its spirit of national unity. Many well-meaning persons had warned me before I left the East that this was not true, and that if I wished to satisfy the people of the Central West with my speech I would have to tone down the views I have been expressing for many years, and especially for the past twenty-one months, as regards preparedness, national duty, and Americanism untainted by the hyphen; and that I would have to soften the harshness of the unpleasant facts as to the real condition of the nation. This was not a course I could follow.

"What I say to one portion of our people is what I say to all our people everywhere. I have always spoken, and shall always speak, on the issues of the day as frankly and vigorously in one part of our country as in any other part. I know no West, no East, no North, no South—no section at all—in presenting to my countrymen what I regard as the vital need of our nation to be prepared to make good every word its Government at Washington says and every ideal for which this nation stands.

"I am not in the slightest degree concerned with the political results to myself or any other man of the views I express. I am concerned only with awakening, before it is too late, the patriotic spirit that I know is deeply rooted in our people, and in bringing it to a prompt and keen realization of our responsibilities and opportunities as a nation.

"Patriotism must be the vitalizing and directing force in shaping the policies of our Government at Washington. It must not be tempered by a timid regard for alleged sectional indifference to our national rights and dignity, nor by the even more unworthy fear that some of our people put loyalty to the land from which they or their forefathers sprung above loyalty to our common flag and common country. What we need at Washington is a national program, not based on vote-getting or vote-losing, but relying on and having faith in the broad patriotism of our people as a whole, without any regard whatever to the section in which our people live, or the creed they profess, or the land from which their forefathers came.

"It cannot be said too often that this is a time of crisis in the nation's career. We are now laying down the foundation and the controlling lines of a new era in our history. Everything I can do will be done to see that the people, West and East, realize the facts and act accordingly. By no act of mine, by no word of mine, has this grave question been involved in factional politics. In every State in which the law governs such matters I have promptly withdrawn my name from all factional struggles.

"In a cable message from Trinidad on March 9 last I requested and insisted that my friends in Massachusetts refrain from such a contest, and I would have invoked the law there, as I did in other States, if there had been such a law. In that statement I also said that I was not interested in the political fortunes either of myself or others, and I have resolutely stuck to that determination. I have not expressed and do not intend to express myself as being for or against any man.

"As regards myself, I do not believe that the delegates ought to nominate me at Chicago unless they are prepared whole-heartedly and without reserve to make the fight along the lines outlined above. I am fighting for certain great and vital principles. Those who take their stand in such a matter because of factional or personal prejudice are either lacking in patriotism or else are blind to the tremendous forces at work the world over.

"In the midst of a tragedy without parallel in the world's history, and beset by dangers to ourselves only partially revealed even to the clearest vision, the work to be done is not that of the politician but of the patriot. For that reason I most earnestly hope that the delegates who go to Chicago will nominate some man on whom Republicans and Progressives can combine, and who, moreover, can be heartily supported by all independent citizens, and particularly by all independent Democrats who are loyal to the nationalism of Andrew Jackson and who are prepared to put the vital honor and interest of this nation above all mere partisan considerations.

"I hope they will choose a man upon whom all can unite and who, if elected, we can be absolutely certain will put the principles above set forth into actual effect in the Government of the country."

A little crowd of men and women were waiting to greet the Colonel when his train arrived at 5:25 o'clock this evening at the Grand Central Station, and they gave him a rousing reception. A man who said he was Harry Wright led the cheering and shouted that the people wanted the Colonel for President.

The reception continued while the Colonel and his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, walked from the train entrance to the Colonel's automobile. To the crowd the Colonel said:

"Thank you. The people are all right. All they need is to be roused a bit."

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, and Henry L. Stoddard boarded the Colonel's train at Albany and conferred with him until the train reached New York.

The advisability of Colonel Roosevelt invading the Middle West again before he addresses a meeting at Kansas City on Memorial Day was discussed and the present plans call for a tour which may take the Colonel as far West as Denver, although only tentative plans have been made up to this time.

Colonel Roosevelt will remain in Oyster Bay until Thursday, when he will spend a few hours at his offices in Manhattan.

J. W. WEEKS WELL RECEIVED.

29th A. D. Republicans Not Aroused Over Root or Hughes.

Twelve hundred Republicans attended a testimonial dinner given to Thomas F. Gleason, the leader, by the Republican organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District last night and responded with only faint applause when the after-dinner speakers called the roll of New York's favorite sons in the Presidential contest, Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes. United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, also a candidate for the Presidential nomination, who was the principal speaker of the evening, was cordially received, and roused some real enthusiasm by a speech on industrial preparedness.

The first reference to Mr. Root was made by William Bondy, President of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican Club, who was toastmaster. There was a little cheering and applause, but no genuine demonstration, though Mr. Root has lived for years in the "diamond back" Twenty-ninth. James R. Sheffield, President of the Republican Club and one of the seventy signatories of the recent address to Republicans, indorsing Mr. Root for the Presidential nomination, mentioned the names of both Mr. Root and Justice Hughes, but did not manage to get much noise out of his audience.

The name of Colonel Roosevelt was not mentioned in the after-dinner oratory, but in many of the speeches there was an echo of the "tried Republican only" note sounded in the resolution on the forthcoming Presidential nomination, adopted at the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee. The most direct of the utterances along the line was made by State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner when he said:

"There is no reason why we should go outside our own ranks for leadership in the Presidential fight. It makes very little difference from what State our candidate comes or what his name is. It means everything to you and me that he shall be unswervingly devoted to the party and principles which have made our country great."

PRAISES ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Makes Colonel Man of the Hour, Prominent Chicagoans Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 1.—That, by reason of the enthusiastic reception accorded Colonel Roosevelt in Chicago on Saturday and the favor with which his utterances at that time have been received, he becomes the logical choice of the Republican Party for the Presidential nomination, was asserted today by prominent Chicagoans.

Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist and captain of industry, said the nation should take to heart the Colonel's doctrine of industrial preparedness, coupled with universal service.

"What pleased me most about Colonel Roosevelt's speech was its moderate tone," said Mr. Rosenwald. "I had expected he would place much more emphasis on the present delicate international situation. I was taken with what he said regarding industrial preparedness. This, I believe, should receive nation-wide attention, as should his declaration for universal service for our young men, so they may learn that they have duties, as well as privileges. These ideas, as expressed by the Colonel, are vital as a means for preparedness for peace more than preparedness for war."

Alexander H. Revell classified the ex-President's speech as an eloquent appeal to American citizens. In this he was seconded by Professor James Parker Hall, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School.

"Colonel Roosevelt's speech abounded in practical proposals," said Professor Hall. "I favor the proposal of an army of 250,000 trained soldiers, as advocated by Roosevelt; also of universal service following a modification of the Swiss and Australian systems. This speech has had a tremendous effect."

OLD GUARD GIVES T. R. 100 VOTES ONLY

Counts on 800 Delegates at Chicago to Ratify Choice of the Leaders.

SCOFFS AT A DARK HORSE

Believes Final Winner of Nomination Lies Among Root, Burton, and McCall.

According to Old Guard leaders who expect to wield potential influence in the Republican National Convention there are some 800 out of 985 delegates to the convention who will stand without hitching for any program the leaders desire to put through. With the aid of these 800 they expect to be in a position to eliminate both Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court as Presidential possibilities.

One leader in the Old Guard camp said yesterday that there was little likelihood a "dark horse" would carry off the grand prize of the convention. He declared that almost certainly one among the twelve candidates whose names, besides those of Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes, will go before the convention would be the nominee, unless something unexpected happened to make the nomination of Justice Hughes feasible and desirable.

With Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes both eliminated it was said that former United States Senators Elihu Root from this State and Theodore E. Burton from Ohio and Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts would be likely to receive the most serious consideration in the convention. Governor McCall came out of the Bay State Presidential primaries last week with the highest vote of all the candidates for places on the Republican Big Four.

Give Roosevelt 100 Votes.

Though Roosevelt sentiment is rampant in many localities, the Old Guard chieftains declare that the Colonel will have not much more than 100 votes on the first ballot, and that he will show his greatest strength then.

They are aware that there is Hughes sentiment which, while nowhere ebullient, is strong in practically every State, but they rely upon the difficult position in which the friends and supporters of Justice Hughes find themselves, since they are left entirely in the dark regarding the attitude of their candidate toward the proposal to place his name before the convention.

They say that Justice Hughes could not consistently become the candidate of the convention except as the result of a practically unanimous demand that he lead the fight, and the Old Guard leaders feel sure that they have it fixed so that no such demand will be forthcoming. Should Justice Hughes, contrary to all expectation, make it clear before the convention that if wanted he would be at the service of his party, they are preparing to fight him along lines entirely new. So far as they are concerned the usefulness of Justice Hughes ceased the moment they felt he was no longer needed to stave off the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt.

Within the next thirty days a serious effort will be made to galvanize the Root boom into life. Many of the Republican leaders who will wield great influence in the convention believe that with the foreign relations of the United States foremost in public interest, it will be easy to make the voters see that a man with the wide experience and the statesmanlike qualities of Elihu Root will be needed in the White House for the next four years.

The Old Guard leaders are firmly convinced that Colonel Roosevelt will support Mr. Root if he is nominated. In connection with this they point out that When Colonel Roosevelt was anxious to have it appear that he would head a third ticket if Mr. Root was the Republican nominee, he did not assume responsibility for the statement himself, but left it to be made by one of his Bull Moose callers.

Pushing the Root Boom.

In any event, the opening of headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan in this city for the Root boom yesterday marks the beginning of a thirty-day country-wide campaign to corral delegates from among the unpledged for Mr. Root. It was said a good beginning had been made in this State, where Mr. Root had been assured of support from forty-four of the eighty-seven delegates to the convention.

The Root boomers hope that with the work they expect to put in during the period before the convention they will be able to insure Mr. Root a larger vote than any other candidate on the first ballot. With such a showing and to commend him to the country in the present crisis the Old Guard leaders believe that Mr. Root will be a "growing" candidate before the convention.

It was said yesterday that in all probability it would not require more than five or six ballots to reach a nomination, even with a host of candidates. In this connection it became known that the favorite sons have agreed on a modus vivendi under which all will withdraw when the signal is given and swing their strength in favor of the candidate who in the opinion of the big G. O. P. leaders in the convention should be the nominee.

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Why not let our experienced lighting engineers prepare free lighting plans for your place in the country, mountains or seashore?
Remember, our prices are 20 to 35% below retail, our designs the most original and our stock selection the largest.
Write for New Catalog No. 20
Or, better still, call at our showrooms.
Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.
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NOTED COLLECTION BOUGHT BY DUVEENS

Chabrieres-Arles Carvings and Other Objets d'Art to be Shown Here.

PRICE IS ABOUT $1,500,000

Students in Europe Long Had Admired Many Unique Renaissance Examples.

It was announced last night that the famous art collection of the late M. Chabrieres-Arles of Paris and Lyons was now the property of Duveen Brothers, who will, within the next few weeks, display it in their galleries here. The collection comprises about 250 pieces, and has a value approximating $1,500,000, although Joseph Duveen last night was unable to give exact figures.

"Exercising the refined knowledge and taste of a true connoisseur," Mr. Duveen said, "this well-known collector of Lyons, who died a few years ago, gathered a unique assemblage of important French and Italian Renaissance works of the sixteenth century. M. Chabrieres-Arles took the greatest pride in his art possessions, and always welcomed visits of amateurs and artists to what was a veritable museum of these rare and choice objects, so that his collection became celebrated."

Many famous French artists figured in the production of the articles comprised in the collection. The Meubles and wood carvings of the sixteenth century were embellished with bas-reliefs, displaying all the purity of design of the fine period of the Renaissance.

It is in these meubles that the collection is especially rich. They are after designs by such celebrated artists as Goujon and Ducerceau.

A feature of the Chabrieres-Arles collection is a number of tables, mostly in walnut of fawn-colored patine, one of which, exhibited at the Petit Palais, has carving of admirable workmanship. The sculpture of walnut tables was one of the triumphs of the Burgundian school. Three of them in particular are regarded as the finest specimens existing of tables executed in the style of the compositions of Du Cerceau.

Of equal importance are some cabinets and cassones, with the fawn-colored and red patins so characteristic of the period; some do browned by time as to resemble bronze. All were described last night as mondments of exquisite carving in various detail.

The collection includes a few pictures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; also arms in which there are some beautifully enxraved swords. In addition there are interesting clocks and watches, some bronzes, and a small series of Italian faience of the sixteenth century, with some Hispano-Mauresque dishes.

Among the smaller objects are ecclesiastical gold work, reliquaries, ivories, medals, and brass work. Mr. Duveen said negotiations for sale of the collection had covered a rather prolonged period, owing to the circumstance that five of the seven Chabrieres-Arles heirs were in the trenches on the battle front.

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Jewish Publication Society.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America will be held at the Dropsie College, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, May 7. Jacob H. Schiff will deliver an address. The Year Book published by the society will be issued in September and subsequently a second volume of Dubnow's "History of the Jews of Russia and Poland." The first volume will be sent to subscribers this month. Henry Miller is President of the society, and Henry Fernberger Treasurer.

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SUPERBAS GO TO THE FRONT IN NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE BY BEATING GIANTS

GIANTS SERVE AS STEP FOR DODGERS

Robinson's Brooklyn Clan Takes Lead in League by Beating McGraw's Men.

GOOD BATTING IS WASTED

New Yorkers Have Eye on Ball, but Weaknesses in Other Respects Add Another Dismal Defeat.

The Giants at least have a little local pride. They were the means yesterday of pushing the Brooklyn Dodgers to the front in the gallop for the National League pennant. The Flatbush players, all alive and on their toes, trimmed the Giants neatly by a score of 8 to 5, and thereby mounted to the top rung in the league ladder. It was the eighth straight defeat for Manager McGraw's unfortunates.

If the Giants expect to win any games this season, they will have to hurry. The joy of Spring which fills everybody's heart on May Day meant nothing at all to the New York Club. More than 7,000 fans were out to see if McGraw's men would get started, but they are still traveling due south in the league race at a fast clip.

The New York pitchers are not pitching, and the New York infield is shot full of holes. They are slapping the ball hard enough to win, but this fine stick work is made unavailing by weaknesses in other departments. Palmero, the Cuban southpaw, who has shown much promise this Spring, was rudely knocked out of the box by the Brooklyns yesterday, and Rube Schauer came to the front and quenched the conflagration, but too late to save the edifice of Giant hopes.

Nap Rucker, the veteran of many campaigns, started the game for Brooklyn, and for a while his slow ball fooled the Giants, but when they got its range the sphere splashed to all parts of the outfield. Manager Wilbert Robinson called upon Jack Coombs, who finished the game with only one bad inning, the eighth, when the Giants started a rally which gave them four hits and a couple of runs.

Herbert Hunter was initiated yesterday into McGraw Chapter, No. 1, of the Amalgamated Association of New York Giants' Third Basemen. This society is gaining quite a membership, and new men are expected to join from day to day. The fretful corner of the infield was a little strange to Hunter, but he did his part well enough. He also favored with a clean base hit in the seventh inning.

Benny Kauff, the Federal League star, is doing a little better than his teammates. He made a gorgeous catch in the first inning of Stengel's flier and doubled Hi Myers off second. The scintillating fielding sensation of the day, however, was contributed by George Burns in the ninth inning. He made a dazzling one-handed catch of Stengel's long hit in center field, leaping from the turf to put it down as it was screaming toward the fence.

The Giant's started out auspiciously. With one down in the first Robertson singled to left and Doyle flied to Stengel. Kauff whizzed a bouncer through Olson's feet and scored Robertson.

Palmero's pitching began to sag in the third. Miller hit a Texas Leaguer to centre, with one out, and stole second. Rucker aided the cause with a single to left. Myers's sacrifice fly scored Miller and Rucker beat out a bunt. Casey Stengel made glad the hearts of the Brooklyn denizens present with a home run jolt which rebounded from the top tier of boxes in the right field grand stand. This circuit rap pushed Rucker and Daubert across the plate with Stengel at their heels.

The Giants got after Rucker in the same inning. Burns and Robertson singled, and Doyle's Texas Leaguer filled the bases with no one out. Burns scored while Kauff was being thrown out, and Fletcher's sacrifice fly scored Robertson. Some off-color base running by Doyle permitted Johnston to throw Doyle out as he was trying to stretch his way to third, thereby spoiling a perfectly good rally.

After Coombs had fanned in the fifth Myers doubled and Daubert walked. Stengel forced Myers at third and a wild pitch sent the residents of the bases up a station. Johnston walked and Mowrey's single sent Daubert and Stengel home. Schauer then faced Cutshaw, who ripped off a single, scoring Johnston and Mowrey.

The Giants showed their last spasm of progress in the eighth. Davey Robertson singled, but was forced at second by Doyle. Benny Kauff bounded a double off the right field wall and Doyle was stopped at third by Tesreau, who was coaching, when Larry could have gone right through comfortably. Fletcher's single scored Doyle and Merkle's single sent Benny home. Hunter hit into a double play, halting the uprising. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	3	1	1	1	0	Burns, lf	5	1	2	2	0
D'bert, 1b	3	2	2	8	2	R'b'ts'n, rf	5	2	3	0	0
St'ngel, rf	5	2	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	4	2
J'ston, lf	5	1	0	4	1	Kauff, cf	3	1	2	3	1
Mo'rey, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	F'cher, ss	3	0	2	1	2
C'sh'w, 2b	4	0	2	3	4	M'rkle, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Olson, ss	4	0	0	4	3	H'ten, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Miller, c	4	1	2	5	1	R'rden, c	2	0	1	2	3
Rucker, p	1	1	0	1	0	Doolin, c	1	0	0	2	0
Coombs, p	3	0	0	0	1	*Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Palmero, p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	34	8	11	27	12	Schauer, p	2	0	0	0	3
						†Roush	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	5	13	27	17

*Batted for Dooin in ninth inning.
†Batted for Schauer in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Doyle.

Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5

Two-base hits—Myers, Kauff. Home run—Stengel. Stolen bases—Miller, Johnston, 2. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Sacrifice flies—Myers, Fletcher. Double plays—Kauff and Doyle; Johnston, Olson, and Mowrey; Cutshaw, Daubert and Olson. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Palmero, 2; off Schauer, 1; off Coombs, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Palmero, 8 hits, 8 runs in 4 2-3 innings; off Schauer, 3 hits no runs in 41-3 innings; off Rucker, 7 hits 3 runs in 3 innings; off Coombs, 6 hits 2 runs in 6 innings. Struck out—By Palmero, 2; by Schauer, 2; by Rucker, 1; by Coombs, 2. Wild pitches—Palmero, Schauer. Passed ball—Rariden. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

College and School Games.

At Boston—Boston College, 8; Georgetown, 4.

At South Orange, N. J.—Seton Hall, 11; Hamilton, 3.

At Burlington, Vt.—Vermont, 6; Middlebury, 1.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Virginia, 14; Virginia M. I., 5.

At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 7; Montclair H. S., 2.

At Wallingford, Conn.—Taft School, 8; Choate School, 7.

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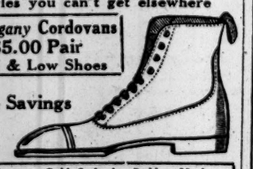

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 8; New York, 5.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 0.
(Five innings; rain.)
Washington, 5; Boston, 3.
Chicago at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 6; Rochester, 4.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 5.
Providence, 2; Buffalo, 1.
Baltimore, 9; Toronto, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	6	3	.667
Philadelphia	7	4	.636
Chicago	8	5	.615
Boston	6	4	.600
Cincinnati	8	8	.500
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Pittsburgh	6	9	.400
New York	1	9	.100

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Washington	9	6	.600
Boston	9	7	.562
Cleveland	9	7	.562
Detroit	9	7	.562
New York	7	6	.538
Chicago	9	9	.500
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	4	10	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	4	0	1.000
Providence	4	0	1.000
Richmond	4	1	.800
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Montreal	3	3	.500
Buffalo	1	4	.200
Rochester	0	4	.000
Toronto	0	4	.000

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.

BRAVES DEFEAT PHILLIES.

Score Their First Victory Over League Champions by 5 to 2.

BOSTON, May 1.—The Braves defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 2, today, scoring their first victory this season over the league champions. Rudolph held the visitors to four hits. Catcher Burns and Manager Moran were sent off the field for disputing Umpire Rigler's judgment on strikes. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'v'le, ss	4	2	1	2	3	Stock, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Evers, 2b	3	1	2	2	1	H'c'tt, ss	4	1	2	2	3
Col's, lf	3	1	1	0	0	Paske't, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Wilh't, rf	3	1	1	0	0	Good, rf	4	0	0	1	0
K'chy, 1b	4	0	2	11	2	Lud's, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	Wted, lf	4	1	1	0	0
C'ton, cf	3	0	2	3	0	Whit'r, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
S'dg's, c	3	0	0	4	0	Burns, c	0	0	0	2	0
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	6	0	Adams, c	0	0	0	2	0
Rud'ph, p	3	0	0	1	5	Mayer, p	2	0	0	1	4
†Fitzp'k	1	0	0	0	0	Rixey, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Cooper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	12	Total	31	2	4	24	14

*Batted for Mayer in seventh inning.
†Batted for Compton in eighth inning.
Errors—Luderus and Evers.

Boston	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits — Whitted, Maranville, Konetchy. Stolen base—Good. Sacrifice fly—Luderus. Double plays—Adams and Niehoff; Stock and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 3; off Rixey, 1; off Rudolph, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 7 hits, 4 runs in six innings; off Rixey, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Rudolph, 4 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mayer, 5; by Rixey, 1; by Rudolph, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 5; Lynn, 3.
Portland, 9; Bridgeport, 6.
Springfield, 2; Worcester, 0.
Laurence, 2; New London, 0.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 4.
Nashville, 8; Memphis, 7.
New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 0.
Chattanooga, 1; Little Rock, 0.

American Association.

Kansas City at Indianapolis, rain.
Columbus, 14; Minneapolis, 1.
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 5.

YANKS LEAP INTO BUSH; LOSE EYES

Donovanites, Mesmerized by Athletics' Twirler, Fail to Hit at Proper Times.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—When Joe Bush is right he looks like a million-dollar twirler. Today was one of his good days, and that tells the story of the defeat of the New York Americans by the score of 4 to 2.

Bush had everything, even including one bad inning, when the Donovanites amassed their brace of tallies, but thereafter his collection of slants was too much even for the hard-hitting New York aggregation.

The visitors managed to connect for eight safeties, but after the fourth round Bush was master of the situation, and it was only a question of how badly the Athletics would defeat their opponents.

On the other hand the Quakers landed on Russell in the opening session, and right there won the contest. Russell, after this inning, settled down and the Athletics were able to make only four more hits.

In the first, Witt sent a stinging single to left centre. He started to steal, and Pick dumped down a slow roller toward shortstop. Baker's throw was wild and Pick was safe. Witt scoring. Oldring singled and Peckinpaugh foozled Lajoie's grounder. On the hit and run play, McInnis singled to left field, scoring Oldring, and a double steal was worked, Larry tallying.

In the second Gedeon was safe on Witt's fumble and scored on Pipp's triple to deep centre. Peckinpaugh singled to left, Pipp scoring. An error by Pick and a base on balls to Russell filled the bases, but Maisel hit into a double play and Gilhooley flied out.

In the fifth Strunk lined a homer over the wall. Caldwell, in the rôle of pinch hitter, delivered a single in the ninth, but Maisel's out ended the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	4	1	1	0	2	Maisel, cf	5	0	2	1	0
Pick, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	Gilh'y, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Str'nk, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Magee, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Pipp, 1b	4	1	0	9	0
Lajoie, 2b	2	1	1	3	2	Ged'n, 2b	4	1	0	4	4
M'In's, 1b	3	0	1	10	0	Fipp, 1b	4	1	1	9	2
Th'son, cf	3	0	0	2	0	Peck'h, ss	4	0	1	2	5
Meyer, c	3	0	0	7	1	Nunn, c	4	0	0	7	0
Bush, p	3	0	1	0	4	Russell, p	2	0	0	0	1
						*Caldwell	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	4	8	27	11	Total	35	2	7	24	13

*Batted for Russell in ninth inning.
Errors—Pipp, Peckinpaugh, Witt, Pick, Lajoie.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4	
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hit—Pipp. Home run—Strunk. Stolen bases—Lajoie, McInnis. (2). Double plays—Gedeon and Pipp; Gedeon, Pipp and Peckinpaugh, (2); Bush, Meyer and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Bush, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Bush, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Bush, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

SENATORS IN FIRST PLACE.

Defeat Red Sox, 5 to 3, and Take Lead in League Race.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Washington went into the lead in the American League pennant race today by defeating Boston 5 to 3. Ruth was unsteady and passed nine men. Boston hit Harper hard, but failed to make the hits count except in one inning. In the eighth, with the score 3 to 2 against Washington, and one out, Ruth passed Rondeau, Williams, and Morgan. Leonard appeared, and Henry greeted him with a two-base hit which cleared the bases. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'nks, 2b	4	2	2	1	0	Hen'n, rf	5	0	1	0	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	Scott, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Milan, cf	2	0	0	3	1	H'per, rf	4	0	2	1	0
R'nd'u, 1b	2	0	0	8	0	J'nv'n, 1b	3	0	1	8	1
Will's, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Lewis, cf	4	1	1	2	0
M'gan, 2b	3	2	1	2	3	G'dn'r, 3b	4	1	2	1	3
Henry, c	3	0	2	7	0	Barry, 2b	4	1	2	5	6
M'Br'e, ss	4	0	2	2	3	Agnew, c	2	0	0	4	2
Harper, p	4	0	0	0	2	Thomas, c	1	0	0	2	0
						Ruth, p	3	0	1	0	0
						Leon'd, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Carrigan	0	0	0	0	0
						†Shorten	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	5	6	27	12	Total	38	3	10	24	14

*Batted for Leonard in ninth inning.
†Ran for Carrigan in ninth inning.
Error—Agnew.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5	
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3	

Two-base hits—Henry, Janvrin. Sacrifice hit—Judge. Double plays—Morgan, McBride and Judge; McBride, Morgan and Judge; Barry, Janvrin, Barry, Agnew, Gardner and Agnew; Barry and Gardner. Left on bases—Boston 7, Washington 8. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 9; off Harper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 5 hits, 5 runs in 7 1-8 innings; off Leonard, 1 hit, no runs in 2-3 of an inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Morgan;) by Harper, (Scott, Agnew.) Struck out—By Ruth, 3; by Leonard, 2; by Harper, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens. Time of game—Two hours.

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MATTY TO PITCH THURSDAY.

Veteran Thinks He's Ready for Work—Games to Begin Later.

Christy Mathewson, who for many seasons was the Giants' mainstay in the box, has been so much encouraged during the last few days with his work in practice that he has decided to try out his arm against the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds on Thursday. Mathewson was unable to pitch much last season because of neuritis in the back of his left shoulder. He has been undergoing a course of treatment for some time and believes that the disorder has been eliminated.

Hereafter the National League games at the Polo Grounds will begin at 3:40 instead of 3:30. The change is made because a newly scheduled express from the downtown district arrives at the grounds at 3:35.

TIGERS YIELD TO INDIANS.

Coveleskie Allows Only Two Hits in Short Game, Stopped by Rain.

DETROIT, May 1.—Stanley Coveleskie pitched Cleveland to victory over Detroit in a rainswept game by a score of 2 to 0. The game was called while the sixth inning was being played and the score reverted to the end of the fifth. Graney's single, a pass to Turner and Smith's double in the first inning scored Cleveland's runs. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gr'ney, lf	2	1	1	1	0	Vitt, ss	2	0	0	0	4
T'ner, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	Maisel, 3b	2	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Cobb, cf	1	0	0	2	1
Smith, rf	2	0	1	1	0	Veach, lf	2	0	0	0	0
G'mill, 1b	2	0	0	8	0	C'd'l, rf	2	0	0	0	0
How'd, 2b	2	0	0	1	3	Hell'n, 2b	2	0	1	0	0
Wh's, ss	2	0	0	1	0	Burns, 1b	2	0	1	11	0
O'Neill, c	2	0	0	1	0	Stan'ge, c	2	0	0	1	0
S.Cov'e, p	2	0	1	0	2	Dauss, p	2	0	0	0	5
Total	16	2	3	15	6	Total	17	0	2	15	12

Errors—Turner, Hellman.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Graney, Speaker. Double plays—Gandil (unassisted); Cobb and Maisel. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Dauss, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 2 hits, no runs in five innings; off Dauss, 3 hits, 2 runs in five innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Dauss, 1. Time of game—Fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

REDS SHUT OUT PITTSBURGH

Good Pitching by Mitchell Defeats the Pirates, 3 to 0.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Largely due to the good pitching of Mitchell Cincinnati shut out Pittsburgh today by a score of 3 to 0. Neale tripled in the first inning and scored on a sacrifice fly. No more runs were made until the sixth, when Smith's error allowed Killifer to reach first and he scored on Chase's double. Chase then scored on Griffith's single. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale, cf	4	1	1	3	0	J'st'n, 1b	4	0	1	15	1
Kill'fer, lf	4	1	0	1	0	C'rey, lf	4	0	2	5	1
Chase, 1b	3	1	1	10	0	Bah'y, cf	2	0	0	0	0
G'ffith, rf	4	0	2	2	0	Cooper, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Groh, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	H'ch'n, rf	4	0	1	0	0
H'zog, ss	3	0	0	1	3	W'g'r, ss	4	0	1	0	4
L'den, 2b	3	0	0	3	5	Schm't, c	4	0	1	7	0
Clarke, c	3	0	0	7	0	Knabe, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Mitch'l, p	3	0	1	0	1	Smith, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
						Adams, p	1	0	0	1	1
						Jacobs, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
						†Baird	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	11	Total	32	0	8	24	13

*Batted for Adams in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Barney in the eighth inning.
Errors—Smith, (3.) Carey.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Groh. Chase. Three-base hit—Neale. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Adams, Jacobs. Sacrifice fly—Chase. Double plays—Herzog, Louden, and Chase; Carey and Schmidt; Mitchell, Herzog, and Chase. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Adams, 6 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off Jacobs, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Mitchell, 8 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	1
Newark	6	11	2

Batteries—Huenke, Hersche, and Hale; Smallwood, Enzman, and Egan.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	10	0
Richmond	7	13	5

Batteries—Fullerton, Goodbred, and Madden; Ross, Humphreys, and Reynolds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	3	1
Provide	2	6	2

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Billard and Yelle.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	4	8	0
Baltimore	9	14	1

Batteries—Lyons, Manning, Dye, and Trout; Sherman and McAvoy.

YALE OARSMEN GO TO TRAINING CAMP

Work at Derby First Move of Kind for Twenty Years—Expect Crew Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., May 1.—For the first time in Yale rowing history, the 'Varsity squad was today transferred from New Haven to a training camp to be regularly used for its daily drill. The nearest approach ever made to this radical move was the bodily removal of the squad to Philadelphia for early practice by Bob Cook, when Coach two decades ago.

A temporary boathouse has been erected to shelter the shells and rowing equipment of the oarsmen just below this city on the Housatonic River, and the oarsmen will row here daily until they go to New London, about June 1, to finish their training for their races with Harvard.

The only objection to their remaining here, which was heard today, was the possibility of the sewage from this city, which empties into the Housatonic near the start of the proposed course, proving disagreeable.

Coach Guy Nickalls said today that some changes might soon be made in the squad. The oarsmen have been resting since their races with the University of Pennsylvania, on April 22, and will take up their work here gradually. It is likely that Hyatt, the second crew stroke oar, will have a trial as 'Varsity stroke soon in place of Harriman, who is a trifle heavy for the stroke oar position.

COUNCIL ON YALE ATHLETICS

"Receivers" and Coaches Convene After First Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—Yale's Spring football practice started this afternoon, with eight resident coaches and the three "receivers" of Yale athletics, as President Hadley has termed them, present. The three constitute the Reorganization Committee, which has started Yale on a new régime in athletics. They are Vance McCormick of the Yale Corporation, Allen Kilpatrick of the Athletic Committee, and Brink Thorne, a former football Captain and valued athletic adviser. This committee, after witnessing the afternoon practice, held a council with the coaches this evening, outlining athletic changes projected for the next college year.

The coaches in charge of today's practice were Tad Jones, the new head coach; Michael F. Sweeney, who will direct the details of organizing every branch of Yale athletics; Walter Camp, the veteran adviser; Dr. Arthur Brides, for the linemen; Dr. William Bull, for the backs; Clarence Alcott, for the ends, and Henry Martino, for the centres, with Joe Swan, Jack Crowley, T. Lilley, and Guy Hutchinson as assistants.

A squad of seventy-five reported. They were divided into four sections, ends, heavy linemen, quarters, and half backs. Only rudimentary work was attempted.

ENTER TWO

GOLF COURSES IN PARKS ARE FORMALLY THROWN OPEN FOR THE SEASON

GOLF SEASON OPENS AT VAN CORTLANDT

Commissioner Whittle Makes a Fine Putt in Playing the First Ball from the Tee.

PLAY NEWSPAPER TOURNEY

H. B. Martin Makes Best Gross Score and J. B. Munro's Card Wins Handicap Prize.

The lid was pried off the public links golf season yesterday when Commissioner Thomas N. Whittle of the Bronx Department of Parks drove a ball from the first tee at Van Cortlandt Park. It was a rash promise that the Commissioner made when he consented to send the first ball of the season on its way, and he realized it when he stood on the tee before the expectant multitude. In addition to the crowd of golfers and park visitors around the tee the members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, who were to start their May tournament immediately after the official opening, were there to pass expert opinion on the first drive. A long line of red-hatted caddies were croucher near the tee, for H. B. Martin had promised a $2 bill to the boy who recovered the ball.

The Commissioner adjusted his stance without any aid and his club whistled through the air. He looked down at the tee and found the ball still calmly perched on the sand, where Jim Shanley the professional had placed it. The caddy-master set back all the boys for a false start, and the ceremony was started over again. This time Commissioner Whittle sent a glorious putt skipping along the grass, which George Horn recovered fifty yards off the tee—and the season was open.

H. B. Martin, President of the Newspaper Golf Club, started the tournament. He played with Grantland Rice, Al Hedley, and Harry Cashman, and, although the smallest of the four, he turned in the lowest gross score of the day, an 86. The players qualified in two sixteens for the May Cup, and the same round of golf also served as an eighteen-hole handicap, which was won by J. W. Munro, with a card of 93—20—73.

After the newspaper men had started off the general public was at last to tee up and send balls into the woods on the right, the lake on the left, or wherever luck took them.

There was some confusion at the starting tee due to a lack of knowledge as to just what the golfer had to do before he was allowed to play. Not only is a license required but the bags must be placed in line and a numbered ticket secured at the golf house. The lack of any connecting link between the number on the ticket and the position in the bag line was what started the trouble. The upper links, in the Mosholu section, was thrown open for play yesterday, as well as the lower links and the Pelham Bay course. The score summary:

J. W. Munro, 93, 20—73; H. B. Martin, 86, 11—75; D. Hall, 94, 19—75; H. Cushman, 87, 11—76; A. Owens, 94, 17—77; A. C. Murray, 97, 10—77; E. Falley, 98, 20—78; E. Bulger, 103, 25—78; F. J. Pope, 98, 20—78; C. H. Wright, 96, 18—78; S. Roth, 92, 13—79; A. P. Lucas, 89, 10—79; W. N. Amory, 97, 17—80; A. Gifford, 92, 11—81; F. T. Pope, 93, 12—81; E. B. Davis, 100, 18—82; A. Hedley, 95, 11—84; F. Hawthorne, 101, 17—84; W. MacLaughlin, 115, 30—85; J. Butler, 103, 18—85; G. Ralston, 100, 15—85; C. H. Dalley, 118, 30—88; F. Flaugh, 92, 4—88; E. R. Laverty, 108, 20—88; H. A. Haines, 102, 14—88; C. F. Laux, 110, 21—89; W. W. Burge, 108, 18—90; R. S. Foster, 110, 20—90; V. Mardfin, 116, 25—91; M. Guth, 122, 30—92; W. Haywood, 116, 23—93; G. R. Hill, 128, 30—98; C. A. Gilchrist, 120, 30—90.

The 1916 golf schedule of the Ridgewood Country Club shows that the competitive season at Ridgewood will open this Saturday with an eighteen-hole medal play handicap for two classes. The club championship will be started Aug. 26. This event will consist of seventy-two holes at medal play, which is an innovation in the method of holding club championships. Two single rounds of eighteen holes will be played on different days, and the final round of thirty-six holes on Labor Day will complete the contest. Team matches will be played against the Yountakah and Hoevenkopf golf teams, with matches to be played on home and home greens.

The all-season competitions are the Directors' Cup event, the selected score contest for the Ringer Cup, and the game of "Getting Your Goat," which is played under strict rules evolved by the Golf Committee. In this game each player provides himself with a little pocket emblem of a goat and must surrender this when beaten. The object is to collect a fine assortment of goats belonging to the other players and to keep your own goat in the pocket where it belongs.

The Cherry Valley Country Club formally took possession of the Salisbury links yesterday, and from this day on the course will be open only to members of the country club. It was always known as a stiff and well-trapped links, but the course will be further stiffened during the present season.

It is expected that the list of the United Golf Association, which will contain the names of the players eligible for the national amateur championship at Merion, will be ready by Sunday. Although the fate of Ouimet and the other Boston golfers whose status was questioned has already been made known, the publication of the official list will set at rest the rumors about other well-known golfers in doubtful standing. It is usually the custom to include the names of only those golfers with a handicap of five or less, but some players rated at six on the metropolitan list may be included, for the U. S. G. A. rating does not always correspond to that of the M. G. A.

A meeting of the high school golf associations will be held tomorrow afternoon at De Witt Clinton High School. Only schools represented at the meeting will be allowed to enter boys in the championship.

Golfers from near and far are expected on the Hackensack Golf Club links on Saturday, May 13, to watch the special foursome between Maxwell Marston and Oswald Kirkby on the one side and Jerome Travers and Philip Carter on the other.

Red Sox Want Manhattan Pitcher.

Bill Carrigan, manager of the Boston Red Sox, has made a tempting offer to Bugs O'Connor, Manhattan College's first pitcher. O'Connor, who has seen four years' service with the Manhattan team, has excellent speed and control. Last year he pitched one no-hit and two one-hit games. In three games pitched this year he has struck out thirty-four men and has batted .316.

MANY WRESTLERS TO MEET.

Seventy-five Entries for A. A. U. National Championships.

Three days probably will be needed to decide the national wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union as a result of the heavy entry which has been received for the titular tournament. The National Championship Committee, of which Frederick W. Rubien is Chairman, met last night at 21 Warren Street and passed on the entries, which totaled more than seventy-five. Every class has drawn at least four entries and some have received as many as fifteen. This committee will decide today whether the tournament will continue from Thursday to Saturday night at the National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., or whether only two nights will be necessary.

Because of the fact that the championships last year were held in San Francisco there will be but one national champion competing. He is Spyros Verros of the Greek Olympic Club, Chicago, who won the 125-pound title in 1915. During the interval, however, the Greek wrestler has grown heavier and this year is ineligible for the 125-pound class. He will contest for the 135-pound championship.

The entry from out of town is exceptionally large and far surpasses expectations. The New York clubs have made their customary large entry, but are outnumbered almost two to one by the clubs scattered from here to Appleton, Wis.

Carl Benson of the Swedish-American A. C., who was runner-up in the 108-pound championship last year, will again compete in that division. L. J. Servois of the University of Pennsylvania and Max Gans of the Chicago A. A., will be other contestants in this class. The New York Athletic Club has entered the former Metropolitan heavyweight title holder, N. G. Pendleton, in both the 175-pound and heavyweight classes. Lehigh University will send a team of four men and two of Yale's mat men will compete.

GIANT SQUAD WITHIN LIMIT.

Jacobson Goes to Rochester—Cubs and Browns Have Leeway.

The Giants cut down their squad to the twenty-one-player limit yesterday by releasing Outfielder Merwin Jacobson to the Rochester Club of the International Association. This reduces the squad to twenty-two players, with Lobert, Wendell, and Schupp on the injured list, which will keep the squad within the limit of twenty-one men.

According to the National League rule the list of eligible players must be kept at twenty-one after May 1, but an injured list provides for the reservation of players for a period of ten days each. As every club has one or more injured players much of the time, the managers usually take advantage of this rule.

Two of the major league clubs, Chicago in the National League and St. Louis of the American League, will have an advantage over the other clubs this season on account of the peace agreement with the Federal League drawn up at Cincinnati. As the Federal League amalgamated with clubs in these two cities, the clubs received the privilege of holding all the players who are under iron-bound contracts until next season.

The Chicago and St. Louis Clubs will have what is called a nonactive list of players on which they may shift to the regulars when one of the eligible players is placed on the injured list.

HANDICAP WEIGHTS GIVEN.

Imposts Announced for Chief Events at Saturday's Meet.

Weights were announced yesterday for the three handicaps to be run next Saturday, the second day of the Rockaway Hunting Club meet, at Hewlett Bay Park. Six races are on the program. Sixty-one entries have been received.

Many of the horses which carried silks last Saturday will be seen again. For the Spring Handicap, at about five furlongs, A. Ludlow Kramer's veteran Culvert, which won the Albro Farm Plate last week, will carry top weight, with 168 pounds. Foxhall P. Keene's Toreador, which won the Rockaway Cup for the second time, has the place of honor in the Woodsburg Handicap for hunters, over a three-mile post and rail course. The son of Beau Gallant will carry 173 pounds, giving away sixteen pounds, to Shelton E. Martin's Miss Meadows. The Long Island Handicap, another event for hunters, about two and a half miles over the brush course, has ten entries, J. Ambrose Clark's Knight of Merci heading the list with 167 pounds.

The entries and weights follow:

SPRING HANDICAP—About five furlongs. Culvert, 168 pounds; Overyonda 2d, 142; Pay Streak, 158; Sandow, 158; Vera Kessler, 143.

WOODSBURGH HANDICAP — Hunters; about three miles; "Post and Rail" course. Banco, 153 pounds; Chateau Lafitte, 160; Descendant, 148; Gold Pitcher, 146; Indicator, 166; Impulsive, 160; Miss Meadows, 157; Nina, 156; Oxygen, 152; Toreador, 173; Wild Irishman, 158.

LONG ISLAND HANDICAP — Hunters; about two and one-half miles; brush course. Aleppo, 148 pounds; Knight of Merci, 167; Courreur de Bois, 143; imp. Corriemony, 150; Currer Bell, 144; imp. Fattauta, 146; Gold Pitcher, 142; Jim Hanson, 152; M. J. Shannon, 166; Web Carter, 160.

CRUISING WEEK IS FOR ALL YACHTS

Novel Racing Voyage on Sound Open to Twenty-five Clubs —Council on Courses.

Seated before charts showing that portion of Long Island Sound to be covered during the interclub combination racing and cruising week in the port-to-port runs and races beginning on June 26, the Special Course Committee—R. A. Monks of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and H. E. Boucher of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club—laid its tentative plans for the courses to be covered before the General Committee for its approval last evening. The meeting was held at the city home of the New York Yacht Club, and it was well after midnight before the committee had accepted the report of the sub-committee and decided on the courses to be sailed by both sailing yachts and motor boats which are to participate in a joint run for the first time in yachting history, with the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound managing the affair.

It was decided that the clubs which are to entertain the members of the association which participate in the cruise, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, Huntington, Black Rock, Stamford, and Manhasset Bay, in the order named, shall extend an invitation to all boats, whether sailing or power craft, of suitable size, belonging to any of the twenty-five affiliated clubs in the association, to participate in both cruise and races. An impression had in some way gone about among yachtsmen that this was to be a "closed" affair to members of the entertaining clubs. On the contrary, racing week will be an "open" affair, the desire of the committee being to have all boats possible participate in the cruise and accompanying races.

Separate courses for the wind-propelled and power boats are laid out for each day's run, so as to make the racing as attractive as possible to both classes, as well as to test their speed. As each club is in turn the manager of the succeeding day's sport, these tentative courses are subject to such modifications as the experience of members of each of the clubs may suggest before their final approval. The committee will, however, have the different courses charted fully a month before the cruise begins, so that skippers will be able to take trial runs over them and thoroughly familiarize themselves with the marks. Announcement of these tentative courses will in all probability be made late this week or early next week, as soon as they are translated from cartography into nautical English, for criticism and suggestion to the members of all the clubs.

Interest in this novelty in yachting has developed so wonderfully in the past few days that the Race Committee will probably have to handle the largest fleet that ever competed in a series of races on the Sound. The power boat men are especially welcoming this enterprise as one that will give them their best sporting chance since power boats were put afloat, and they are now counting on being able to outnumber the sailing vessels in the "point to point" races which will so thoroughly try out their sometimes very erratic craft.

NEW 16-FOOTER TRIED.

Captain Herreshoff Pleased with the Latest Seawanhaka Class.

Captain Nat G. Herreshoff, designer of the new sixteen-foot "fish fleet," for members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, himself made the first trial spin with one of the boats in Bristol Harbor last week. A light westerly wind was blowing, and Captain Herreshoff had an excellent opportunity to try out the new knockabout boat with mainsail and forestaysail set.

Word was received here yesterday that the new craft was very slippery in both running and reaching, and that in beating to windward the little boat was as clever as anything of her size could be. He was so thoroughly satisfied with the trial that he sent word to Commodore Smith that the little boats would not only do all that he had promised when he designed them, but somewhat better than he had hoped for, and would furnish a fine lot of racing craft for the coming season. Captain Herreshoff had the unnamed boat out for over an hour, and will give her another trial today before letting her and her companions—others of which will be ready this week—sail for Oyster Bay.

INVITE WOMEN TO PELHAM.

Third Annual Tennis Tournament Will Start May 23.

Forty-three of the leading women tennis players have been invited to compete in the third annual tournament at the Pelham Country Club at Pelham Manor, which will start on Tuesday, May 23. The entries close on Saturday, May 20. The events will be women's singles, women's doubles, and mixed doubles. The singles will start on May 23, the doubles on May 24, and the mixed doubles on May 25.

Those who have been invited to compete are Miss Helen Alexander, Miss Florence Ballin, Mrs. C. N. Beard, Mrs. Frank Bishop, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Miss Miriam Blagden, Mrs. B. F. Briggs, Miss Mary Browne, Miss Elizabeth Bunce, Mrs. Thomas Bundy, Mrs. Theo. Cassebeer, Mrs. George Chapman, Mrs. Aims Coney, Mrs. N. Farley, Miss Marion Fenno, Mrs. Homer Greene, Miss Martha Guthrie, Miss Edith Handy, Miss Ina Kissell, Mrs. William B. Lesher, Mrs. Marshall McLean, Mrs. A. G. Miles, Miss E. H. Moore, Mrs. William Pouch, Mrs. Edward Raymond, Miss Edith Rotch, Miss Jane Rowson, Mrs. Frederick Schmidt, Miss Emily Scott, Miss Eleonora Sears, Miss Evelyn Sears, Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss W. P. Sullivan, Miss Florence Sutton, Miss Marian Vanderhoef, Miss Maria Wagner, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. S. F. Weaver, Mrs. George Wightman, Miss Edna Wildey, Mrs. Louise Williams, Miss Louise Witherbee, and Mrs. Rawson Wood.

JUMPERS BEING IMPROVED.

Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Enthusiastic Over Steeplechasing Revival.

Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., one of the most prominent amateur riders in the country and Chairman of the Board of Race Stewards of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., is enthusiastic over the revival of interest in steeplechasing. In discussing the subject with THE TIMES reporter he said:

"Those who have followed the sport for any considerable time have, with few exceptions, been satisfied with a thoroughbred or well-bred Virginia hunter, with an extra turn of speed, or a more or less discarded flat racer, with a little extra size and bone, that has been taught to jump. Such horses have almost entirely constituted the steeplechasing stables of this country, and not the "chasers." bred for the purpose.

"The fact that a great many of the best-blooded chasers in Europe have been bought by Americans during the last year is the beginning of an era in breeding in the United States which will ultimately make this the greatest steeplechasing country in the world. It is such men as Thomas Hitchcock, Henry W. Bull, Joseph E. Widener, and J. Temple Gwathmey who will bring this about. They are the most prominent supporters of the present steeplechase movement.

"I have never before noted such enthusiasm over this sport, and I will be keenly disappointed if the meeting over the Clyde Park course on June 15 and 17 does not result in some wonderful racing."

Harlem S. C. Bouts Tonight.

Vic Moran, the Southern lightweight, who comes to this city with a creditable record, will oppose Shamus O'Brien of Yonkers in the feature ten-round bout this evening at the Harlem Sporting Club in 135th Street. Moran is said to be a heavy hitter, and is credited with having scored a knockdown over Charley White, the Chicago lightweight. In the other ten-round bout Young Brown of the east side and Sam Robideau, the Philadelphia boxer, will be the principals.

"Marvel" to Meet Lewis Tonight.

The Masked Marvel, who gained notoriety in the wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House some time ago, will wrestle Strangler Lewis to a finish in Madison Square Garden tonight. The masked one has been pretty thoroughly identified as Mort Henderson, but he will dissipate any remaining doubt by removing his mask at the close of his bout with Lewis. There will also be several other wrestling contests.

300 Dogs for Richmond Show.

Over 300 dogs have been entered for the Richmond County Kennel Club show which will be held next Saturday at Grant City, Staten Island. The kennels of some of the largest owners in Greater New York will be represented and a number of entries have been made from distant points.

CAPT. CHEAPE, POLO PLAYER, IS MISSING

Noted Sportsman, Who Helped Take Cup Back to England, Slain or Captured.

LONDON, May 1.—Tonight's casualty list includes among the missing Lord Elcho, who is supposed to have been wounded, and Captain Leslie St. C. Cheape, well known internationally as a polo player.

Captain Cheape was a member of the English polo team which visited New York in 1911 and 1913 in a futile endeavor to take back home the international polo trophy held by the Meadow-Brook Club. He also came to this country in 1914 as one of Lord Wimborne's four which won the cup. The victory of the Englishmen was due in a great measure to the remarkable skill with the mallet and the daring horsemanship of Captain Cheape.

A dispatch from London on Dec. 21, 1915, said that Captain Cheape had been reported among the men wounded while fighting with the British Mediterranean force.

Lord Elcho is the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss, and married Lady Violet Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

JAMES T. HYDE IS DEAD.

Knew More Show Horsemen Than Any One Else in United States.

James T. Hyde, who has been the Executive Manager of the National Horse Show Association since its inception, holding the office of Assistant Secretary, died yesterday morning at his apartments, 3 West 104th Street, after an illness of over two years. He was 71.

About a year and a half ago he was operated on at the Memorial Hospital, and, though able to attend the last Horse Show at one session, had been unable to handle the many duties of his office with any regularity, and gradually wasted away until death came to the relief of his sufferings.

Mr. Hyde was a native of Somersetshire, England. He came to this country in 1880, and then began to form the acquaintance of show horse owners and breeders, an acquaintance which has constantly extended until he personally knew more sportsmen of that class than any other man in the United States. A fine rider in the saddle and a lover of horses, his acquaintance broadened until he was as well-known among polo players and cross-country riders throughout the United States as among breeders of heavy harness and thoroughbred and saddle horses.

Track Championships on June 17.

Official announcement was made yesterday that June 17 has been selected as the date for the junior track and field championships of the Metropolitan A. A. U., which will be conducted by the Knights of St. Peter Athletic Club in New Brunswick on Neilson Field of Rutgers College. Entry blanks will be issued shortly. The usual list of nineteen events will be staged. Entries will close June 8, with Frederick J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Junior Metropolitan Championship Committee, 21 Warren Street.

SCHOOLBOY CREWS BOATED.

Stuyvesant and Clinton Will Be Entered in Harlem Regatta.

Renewed activity is manifest this year in the ranks of the schoolboy oarsmen, and at least two crews will be entered in the annual Memorial Day regatta on the Harlem River. De Witt Clinton is rowing from the Union Boat Club and Stuyvesant High School from the Lone Star Boat Club. This is the first year that the Stuyvesant has ever boated a crew. Sam Cramer, who last year coached the High School of Commerce eight, has decided to try his hand with the Stuyvesant athletes.

He had the pick of the high school boys, but selected only those who would agree not to take part in any other sport during the period they were training for the crew. The oarsmen have made such progress since they first took to the water three weeks ago, that Cramer is considering sending them to the American Henley regatta on the Schuylkill on May 13, and to the schoolboy regatta of Cascadilla School at Ithaca, on May 27.

The average height of the Stuyvesant youngsters in the first shell is 5 feet 11 inches, and the average weight is a little more than 160 pounds.

At the present time the first eight is boated as follows: Bow, E. Vollmer; No. 2, R. Smith; No. 3, D. Hutchinson; No. 4, I. Rubenstein; No. 5, J. Rehm; No. 6, B. A. Brunie; No. 7, Paul Garrigus; stroke, R. Phillips; coxswain, L. Brown. Cramer also has a promising junior eight.

The students of De Witt Clinton High School are showing a deep interest in rowing. For the last three weeks more than fifty boys have been training at the Union Boat Club. The first eight-oared shell launched ten days ago, and in several trials during the last week has shown up well.

Negotiations are now pending for a one-mile race with the Princeton College freshmen eight, to be held on Carnegie Lake on May 6th. The crew is also scheduled to compete in the Harlem regatta on Memorial Day in the one-mile race for the high school championship. The boating order of the crew is: W. Fitzgibbons, bow; C. Carlok, No. 2; E. Valensi, No. 3; Brodie, No. 4; E. Benjamin, No. 5; W. Hoving, No. 6; W. Zelcer, No. 7; T. Quirk, (Captain,) stroke; Octavee, coxswain.

DERBY ENTRIES ARE NAMED.

Foxhall P. Keene's Puss in Boots, Only American Nomination.

The latest English racing calendar gives the list of entries for the New Derby and Oaks, which, as last year, will be run at the first of the extra meetings at Newmarket. The King has entered Spey Royal and Sir Dighton in the Derby, while among the best of last year's horses, whose names appear in the list, are Silver Star, Canyon, Cariasimus, Atheling, Figaro, Argos, Ali Bey, and Fifinella.

The Derby will be run on Tuesday, May 30, and the Oaks two days later. The entries for the latter race include King George's White Pearl and Foxhall P. Keene's Puss in Boots, the only American nomination in either event. The conditions and nominations are:

New Derby Stakes, a sweepstakes of £100 each, half forfeit, with 1,000 sovereigns added; for three-year-olds; entire colts and fillies; Suffolk Stakes course, one and a half miles. Spey Royal and Sir Dighton, King George; Silver Star, Sir A. Bailey; Gilbert the Filbert, J. W. Burton; Bobbio, J. D. Cohn; Phalaris, Lord Derby; Harleston, Lady James Douglass; Faxton, J. L. Dugdale; Kwang-Su, Mr. Fairle; Cariasimus, Lord Falmouth; Foxdiamon, C. T. Garland; Condottiere, Lord Harewood; Ferox, C. Howard; Atheling, E. Hulton; King's Joker, J. B. Joel; Sirian, Mrs. J. B. Joel; Roi D'Ecosse, Major McCalmont; Bayolfe, H. E. Morriss; Figaro, L. Neumann; Argos and Adorno, J. Neumann; Gratian, Duchess of Newcastle; Cannobie, Duke of Portland; Limond, Mr. Russell; Nassovian, J. P. Prichard; Valais, W. M. G. Singer; Flaming Fire, F. C. Starr; Duggie, D. Stuart; Sceptre, Mr. Tattersall; Forest Guard, Colonel Hall Walker; All Bey, Duke of Westminster; Canyon, Lord Derby; Mallass, Lord Durham; Fifinella, E. Hutton; Pomeranian, Sol Joel, and Cloacina, J. A. de Rothschild.

RECORD RACE MEET ENTRY.

Nominations for United Hunts Event Reach Total of 289.

The receipt of additional entries, mailed from distant points, brings the total number of nominations for the two days' Spring meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association, to be held at Belmont Park Terminal on May 13 and 17, up to 289, or an average of better than twenty-two entries for each of the thirteen events on the program.

This breaks all former records for an amateur race meeting in this country. Forty-one entries have been made for a single race, on the opening day, and this is another record. The event is the Great United Steeplechase, a handicap for four-year-olds and upward, at about two miles and a half, for which a $5,000 purse is offered, and in addition, a silver cup, donated by Perry Belmont, President of the United Hunts Racing Association.

The forty-one thoroughbreds named to start in the Great United Hunts Steeplechase are the pick of the noted chasers which will be seen in competition this year. Experts who have studied the list of entries favor the chances of five of the better known starters, August Belmont's Mission, Harry Le Montagne's Swish, E. M. Weld's Weldship, L. Wood's Compliment, and Edward McLean's Bonnie Laddie. Other prominent nominators in this race are the Greentree Stable, James Park, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, F. Ambrose Clark, J. E. Davis, J. Temple Gwathmey, Thomas Hitchcock, Foxhall P. Keene, H. W. Sage, Ral Parr, Glen Riddle Farms, Archibald Barklie, A. P. Humphries, and Frederick H. Prince.

Notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions, excellent progress has been made in the work of preparing Belmont Park Terminal for the coming meet. The seating capacity of the grand stand has been increased, and provision is being made for one of the largest crowds which have ever attended this picturesque amateur race course.

Polo Headquarters Come Uptown.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, who has had his offices in the downtown district for the last twenty-five years, announces the removal of polo headquarters to the Brokaw Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway. The former offices were at 17 Battery Place.

Unless more entries are received, it may be necessary to cancel the Rumson Country Club polo tournament, which is scheduled for May 13 to May 27. The officers of the club will meet today and decide what action will be taken.

SARATOGA Gurn water

"GURN" is choicest of all Saratoga Spring Mineral Waters. Sparkling, Delicious Table Water. Bottled at Spring. Ask for "GURN" everywhere. Use it at home.

Per Doz.: Splits, $1.20; Pts. $1.40; Qts. $2.60.
Gurn Spring Co., 25 W. 42d St., N.Y.

Cast your "eagle eye" on this!

Among the pick of the world's best woolens are the Irish worsteds right from County Cork.

We were the first to introduce them here in America.

Substantial, hard wearing fabrics in most conservative patterns; excellent business suits.

Suits of *"Forefathers' Cloth" from the County of Norfolk, England, really came over as early as 1620.

So we can hardly say we introduced them!

We have, however, reproduced these medium and light weight homespuns in the same deep rich tones—butternut brown, olive-green and grey. Also black.

No handsomer suits in our stores to-day.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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John Dewar & Sons'

agents have pleasure in informing their many patrons that there is now in NEW YORK ample stock of

Dewars Scotch Whiskies

for immediate delivery

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12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Furnishing Store

Open Mesh Underwear
Importer's discontinued line
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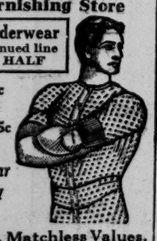

London Aertex, 79c
Regularly $1.50
Wool Open Mesh, 95c
Regularly $3
Athletic Underwear
Lisle Thread and Balbriggan

Abundant Stocks, Matchless Values.
Striped Madras "Athletics," 49c each
Nainsook & Crape " 49c each
Finer Grades, 65c and 98c
Balbriggan & Lisle Thread, 49c each

"What Collar is that you wear?"

"Why that's the PROSPERITY the new Spring and Summer IDE Collar"

"Well it's sure classy"

"Yes, and the beauty of it is that it will keep its good looks through repeated launderings. Like every other Ide Collar, it has all the exclusively Ide features—the Linocord Unbreakable, non-stretching Buttonholes—the non-cracking fold—the slide-easy scarf space."

"Thanks, old man, me for Ide Collars hereafter."

Ide COLLARS

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GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.
Also Makers of Ide Shirts

These RHEINAROONS dance riggadoons
To indicate their glee;
They frisk apace because a case
Of Rheingold Beer they see.

Rheingold Beer

Not so very long ago housewives in this country made their own beer. The making of beer was as essential as the making of bread. Now the making of beer for everybody has been taken over by the great breweries, just as the bread-making is being taken care of by the great bakeries, because it can be done better. Rheingold Beer is as pure and wholesome as if it were made in your own kitchen.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Why is Virginia "the tobacco man's tobacco"?

MAIN reason is because it gives to a cigarette the one thing that no other tobacco *can* give—*"character"*! And without *"character"* a cigarette is just "a smoke".

It is this highest-grade Virginia Piedmonts are made of—ALL Virginia! Golden, lively, mellow as southern sunshine!

Don't put off real *smoke satisfaction* any longer. Don't "wait till tomorrow" for that *"character"* you've always wanted in a cigarette—

Try Piedmonts—*today!*

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

NOTE:—Virginia tobacco costs more per lb. than any foreign-grown tobacco[except some few rare kinds, a small quantity of which is used in blending some of the most costly cigarettes]. But what makes cigarettes of foreign-grown tobacco *cost more than they should* are *ocean freight, import duty* and *wasteful handling*—3 items of expense that don't make a cigarette any better and that never touch Piedmonts, made of highest-grade Virginia, grown right here in the U. S. A.! So, Piedmonts *can afford* to give you *better quality!*

The ALL Virginia cigarette—

Piedmont

The Cigarette of Quality

10 for 5¢

Also Packed 20 for 10¢

CRITICISE CENTRAL'S WEST SIDE PLANS

Controller Tells Objectors All Suggestions Have Been Considered.

MANY FEAR FOR THE PARK

Want More Than Two Feet of Soil Provided on Roofing Over Tracks —Hearings to Continue.

The Board of Estimate began yesterday the first of a series of hearings on the report of its Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities regarding the plans for relocating and improving the west side tracks of the New York Central Railroad. Considerable opposition to the plans developed, principally on the ground that the objectors have not had time to study them.

John S. Coleman of the West End Association, filed a request that the hearings be postponed, as he had not received a full set of the completed plans.

"We are advised," said the protest, "from the lithographed reduced scale plans that it appears that in the treatment of Riverside Park about two-thirds of all the existing trees, bush and shrubbery from Seventy-second to 129th Street will be entirely cut away and removed, and that the new railroad lines to be built eastward of the present right of way will require the excavation of a strip averaging upward of 100 feet in width, and that it will be several years before even the two-foot surface, consisting in large part of a bridle path, can be restored over the roof of the new tracks."

The protest stated that the association desired to take the matter up intelligently, and did not want to be classed as an obstructionist. A hearing will be given to the association next Monday.

Miles M. Dawson appeared for the City Club and other civic bodies and indorsed the committee's plan in part, but discussed other plans which he thought might be better. All the plans suggested by the civic bodies will be considered by the committee, and representatives of the bodies will be called into conference with it after the hearings are closed. Mr. Dawson said the roof of the tracks should be covered with at least four feet of soil instead of two feet, as at presented provided. He said the structure should be made to carry that amount of soil, even though it was not needed over the entire roof.

The Rev. James T. Raywood, rector of the Church of the Guardian Angel, said that the proposed plans provided for the removing of the tracks 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, and if this were done it would destroy the church property. The church, he said, had been a great influence in promoting decency and lawfulness in that part of the city. The schools had been put on the west side of Tenth Avenue, he said, so that the school children living west of Tenth Avenue would not have to cross the tracks. Assemblyman McElligott spoke along the same lines.

Stanley M. Isaacs said that in the plan as submitted no park treatment was shown for the district between 155th and 135 Streets, and he wanted to know whether the proposed plans contemplated the parking of that area at the present time. Controller Prendergast replied that this matter was not considered in the report, because the agreement was made with the railroad and that the committee had nothing to do with the parking. It was distinctly a matter, he said. The Controller called attention to the fact that there was no park there now.

Calvin Tomkins, former Dock Commissioner, characterized the proposed improvement as the key to the solution of bringing the New Jersey railroads into New York City, but he was against the New York Central having a monopoly of the situation. He left with the board a brief covering his argument that no arrangement with the New York Central should be concluded that did not give ample facilities to other railroads in developing freight distribution centres along the west side.

Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, representing the Woman's Civic Club, said that the plans provided for a cut through Riverside Drive from Grant's Tomb to Seventieth Street, which would afterward be covered over. The plans, she said, did not show that there was to be more than three feet of soil at any point directly over the tracks. She contended that this would not permit the planting of trees or even shrubs. Besides, the embankment would be very steep, she said, and hinder the development of the park.

Julius Henry Cohen, who, with Mr. Dawson, represented the conference of civic organizations, asked that the Board see to it that at certain points the steel substructure which is to carry the park over the tracks be made strong enough to carry six or seven feet of earth if necessary, and that the structure be built so as to harmonize at all points with the topographical features of the district through which the railroad runs.

Controller Prendergast in a general discussion of the matter said that not one suggestion or criticism had been made during the hearing that had not already received the fullest consideration by the Port and Terminal Committee.

The hearing will be continued at 10.30 o'clock this morning.

LEE LOSES IN PRIMARY.

Defeated by Congressman Lewis for Maryland Senate Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—In the State-wide primary election today, Congressman David J. Lewis of Cumberland defeated United States Senator Blair Lee and W. Gabell Bruce for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Dr. Joseph I. France of Cecil County, won the Republican Senatorial nomination over former Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough.

Senator Lee carried three of the four districts in Baltimore City, where he received the support of the city organization. Congressman Lewis had the backing of the State organization of which United States Senator John Walter Smith and Governor Harrington are the leaders. Mr. Bruce received a comparatively small vote.

Although a few delegates elected to the Republican State Convention are pledged to work for a "Hughes or Roosevelt" delegation to the National Convention, indications are that the regular Republican organization will control the State convention, and that an uninstructed delegation will be sent to Chicago.

Congressman J. F. C. Talbott defeated Lloyd Wilkinson by a large majority for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District. Congressmen Price, Coady, and Linthicum were unopposed for Democratic Congressional nominations.

BLAMES P. S. BOARD FOR 7TH AV. CAVEIN

Thompson Committee Learns U. S. Bureau of Mines Laid Fault to Its Engineers.

NEGLIGENCE NOT PUNISHED

Contractor Paid $170,000 in Claims —Frank Moss Says Blood of Nine Cries for Vengeance.

The Thompson Legislative Committee in the Municipal Building took up yesterday the two subway cavein accidents in Seventh Avenue and Broadway last September and established the fact that although evidence was produced tending to show criminal negligence, neither the District Attorney's office nor the Public Service Commission took any action to bring any one to account.

"There was evidence in the hands of the Public Service Commission, of the thirteen engineers on the Mayor's Committee, and of the United States engineering experts that could have been laid before a police Magistrate or the Grand Jury," declared Frank Moss, counsel to the commitee, at the close of the day's session, "but apparently everybody went to sleep. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that the blood of nine dead people cries for vengeance."

Earlier in the day it was brought out through Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein that Charles Enzian, an expert of the United States Government Bureau of Mines, and the assistants had made an inquiry into the accidents and had submitted a report to Commissioner Wallstein criticising the Public Service Commission. The findings of the Federal Bureau, Mr. Wallstein said, were not made public by the local authorities at the express direction of the Bureau of Mines head, B. H. Manning. When the report was put in evidence it was found to be somewhat similar to the findings of city investigators. It had already been submitted to the District Attorney.

Richard G. Babbage, Vice President and general counsel of the United States Realty & Improvement Company, which had the contract for both subway sections where the accidents occurred, testified:

"There were, as I recall, ninety-nine claims against the company for damages, and all but a few have been settled. We adopted the policy of settling the claims out of court and I should estimate the amount involved at $170,000. This includes practically all the claims presented by families of persons killed and those brought by the injured."

Mr. Moss attempted to show that at the Coroner's inquest representatives of the Realty Company were favored in giving testimony. Practically every official of the company, including the President and several Vice Presidents, were called as witnesses, and Alton B. Parker was allowed to make a speech to the jury. Mr. Moss said, while none of the United States engineers were called for the prosecution, and only two of the Mayor's committee of thirteen engineers, Nelson P. Lewis of the Board of Estimate and John H. Healy, an Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles.

Through J. W. Follette, former Assistant District Attorney, who had charge of the case before the Coroner's jury, Mr. Moss tried to show that the District Attorney's office did not proceed with sufficient vigor. Mr. Follette said he discussed with Mr. Perkins, then District Attorney, the advisability of taking the matter before the Grand Jury, but that both decided that the evidence did not warrant the bringing of an indictment.

After Consulting Engineers A. L. Schaeffer and R. Walter Creuzbaur of the Mayor's committee had testified, Mr. Moss read into the record the committee's report, which stated that the construction at the Seventh Avenue excavation was inadequate for the strain placed upon it, and added that it was a type of construction profitable to the contractor, inasmuch as it could be easily cleared away when so desired.

The hearing will be continued today.

Commercial Cables Unimpaired.

The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that its service to England was uninterrupted, despite the uprising and troubles in Ireland. The Commercial cables do not land at Valentia, the announcement said, nor do they depend on cross-country wires through Ireland. The connection with England is made by submarine cables. Service via the Commercial to England continues normal.

SIGNS PRISON BILL.

Whitman Approves Measure Increasing Possible Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Asserting that it marked "a distinct step in the history of the State toward the relief of persons confined in prisons, and at the same time should reduce the cost to the State for maintaining its prisons," Governor Whitman today approved the Sage bill permitting well-behaved prisoners to earn commutations amounting to one-third of their sentences. The measure also contains provisions intended to increase the output of prison industries.

Governor Whitman today also approved the Lynch bill, which takes from the 300 county, city, and judicial officers the right to call out the National Guard and places the authority solely in the Governor.

The Governor also signed the Reapportionment bill whereby New York City loses one Assemblyman and gains one Senator.

A public hearing will be given by the Governor on May 15 on the bill requiring military training for school boys and the Stivers Naval Reserve and Militia Reserve bills.

GEN. JIMINES IMPEACHED.

Dominican President Charged with Violating the Constitution.

SANTO DOMINGO, May 1.—General Juan I. Jimines, President of the Dominican Republic, was impeached today by the Chamber of Deputies for an alleged violation of the constitution in connection with the budget. The motion for impeachment was sent to the Senate and the approval of that body is expected.

The city is quiet and order prevails throughout the country.

Utah's Delegates Uninstructed.

PROVO, Utah, May 1.—United States Senators Smoot and Sutherland, Representative Joseph Howell, Governor Spry, A. R. Heywood of Weber, F. W. Price and H. S. Joseph of Salt Lake, and W. D. Candland of San Pete were chosen as delegates to the Republican National Convention at the State Convention here today. The delegates are not instructed. Mention of the names of Roosevelt, Hughes, and Root as possible candidates was applauded.

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Modish, up-to-the-minute styles in a complete assortment for every occasion. Expand with figure; hang evenly at all stages. Fit when figure is again normal. Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes; conceal condition.

Suits .....14.65 to 84.75
Coats .....11.85 to 69.75
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Manufacturing and selling direct, our prices are always low

Special for This Week
Serge Suits..... $14.65
Silk or Cloth Suits.....19.85
Silk or Cloth Coats.....19.85

BABY NEEDS
Entire 3d Floor in charge of Mother and experienced Outfitter. Layettes, $6.95 up. Nursery Furniture, &c.
25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Avenue.

FIFTY YEARS OF QUALITY
NEUMAN & CO
FURNITURE DRAPERIES
An Artistic Assemblage at No Greater Cost
417 MADISON AVE

The old Navy and the new Navy come together in "The Pink-silk Descendant." It is a story of a lieutenant who taught his men jujutsu and of an old naval captain who stormed at such familiarity—and of a girl—in this week's
Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
Largest user of imported tobacco in this country. R. G. Sullivan pays largest Government Duty and Revenue Tax of any individual in the U. S.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

HOUSE VOTES DOWN FREE PHILIPPINES

Continued from Page 1.

period. This was adopted in committee of the whole.

A final attempt was made when the bill went into the House proper—when a roll call was possible—to save the Clarke amendment.

On a record vote, the Republicans solidly against the amendment and thirty Democrats voting with them, the striking out of the Clarke amendment was carried, 213 to 165. The thirty recalcitrant Democrats aiding in the defeat of the Clarke amendment were:

Allen, Ohio; Beakes, Michigan; Bruckner, New York; Carew, New York; Coady Maryland; Conry, Dale, Dooling, and Driscoll of New York; Eagan, New Jersey; Estopinal, Louisiana; Farley, Fitzgerald, and Flynn of New York; Gallagher, Illinois; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Griffin, New York; Hamill and Hart, New Jersey; Hulbert, New York; McAndrews and McDermott, Illinois; Maher, New York; Olney, Massachusetts; O'Shaunessy, Rhode Island; Patten, New York; Phelan, Massachusetts; Riordan and Smith, New York; Tague, Massachusetts.

As soon as the Clarke amendment had been defeated the Jones substitute striking out the provisions of the Senate measure and inserting the original House bill was approved without a roll call. Mr. Mann, the minority leader, waved down his minority colleagues when Mr. Finley of South Carolina sought to save the remainder of the Senate bill and only seventeen Democrats arose in favor of a record vote. The preamble of the Jones bill was adopted likewise, the triumphant Republican-Democratic coalition agreeing that it was inocuous.

At this juncture Representative Fitzgerald, leader of the Tammany forces, abruptly wrested the floor from Chairman Jones of the Insular Affairs Committee and offered a resolution to send the bill to conference and instruct the House conferees. Mr. Fitzgerald's motion provided that:

"The managers on the part of the House are instructed not to agree to any declaration that sets a definite time or fixes a definite period at or within which the Philippines shall be granted independence."

The disorganized Administration forces immediately sought to forestall Mr. Fitzgerald's plan. Representative Sabath of Illinois moved that the House adjourn, and in this motion he was supported by Representative Garrett of Tennessee, who had aided Mr. Jones in the fight. The coalition of Republicans and Eastern Democrats again defeated the Administration cohorts and the House refused to adjourn by a vote of 208 to 156.

The roll call was then ordered on Mr. Fitzgerald's unusual motion to instruct the House conferees in advance of the conference. The motion was carried by a vote of 203 to 154. Speaker Clark named Representative Jones of Virginia and Garrett of Tennessee, Democrats, and Towner of Iowa, Republican, as the conferees.

What House Bill Provides.

The preamble of the Jones substitute, which is the only promise of independence held out in the House bill, reads:

Whereas, It was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the war with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

Whereas, It is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable Government can be established therein, and

Whereas, For the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them, without in the meantime impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence; therefore, be it enacted, &c.

Provisions of Clarke Amendment.

The defeated Clarke amendment promised the Filipinos independence within two to four years in the following language, which followed the clause authorizing and directing the President to withdraw all right of possession, supervision, control, or sovereignty over the islands:

This transfer of possession, sovereignty, and Governmental control shall be completed and become absolute not less than two nor more than four years from the date of the approval of this act, under the terms and in the manner hereinafter prescribed. Provided, that if the President, prior to the expiration of the said period of four years, shall find that the condition of the external or internal affairs of said Philippines in respect to the stability or efficiency of the proposed Government thereof is such as to warrant him in so doing, he is hereby further authorized * * * to extend the said time to and including the date of the final adjournment of the session of Congress which shall convene next after the date of the expiration of the said period of four years, and thus afford the Congress an opportunity in its discretion to further consider the situation in the said Philippines; but any such extension of time by the President shall not otherwise suspend or nullify the operative force of this act, unless the Congress shall hereafter so direct.

Long Debate on the Bill.

The general debate on the Philippine bill engaged the House for eight hours. Most of the members spoke from manuscript, as the House had been expecting the battle for several weeks.

Chairman Jones of the Insular Affairs Committee asserted that it would be a gratuitous insult to an "intelligent, brave, and sensitive people" to promise them nothing more than that independence will come "when they are fitted for it."

"A systematic, well organized and persistent effort," said Mr. Jones, "has been made to create the impression that the Clarke amendment ignores American and other foreign interests in the Philippines. On the contrary, the amendment clothes the President with the power to make such orders and enter into such negotiations with the authorities of the Philippines as may be necessary finally to settle and adjust all property rights and other relations between the United States and the Philippines; to cause to be acknowledged, respected, and safe-guarded all of the personal and property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States and of other countries resident or engaged in business in the islands, or having property interests therein.

"It is not contended that the United States is in any way legally responsible for the payment of the Philippine bonds which amount to $16,125,600. It is claimed that because they were issued and sold under the authority conferred by Congress on the Philippine Government that some moral obligation rests on the United States to see to their payment.

"I have assurance from representatives of the American Banking Association that if Congress will specifically authorize the President to take such steps as may be possible to safeguard the payment of these bonds that such action will be satisfactory."

Mr. Jones said that the Philippines were costing the United States annually a sum larger than the total bonded obligations added to the value of the cotton manufactures imported from the United States. The islands, he said, would be an item of large expense so long as the United States held them and felt obliged to defend them. Mr. Jones added:

"But it will require more than strong fortifications and large armies successfully to defend the Philippines against foreign invasion. To do so with any hope of success will necessitate the constant presence in the Orient of an American fleet at least equal in strength to that of any other naval power which may attempt to seize the islands. What ever may be the cost in blood and treasure in defending them we shall be bound by every consideration of justice, honor, and national pride to undertake to do so if it shall be determined to hold them permanently."

Mr. Jones said that the minority admitted the need of a new organic act for the Philippines, the act of fourteen years ago having outgrown its usefulness. The chief point at issue in the bill, he said, was the proposal to relinquish sovereignty over the Filipinos. The Senate provision, he added, had been inserted because "the choice presented was between a vague, indefinite, and meaningless proposition and an honest effort to redeem the solemn promises which the Democratic Party had been making to the Philippine people for the last decade and a half."

Mr. Jones "dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration" opposition claims that the Filipino people were incapable of maintaining their independence and self-government, "and must sooner or later become the prey of some stronger power." If independence was to be denied to the Filipinos until they were capable of maintaining it by force of arms, Mr. Jones argued, then they were doomed to everlasting political servitude. The same standard, he added, might be set for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and various small nations of Central and South America.

"Fervently believing with that great apostle of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson, that the people of every country are the only safe guardians of their own rights," concluded Mr. Jones, "my prayer is that the day is not far distant when we shall see arise in the Far East a free and independent Christian nation to be known throughout the world as the Republic of the Philippine Islands."

Representative Joseph J. Russell of Missouri said that the acquisition of the Philippines as the result of the war with Spain was most unfortunate, and the misfortune would continue to grow as long as we continued to hold them.

"The Philippines have cost us many millions of dollars," continued Mr. Russell. "I think the cost incident to the possession and control of these islands will reach $1,000,000,000, all told.

"Irrespective of the monetary disadvantages of such control, I believe that the control of these islands at a distance of 8,000 miles is a menace to our peace. Preparedness is the question of the hour, and I am told that testimony before the Naval Committee shows that a large percentage needed for the navy is because of these Islands.

"So long as we uphold and maintain the Monroe Doctrine, consistency suggests that we keep our hands off territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. If we continue to retain the Philippines, I fear sooner or later we will become involved in disputes and war with some nation. I trust we will never be forced to fight to sustain our sovereignty over the people of the Philippines while ruling over them without their consent and in violation of the basic principles upon which our own independence was won and established."

Against Scuttle Policy.

Representative Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota, a Republican member of the Insular Affairs Committee, who has visited the Philippines several times, contended that the Filipinos were utterly incapable of governing themselves at this time. The pending bill, he said, represented a policy of scuttle such as was never proposed in the history of the country. Mr. Miller said that he was surprised at the "suddenness" with which the Administration accepted the "scuttle policy" of the Clarke amendment, but drew satisfaction from the fact that there were some Democrats, including ex-Secretary Garrison, who opposed abandonment of the islands.

"We stand aghast at the brutal suddenness of this proposal," said Mr. Miller. "When we instituted government in the Philippines under the noble and martyred McKinley we determined to show the world an altruistic spectacle in colonial government. We should institute and maintain in the islands a government for the purpose of benefitting the Filipinos, teaching them the art of self-government, developing their resources, and lifting them into a sturdy position of nationality. For seventeen years we have labored with unremitting zeal and unfaltering courage to achieve this noble purpose.

"Our work there constitutes one of the most glorious chapters in all human history. Our achievements there form a record of which every American should be proud. The achievements of the Filipino people under this benign Government have transcended the fondest hopes we held at the beginning. We are in the midst of this work. Many, many years remain before its completion. Are we to stop now?

"The proponents of the Clarke amendment base it not at all on the capacity of the Filipino people now to stand alone; not at all upon the state of development to which they have reached; not at all upon the statement by our people of its duty there and to humanity throughout the world. Rather they base it upon a blind determination to throw the Philippines overboard and abandon them to their fate, regardless of their conditions, of the effect upon them, of the effect upon American honor, of the effect upon the international relations between the United States and the rest of the world. Such a policy of scuttle was never before proposed in the history of our country, and now merits, as it should receive, the universal condemnation of all mankind."

Mr. Miller said this country would be guilty of "a sneaking, contemptible and ignoble act were it to leave the Philippines to their fate." As an illustration of the unpreparedness of the Filipinos for self-government Mr. Miller said:

"I recall two years ago, when I visited the province of Tarlac, one of the important provinces of the islands, a meeting was held of all the prominent people of the province. Independence speeches were freely indulged in. To develop their viewpoint I asked a few questions. I asked them of the Fiscal, who corresponds to our State Attorney. I asked him if they had independence what they would do to keep off a foreign foe. He said they would build a navy and a big one. I called his attention to the fact that the total revenues amounted to only $14,000,000, insufficient to construct a single battleship. Then they all sighed.

"Then, suddenly, looking up, he said: 'America will loan us some battleships.' I replied that America had none to loan for such purposes. Then he said they would raise an army of 1,000,000 men if a foe should come. I asked him what they would equip them with. He said they would arm them with bolos. I called his attention to the fact that modern armies are equipped with high-powered artillery and rifles, and they would be destroyed before they ever got to the enemy.

"The Filipinos have but started to build business institutions and to build themselves up industrially. At the present hour, 95 per cent. of the business conducted in the Philippine Islands is conducted by foreigners. There are about 8,000,000 people in the islands. Of these 40,000 are Chinese. But these 40,000 are today paying 72 per cent. of all the taxes in the islands. In other words, 7,960,000 are paying 28 per cent. of the taxes, while 40,000 Chinamen, foreigners, are paying 72 per cent."

Strategic Value of the Philippines.

Representative Horace M. Towner, ranking Republican of the Insular Affairs Committee, said:

"If the colonies are a source of weakness, then Great Britain is the weakest nation in the world. Colonies and coaling stations and naval bases are a source of strength to a maritime power. In fact, they are indispensable. If we are to control the Pacific, as we must do, the Philippines will be a source of invaluable strength to us. To give them up would be an act of incredible folly.

"It is strange that every other great nation of the world considers the Philippines a source of strength, while there are many in the United States who consider them a source of weakness.

"If the Philippines, so far from our shores and so near Japan, are a source of military weakness to us, would not the occupation of Magdalena Bay and Southern California be a source of weakness to Japan? When a Japanese cruiser chasing a German cruiser ran aground in Turtle Bay, and other Japanese ships went to its relief, the whole Pacific coast was panic-stricken because it was asserted Japan was preparing to acquire a source of military weakness on the Mexican coast.

"If a settlement by a European force in Mexico, or in the Caribbean Sea, or in South America would weaken rather than strengthen the European power, we ought as an act of preparedness to encourage rather than protest. It is remarkable that what is strength in other nations is regarded as weakness in us.

"The Philippines are at present the richest undeveloped region in the world. For such development capital is the first essential, and capital will not be invested unless there is at least a reasonable certainty of security. For America to withdraw now would make worthless American investments now in the islands, and would make it almost certain that no foreign capital would go into the islands except for a sinister purpose. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the islands can obtain funds to maintain a separate government."

Representative Simeon D. Fess, an Ohio Republican, reviewed the achievements of this country in teaching the Filipinos the ways of civilization. These lessons, he said, had ranged all the way from sanitation to learning derived from books and the wiping out of tribal enmities. Within a quarter of a century, Mr. Fess said, the United States might complete its great work of education and Christianization in the Philippines.

The ignorant Filipino, Mr. Fess said, still fed upon prejudices, even against the United States, which showed what internal unrest might be expected if the islands were abandoned before all its people became civilized. Speaking of this condition, Mr. Fess said:

"This feeling can be directly traced to a propaganda for independence by those who desire to profit as leaders in the islands. So long as American influence is dominant the ambitions of these people are not only restrained, but their plans are impossible. This propaganda is inspired by these leaders, who in turn build upon the prejudice and superstition of the ignorant, unable to appreciate what has been done in the last fifteen years.

"This propaganda is furthered by the agitation of some Democratic leaders in this country, who, after having been defeated by the people, still persist in writing their platform in the proposed reorganization of the Government for the islands. This propaganda is also aided by the unwise utterances of those now in authority in the islands and the censorship of all discussion by those on the ground who otherwise would openly condemn dissension.

"Whatever else this Administration must answer for to this nation, there is one crime that will not be forgotten—the unsettling of the most stupendous and wonderful work of civilization for a needy people ever begun by a great and responsible nation. Not until this Administration came to power was there a single backward step in that wonderful work."

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UNITED METHODISM HOPE OF CHURCHMEN

Union of 6,300,000 the Most Important Matter Before General Conference.

MANY ASPIRE TO BE BISHOPS

German Delegates Kept Away by War from Assembly at Saratoga Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 1.—Organic Union of all Methodists in the United States, considered by 6,300,000 communicants, North and South, the most vital problem confronting the church, was among the first subjects introduced at the opening session here today of the twenty-seventh delegated quadrennial gathering of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Delegates speaking twenty-three languages and dialects, gathered from every part of the globe save Germany where the church has conferences, attended the opening ceremonies, and will assist in deciding the question. Their action, while not binding upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will determine to a large extent what hope there is of healing the ancient schism that divided the church on the rock of slavery seventy-one years ago.

It can be stated on the highest authority that the Commission on Federation and Union, which will probably report to the conference on Wednesday, will recommend national unification, but no one, not even the best informed of the churchmen here, can predict what will be done with the report after it is submitted. While there is unquestionably strong sentiment among the delegates for unity much depends on the plan proposed, and the disposition under it of the negro conferences. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, already has gone on record favoring union.

One of the first resolutions introduced at the General Conference today called for the appointment by the Board of Bishops of a new commission of thirty-five members to consider organic union and report on or before May 12, 1916. This resolution was held in abeyance at the request of Dr. John F. Goucher of Baltimore, President Emeritus of Goucher College and a member of the Commission on Federation of which Bishop Earl Cranston, the senior Bishop, is Chairman.

Dr. Goucher told the conference his commission was perfecting an important report on unification which should be heard before the new commission was appointed. It is known that this commission is in favor of a coming-together of the churches, but a great deal depends on the plan to be suggested by it.

The election of new Bishops holds second rank in the list of important subjects to come before the General Conference. Although the conference opened only today, an almost unprecedented number of names for the coveted positions have been announced.

Dr. Nicholson is Honored.

The election this afternoon of Dr. Thomas Nicholson of New York, Secretary of the Board of Education, as Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy was widely heralded as indicating that he would be one of the new Bishops.

Others mentioned for Bishops, and whose friends already have started to work, are Dr. Frederick T. Keeney, Syracuse; Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Brooklyn; Dr. John L. Fort, Secretary of the Commission on Finance, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Dr. Herbert B. Johnson, Berkeley, Cal., Superintendent of the Japanese Mission in California; Dr. Horace L. Jacobs, Williamsport, Penn.; Dr. David D. Forsyth, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, University Park, Col.; Dr. William H. Crawford, Meadville, Penn., President of Allegheny College; Dr. Joseph W. Van Cleve, Decatur, Ill.; Dr. Joshua Stansfield, Indianapolis; Dr. Benjamin Young, Topeka; Dr. L. J. Birney, Boston, Dean of the School of Theology of Boston University; Dr. Franklin Hamilton, Washington, Chancellor of the American University and brother of Bishop John W. Hamilton; Dr. Edward S. Ninde, Providence; Dr. Frank W. Luce, Cleveland; Dr. George H. Bickley, Philadelphia; Dr. William F. Conner, Pittsburgh; Dr. Adna W. Leonard, Seattle, son of the late Secretary for twenty-five years of the Board of Foreign Missions and who died a week ago; Dr. Charles B. Mitchell, Chicago; Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan, Chicago; Dr. Matt S. Hughes, Pasadena, and Dr. Herbert Welch, Delaware, Ohio, President of Ohio Wesleyan University.

The General Conference that opened at 10 o'clock this morning is the greatest in point of attendance in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to officials.

Germans Unable to Attend.

Seven hundred and twenty delegates and more than 1,300 visitors faced the slender figure of Bishop Cranston, the presiding officer, when with a sharp rap of his gavel he called the gathering to order. There were curious gaps in some of the foreign sections due to the war, but these were only discernible to those who knew the missing members. The inability of the Methodists in Germany to pass the barriers imposed by Great Britain prevented the delegates from that country from attending the conference.

A picturesque innovation not witnessed at previous conferences was the recitation in foreign tongues of the Apostles' Creed by eight delegates, and there was a real thrill when the big audience sang the words of the first hymn.

There were prayers by Bishop James W. Bashford and Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University and Bible readings by Bishop John L. Nuelsen, formerly stationed at Zurich, Switzerland, and Dr. Edmund J. Lockwood of the upper Iowa conference.

Significant references to the war were made in all the prayers and added touches of solemnity to the gathering.

The Rev. Matthew W. Clair, Bishop John E. Robinson, and Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell assisted in the opening services. Joseph B. Hingeley, Secretary of the General Conference since 1904, announced his retirement as Secretary, and four men were nominated for his position. They were Edwin Locke of Kansas City, Dr. E. S. Johnson of Northwest Iowa Conference, Dr. E. M. Mills of Central New York Conference, and Dr. Melvin E. Snyder of New Jersey. Some of Dr. Hingeley's friends insisted on renominating him, although he said that he would not continue as Secretary. Balloting was immediately begun, but none of the candidates received the required number of votes.

One of the notables at previous conferences whose absence caused regret was John A. Patten of Chattanooga, Tenn., who died last week. Another well-known Methodist who did not attend was Dr. James M. Buckley, and a telegram of greeting was sent to him, signed by Bishop Cranston, on motion of Dr. Robert Watt of Wilmington. In the afternoon the Committee on the State of the Church, to which is referred matters relating to the general welfare, elected Chancellor Day as Chairman, Dr. James D. Gililland, Boise, Idaho, Secretary, and Luren D. Dickinson, Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, Vice Chairman..

The Committee on Episcopacy elected Dr. Thomas Nicholson Chairman; Dr. David G. Downey, book editor of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, was elected Vice Chairman; Dr. James R. Joy, editor of the Christian Advocate, New York, Secretary; Dr. Robert E. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, Assistant Secretary.

Dr. Charles E. Locke, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Itinerary. Dr. Horace L. Jacobs, District Superintendent of the Williamsport District, Central Pennsylvania Conference, was elected Secretary. The Committee on Temporal Economy elected Dr. John L. Fort of Ballston Spa, N. Y., Chairman, and Robert H. Hughes of Portland, Ore., editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate, Secretary.

The Committee on Epworth League elected A. P. Nelson Chairman, and Miss Emma Robinson of Chicago, Secretary of the Junior League, Secretary.

Many Members Under Arms.

In a report on conditions in Europe, submitted tonight, Bishop Nuelsen asserted that 150 ordained Methodist Episcopal ministers and approximately 5,000 other members of the Church were under arms and doing military service in Europe.

"More than half our Methodist membership in Europe is living in belligerent countries," he said. "Of the 619 ordained preachers we have in the warring nations 328, and of the 528 local preachers, 219. Of our twelve annual and mission conferences and missions eight are involved in war, four only are in neutral countries. On the side of the Allies we have 143 ordained and unordained preachers and 6,940 members; with the Central Powers we have 404 preachers and 30,531 members.

"I cannot give the precise number of our ministers and laymen who are doing actual military service; my computation is that at least 150 ordained preachers and approximately 5,000 laymen are under arms; that is more than 14 per cent. of our total membership.

"It would take many volumes to record the story of the losses to our Church life, of the sorrows and sufferings, but also of the conquering faith and self-sacrificing love that are back of these figures."

"Of our work in Germany some appointments in Eastern Prussia and some in Alsace are in the war zone. Our people in these places have suffered much. More than one-third of our preachers and approximately 4,500 of our 25,000 members have followed the call of their country. Three of the members of the conference, several candidates for the ministry, and more than 300 members have been killed in battle, many more are wounded, others are missing, or are prisoners of war."

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, who retires at this general conference from active service after twenty years of service as Missionary Bishop of Africa, reported on the work of the last four years in Africa, including Liberia, the Kongo, Rhodesia, and the Mohammedan States in the North of Africa, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, and the Madeira Islands.

GIRL KILLED ON AUTO FROLIC

Youthful Driver Had Taken Motor Without Permission.

Louis Bartos, 19 years old, of Perth Amboy, is held in jail in that city without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of reckless driving as a result of an accident on Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, early yesterday morning, in which Miss Elizabeth Eagan was killed and Bartos alone of the other five persons in the car escaped with slight injuries. Bartos had taken the car of his stepfather, John Deryan, without permission, and according to the police without a license to drive it, and invited a party of friends out for a ride on Sunday afternoon. The guests were Miss Eagan, Miss Margaret Hennessey, Miss Marion Wustefeld, John Deliman, and Joseph Bayles—all between 18 and 20 years old. The party went up to Newark and were coming back into Perth Amboy on Sunday morning, when Bartos tried to overhaul and pass another car just ahead. In running out to the side to get by he went too far and ran into a brick house.

Miss Eagan was thrown against the house and her neck was broken. She died in a few minutes. Miss Hennessey had one hand crushed so badly that it will have to be amputated. Miss Westefeld and Bayles both suffered fractured skulls, and Deliman has a broken hip. Bayles and Deliman will be held as witnesses as soon as they can leave their beds.

At New Brunswick Edward Blakely of Metuchen was driving a motor truck through a vaulted roadway under the Pennsylvania Railroad embankment when some children ran across the road in front of him. He swerved to avoid hitting them, and he did so Mrs. Mary Tesek stepped out from the side of the road and was crushed against the embankment wall by his truck. She died soon afterward. Blakely, who suffered slight injuries, was held in $3,000 bail on the charge of manslaughter, although witnesses said he was not to blame.

Vito Palazollo, 5 years old, of 201 Chrystie Street, was killed by an automobile owned by the East New York Garage of 75 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, last night as he ran across Chrystie Street near Stanton. He was knocked down and run over by the rear wheel of the car. The police declared the operator was not at fault.

McINTYRE AND HEATH BACK.

Blackface Humorists Reappear at the Palace This Week.

McIntyre and Heath, cherished as survivors of the burnt cork era, gathered easy laughter at the Palace yesterday afternoon when they revived a liberal portion of the humors that have served them so well these thirty years and more. Those who roar hardest at these echoes of the old minstrels were especially delighted with McIntyre's game of craps and his caressing colloquies with the bones.

Nora Bayes, who seems to be singing away at the Palace about every other time you drop in these days, is there again this week. No one is more popular with the patrons of vaudeville.

Then William Rock, sometime member of the famous team of Rock and Fulton, and now sharing the spotlight with one Frances White, helps pass the time away. Miss White is young and comely, and threatens to become popular. Their rather uninspired assortment of songs, dances and patter is described on the program as "a dansant characteristique" for reasons known only to the management.

"Follies" Join In "Midnight Frolic."

The return of Florenz Ziegfeld's "Follies" from its tour was the signal for a gala performance of that producer's "Midnight Frolic" on the roof of the New Amsterdam last night. The midnight revue was begun a half hour earlier than usual, to give time for the principals of the "Follies" to appear. Ina Claire, Leon Errol, Anna Pennington, Bert Williams, Ed Wynne, and the others of the company that helped make New York a pleasant Summer resort last year renewed acquaintance with old friends.

BERLIN CHANGES CLOCKS.

Advanced an Hour for the Conservation of Daylight.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London.)—The so-called "Summer time" became effective last midnight, the clocks being advanced an hour for the conservation of daylight. The transition occurred without any disturbance to any branch of activity.

Even railroad schedules were so arranged that only a few hours' inconvenience was caused.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS ACCUSED TO SWANN

Representatives of Trade Journals Charge Combination to Fix Prices.

CHICAGO SCALE USED HERE

District Attorney Says Commissioner Has Absolutely Mandatory Power in the Trade.

Representatives of about forty trade journals attended a conference in the office of District Attorney Swann yesterday to protest against the action taken by the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade to raise the price of photo-engravings. Following the conference, the District Attorney again expressed his conviction that the photo-engravers had formed a combination to fix prices and maintain them in restraint of trade and in direct violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law.

Present at yesterday's meeting was George Gordon Battle, counsel for the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade, who insisted that his clients had not entered into any agreement, but of their own accord had subscribed to a new scale of prices based on the increased cost of production. Within a few days he promised the District Attorney that he would submit a brief showing that no violation of the anti-trust law had either been committed or contemplated.

During the course of the hearing District Attorney Swann learned that the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade in this city had put into effect a scale of prices which had been adopted by photo-engravers in Chicago as the result of an agreement there with the Photo-Engravers' Union. This scheme, involving a considerable jump in the prices of photo-engravings, was spread to more than thirty other cities with the indorsement of the International Photo-Engravers' Association, and finally reached New York toward the end of March. On April 1 the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade put the new scale into effect in this city, appointing Edward Epstean as "commissioner," or arbitrator, to arbitrate between the Board of Trade and any of its members who might not live up to the new schedule.

According to the District Attorney, Epstean was fond of referring to himself as the "Czar," with absolutely mandatory powers over the members of the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade. The District Attorney had samples of letters written by Mr. Epstean to the members of the board, in which he used such language as "I must order you in the most decisive manner," &c., and also "I cannot accept any excuse or modification of my order."

As a significant indication that the photo-engravers throughout the big cities in America were in a combination to raise and maintain the price of their product, the District Attorney pointed out that wherever the "Chicago idea" had been adopted there was precisely the same increase in the price of the various products. Pending submission of a brief by Mr. Battle the District Attorney said he would delay taking the matter before the Grand Jury, as he intends to if the combination is not abandoned.

MOVIE EXPOSITION OPENS.

Sixteen Companies Are Represented at Grand Central Palace.

The third annual exposition of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League was opened yesterday in the Grand Central Palace. The show was arranged for hurriedly when the league and the Motion Picture Board of Trade disagreed over the part the former should play in the latter's exposition to be held at Madison Square Garden next week. The misunderstanding was finally patched up, but not until the exhibitors had made plans for their own show.

Sixteen producing companies are represented at the Palace. Metro, Fox, World, Universal, Vitagraph, Mutual, Pathé, Famous Players, Lasky, and Paramount among them. The Metro was the arch insurgent among the companies that broke away from the Board of Trade, and consequently its display is the most pretentious. All of the sixteen companies have a booth in which from time to time some of their stars will appear.

There are several exhibition rooms rigged up on the main floor in which the products of the various companies are shown. A feature that will be begun this afternoon will be the taking of a picture in an improvised studio. The scenario was written by an amateur and will be acted by amateurs. The Equitable Company will cast a picture from amateur applicants on Thursday, and the most promising of the lot will be rewarded with a six months' contract.

The fight against censorship is being pushed at the exposition. A poll is being taken to sound the feeling of the public in the matter, and young women are soliciting signatures to a petition against the signing by Governor Whitman of the censorship bill passed by the Legislature.

The exposition is of more interest to these engaged in the exhibition of pictures than to the general public, although when more of the players are on hand than were present yesterday it will be more thrilling for the movie fan. There are many exhibits of theatre appliances that should be of interest to the trade.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"His Bridal Night," a farce comedy in three acts, by Lawrence Rising, was produced last night in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, under the direction of A. H. Woods. Yansci and Rozsika Dolly appeared in the principal roles, and the story is one of mistaken identities. Lucille Watson, John Westley, Frank Thomas, Jessie Ralph, and Harry Lilford were others in the cast.

Carl Randall, dancer, has been engaged for the new Ziegfeld "Follies."

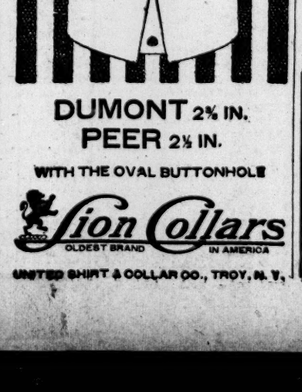
Fannie Ward arrived yesterday in New York from California, where she has been for several months acting for photoplays at the Lasky studios. After a short visit here she will return to California.

What is said to have been a record price for a movie film was paid yesterday by the Strand Theatre for the first animated cartoon by R. L. Goldberg. The film runs seven and a half minutes, and $1,300 was given for it.

A party of Friars saw "Buster" Collier's film, "The Bugle Call," at the Rialto last night and in honor of their presence the quartette sang the official song of the organization, "Here's to the Friars."

A new play by Harry S. Sheldon, entitled "Men," was given its first performance last night at the Elsmere Theatre, 176th Street and Southern Boulevard.

The first of a series of special trains from New Jersey towns, with parties for the Hippodrome performance, was run last night from Plainfield and towns near it. Other trains will be run from Newark, Somerville, Paterson, Easton, Penn., and Allentown, Penn.



'HIP-HIP-HOORAY' CHANGES.

The Big Hippodrome Show Renovated for Its Summer Run.

"Hip Hip Hooray," the big, bouncing show which has broken all records for prosperity at the Hippodrome and which doubtless fills Manager Dillingham with pride every time he thinks of it, has been somewhat renovated, and enough new features were introduced last evening to embolden the management to use the phrase "second edition." The boneless Toto and the amazing Mr. Aldrich have some new tricks, Belle Storey and Nat Wills have some new songs, Charlotte has a new scheme for showing her skill on ice, while Sousa has two new marches and one new suit. Last night "Hip Hip Hooray" passed its 368th performance, and was still going strong. There is every evidence that it will keep the biggest of playhouses open all Summer long. In September the new show will be ready, and the present one—Sousa, Charlotte, and all, or nearly all—will set forth on a tour of the big cities.

Of the new music, there should be mention of a song which replaces "Chin Chin." It is called "San San Soo," and is presumably named after some Dillingham attraction which has not yet reached town. It is sung by Belle Storey and Arthur Aldridge. The latter, a great favorite with the desolate Gilbert and Sullivanites, is a decided acquisition. He appears to have replaced Orville Harrold. Then Miss Storey has a new song by Irving Berlin and the ice maiden weaves in and out through a forest of lighted candles in the intricate measures of a new ballet for which Mr. Hubbell has devised a composition called "The Moth and the Flame."

Mr. Sousa's new suit, by the way, is white. In this he has been slavishly imitated by all the members of his band, so it may be said that the Hippodrome is ready for Summer.

OPERA SINGERS RETURN.

350 of Metropolitan Company Back from Atlanta—Those Sailing.

The Metropolitan Opera Company returned yesterday from Atlanta, Ga., where it gave performances last week. The company left the Georgia city early Sunday morning on two special trains, those who returned numbering about 350. Fifty members of the orchestra went from Atlanta to Savannah, where the first of a series of concerts on a tour that will last two weeks was given last night.

The first group of principals to go abroad for the Summer will sail Thursday on the Italian liner Dante Alighieri. The boat was to have sailed today, but the date of departure was postponed. In this party will be Mario Marchesi, Maria Barrientos, Giuseppe de Lucca, Giulio Rossi, Minnie Egener, and Pompilio Malatesta. All of these, with the exception of Mme. Barrientos, will spend the Summer in Italy or Sicily. Mme. Barrientos will land at Cadiz, Spain, where the ship will touch to allow the Russian Ballet troupe to disembark, and from there she will take ship for Buenos Aires. Since she will not be able to be here for the concert at the Metropolitan on Sunday night for the benefit of the children of Enrique Granados, Mme. Barrientos has arranged by cable to give a benefit recital upon her arrival in Buenos Aires.

The Espagne will probably take others of the company when it sails Saturday, though no definite arrangements for passage had been made yesterday. Both Caruso and Polacco contemplate sailing on the Espagne. Amato is on tour with the orchestra, and Scotti will remain in this country.

Ditrichstein Resumes His Role.

Leo Ditrichstein resumed his engagement in "The Great Lover," which was interrupted a week ago by the illness of the star, last night at the Longacre. Mr. Ditrichstein spent all of last week in a darkened room suffering from iritis. It was evident that he had not entirely recovered and it was said that he appeared at considerable risk to his health. Essex Dane in the role originated by Beverly Sitgreaves and Betty Callish in Virginia Fox Brooks's part were new members of the cast.

Opera Stars in Actors' Fund Benefit

A benefit for the Actors' Fund, to which many musical stars will contribute their services, will be given Tuesday afternoon, May 16, at the Metropolitan Opera House. Geraldine Farrar and Antonio Scotti will sing an act from "Butterfly," and Mme. Alda and Lucca Botta will sing. Leopold Godowsky will play, and Fritz Kreisler will make his final appearance here this season.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 16TH
ALL-STAR EXTRAORDINARY BENEFIT
Operatic and Musical Stars
on behalf of the Motion Picture Campaign to assist in the Endowment in behalf of THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
Under the direction of Daniel Frohman, President Actors' Fund, and Samuel Goldfish, Chairman Moving Picture Campaign.
GERALDINE FARRAR and ANTONIO SCOTTI
(In Second Act "Mme. Butterfly")
FRITZ KREISLER
MME. ALDA and
LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
and other distinguished musical stars to be announced, including a specially prepared novelty.
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POPULAR PRICES, $1.00 TO $3.00.
BOXES, $25, $30.
BOX OFFICE OPENS TOMORROW.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way.
Yvette Guilbert
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3,
Last Two Recitals of the Season, Fri. Aft., May 5, at 3; Sun. Eve., May 7, at 8:15.
Direction Catharine A. Bamman. Knabe Piano.

HUDSON THEATRE—TODAY AT 3:30.
Ratan Devi
Second Recital of East Indian Songs.
Tickets $2 to 50c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. DUSTIN FARNUM in David Garrick. Strand Orch. & Soloists.
Next Week, Geraldine Farrar in "Maria Rosa."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
RIO GRANDE "Popular Success."—Tribune.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. at 8
MATS. TOMORROW & SAT. AT 2.
SIR HERBERT TREE has the honor to announce that although "HENRY VIII." is still playing to crowded houses, this play must positively be withdrawn on Saturday next, May the 6th. In order to keep faith with the public, he will present other plays during his Shakespearean Festival. "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" will accordingly be given next Monday evening, May 8th, with Sir Herbert Tree as Shylock, Miss Elsie Ferguson as Portia, and Mr. Lyn Harding as Antonio.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"Sparkling effects, pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn
A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE
"The Smartest Comedy in Town."—Eve. Sun.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE GREAT LOVER

HIT THE CINDERELLA MAN AT THE HUDSON

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20
John Galsworthy's Masterpiece
JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.
4TH BIG MONTH ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY
The Melody of Youth

CENTURY 8 Av., 62 St. Mats. Saturday 2:30. Evs. 8:15. Tues. & Thurs. at 3.
Owing to the great demand, extra popular-price matinees Tuesdays beginning May 8th.
SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST
POPULAR PRICES 25c, 51 & $1.50.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
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Eves., "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER."

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Pauline Frederick in "THE MOMENT BEFORE."
Next Wk: Valentine Grant in "The Innocent Lie."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916.

THE CROWNING WORK OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Colonel ROOSEVELT has before him a great opportunity, a great duty, a great work, not for himself alone, not for any party, but for the whole country. He will not be nominated at Chicago, probably not even by his own convention. He has from the beginning had no chance whatever to secure the Republican nomination. The party is against him, a very great majority of the delegates will be against him, so firmly resolved to prevent any capture of the convention by his friends that no appeal, no wave of enthusiasm, will sweep them off their feet. Massachusetts and New Jersey were not needed to seal his fate. Since his Trinidad proclamation put him openly in the running there has been noise, there has been enthusiasm, but not in the right places. The shallows murmured, the deeps were dumb. The great mass of the Republican Party stood quite unmoved, it could not, would not, forget 1912.

It is now exceedingly doubtful whether his own Progressive Convention at Chicago will nominate him, whether he would think it worth while to take its nomination. It would be a melancholy adventure, a sterile, profitless repetition of that of four years ago, with only a negative end to be attained, the defeat of the Republican Party. It is more probable that he will reason himself and persuade himself into support of the Republican candidate. That, however, is matter for his own decision.

But Mr. ROOSEVELT'S speech at Chicago shows how he can best serve himself and his country. It was an earnest, effective, eloquent plea for preparedness, for military preparation imperatively demanded by the greatness of the nation, for the protection of its people and its vast interests, for the duties it has to perform and the work it has to do in the service of civilization:

> I ask that we prepare ourselves within, and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of cowardice nor the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men pledged to the service of this mighty democratic Republic, and through that service pledged also to the service of the world at large.

This is a gospel of preparedness which a very great part of the American people already accepts, professes, believes in. It must be made the universal faith. It was well that Mr. ROOSEVELT made his speech in Chicago, in the heart of the Middle West, where it has been felt that possibly the people had not been stirred to a due sense and realization of the nation's need, of the national duty. The response was gratifying, even though it may have been in some measure stimulated by enthusiasm for the Colonel's nomination, a futile hope. This is Mr. ROOSEVELT'S work, this his opportunity. He can preach that gospel more effectively, perhaps, than any other man in the country. Let him travel through the West, through the South, everywhere where an awakening is needed. He will speak as a partisan, he will pitch into the Administration and declaim against its failure to do all the things he now feels he would have done. So much the better. The Democratic Party needs the whip and spur to overcome the sluggish inertia of its Hays and its Kitchins, to aid it in sloughing off the dead remnants of the Bryan influence. It will be the better and the stronger for stinging criticism, for a merciless exposure of weaknesses and apathies at which the Colonel will direct his shafts. He will preach the doctrine of American loyalty. "There "can be no divided loyalty in this "country," he said at Chicago; "the "man who tries to be loyal to this "country and also to some other coun"try is certain in the end to put his "loyalty to the other country ahead of "his loyalty to this." With so doughty an opponent going about the country to deliver that inspiring message to the half-hearted and the indifferent, the Democrats will have to take thought about their own attitude. It will stiffen the backs of some of them who might be inclined to barter their Americanism for hyphen votes.

In this great and needed work Mr. ROOSEVELT may render to his countrymen a higher service than any he could hope to perform within the limitations of the Presidential office. He will have entire freedom and no other responsibilities. To have aroused the nation to the firm resolve to put away sloth and defend and safeguard its great place in the world, to put itself beyond the hazard of disaster and humiliation, would constitute an achievement fit to be the crowning work of his life.

FINISH THE NAVAL BILL.

A program of naval extension extending over only three years, instead of five, is most desirable. The announcement that we are to have dreadnoughts of 36,000 tons' displacement to carry 16-inch guns is calculated to gratify national pride. To be sure, our new dreadnoughts of 32,000 tons' displacement, carrying 14-inch guns, have not yet been thoroughly tested, but probably the expert judgment which advises the larger ships is trustworthy. It is also gratifying to learn that the Navy Department believes that battle cruisers can be built with a speed of 35 knots. It almost takes one's breath away merely to think of a huge armored mass carrying big guns cutting through the ocean with a swiftness only a comparatively few of the small destroyers can reach, but if we can have warships of that kind, which are also effective fighting machines, the value of our navy will be vastly increased.

But much more satisfactory to the American people than these occasional driblets of fact and rumor touching the proposed upbuilding of our navy would be the completion of the Naval bill, which the House Committee has been fussing over for five months. The information we need will all be in that bill, and it must relate not only to the dimensions, speed, and armament of new warships, but to the much-needed enlargement of the personnel of the navy, to provision for the placing in commission of the first and second line ships now laid up for lack of men, for an ample supply of naval munitions, for measures to facilitate the building of all the new ships authorized with a minimum of delay, and, above all, for the strategical control of the navy by experienced naval officers free from political influence.

A NATIONAL CLEARING SYSTEM.

The Federal Reserve system has so nearly accomplished one predicted impossibility that there is no presumption against its success in an even more difficult undertaking. It is true that there is not entire uniformity of interest rates throughout the system, and it is not to be expected that all checks can be collected at par throughout the continent. But there has been great gain by the approximation to a standard interest rate, and there will be great gains also in the collection of checks by an offsetting of credits on a greater scale than the country has ever enjoyed.

The local clearing systems of the country have of late greatly increased the efficiency of their familiar operations. Between August and February our local clearing system enlarged the number of clearing banks by some 200, to 576, taking in not only the four adjacent States but any territory whose banking institutions could remit in time to be cleared on the following day. That did not exhaust the possibility of service by our Clearing House, but at best it cannot hope to rival in the national field the association of twelve banks working harmoniously in a single system.

The method adopted by the Federal Reserve system is familiar through its operation in the relations between country banks and their reserve city correspondents. Each Federal bank will receive and credit at par all checks on member banks and also all checks on nonmember banks which are collectible at par. The par list will be revised from time to time, as is the present custom, and ultimately checks on all banks may come to be included. Immediate credit will be given for all items, but they cannot be counted as reserve until collected, nor checked against. If items in process of collection are checked against they will be debited to the reserve account, subject to the penalties for its impairment. That can be prevented easily and simply, first, by accurate keeping of position accounts in the manner customary with banks which do an exchange business, and, second, by making arrangement for rediscounts on reserve account by the deposit of suitable items. The process is so simple and familiar that the only wonder can be that it is so long delayed.

Nevertheless there are objectors and objections for reasons which, rightly considered, strengthen the plan. Collection charges are esteemed as perquisites of the country banks, and they will not be surrendered without resistance. They would be glad to continue to make commerce tributary to banking profits rather than to make profits by service to commerce. There is neither sense nor service in making collections in a manner to yield an exchange charge when the same funds' usefulness can be increased by routing checks so that they will be hours on their journey instead of days, or days instead of weeks. Both the banks and their customers can make their funds work harder in the Federal manner. The Federal system will do the work for cost, and the cost can be largely reduced. No longer will it be necessary to keep accounts in the various centres and to put on statements of account "Payable only in New York exchange," or "Chicago exchange," and so on. The provincial banks will have their share of the new benefits in the increased velocity of their credits and in the use of larger reserve accounts.

THE IRISH FOLLY.

The Irish revolt in Dublin is soon ended. It was wholly mistaken, it has had only evil fruits. There is a distressing list of casualties, scores of poor fellows, the dupes of those who should have been wiser, have paid with their lives for their devotion to a cause that has no existence. If there were such a thing as an Irish "cause" it would have suffered untold injury from this act of madness, but how can an aspiration that moves only a small minority of the Irish people be called a "cause"? The north is always against the south, and in the south no great part of the Irish people shares the delusion and the false hopes that moved the leaders in this revolt to their act of foolishness.

They set up a "republic" by putting seven signatures to a declaration of independence. There can be no "independence" for Ireland. The most that intelligent Irishmen can hope for is Home Rule, and there they encounter the determined opposition of the strong party of the north. England has coddled the Home Rulers because by union the Irish representation in the House of Commons has made it difficult for any Ministry to hold together without its support. Against Home Rule Sir EDWARD CARSON and his partisans stirred up rebellion in the north, the men of the Sinn Fein rise in bloody revolt because they want something more than Home Rule. Ireland may well be the despair of the British Government, yet under the British Government it must live, and it cannot at all agree how it will live.

The story of the Dublin revolt is pathetic, because it is a recital of the acts of men who behave like froward children, causing untold annoyance to others, but themselves suffering the heavier penalties of misbehavior. The leaders of the movement cannot be acquitted of responsibility, they are altogether blameworthy, but a sterner censure even may justly be visited upon those in this country who have encouraged them and now commend their acts of incredible folly and rashness, for when any man of the Irish race in America speaks in praise of the deplorable Sinn Fein escapade it is hard to shut out the belief that a seeking for popularity here and a political motive purely domestic, rather than sincere sympathy with the Irish "cause" or hope for its success, have been the real prompting to such aid and comfort as has been given.

A YEAR'S FIRE FIGHTING.

Fire Commissioner ADAMSON'S report to Mayor MITCHEL is new proof, if any were needed, that the public admiration, long bestowed upon the men and service of the city Fire Department, is amply merited. The personal gallantry of the firemen, their readiness to go anywhere, their ability to get to a fire quickly, their skill, discipline, and devotion, are a part of the pride of a New Yorker in his city. Machines and men are prized appearances on the daily theatre of New York.

The figures show the smallest fire loss since the department began; and, for the first time since 1898, the consolidation year, a lowered budget. The fire loss was $2,460,793 less than that of 1914. "With eight times the population," says Mr. ADAMSON, "the loss "was actually nearly $1,000,000 less "than in the first year after the "creation of the paid Fire Depart"ment."

The diminished cost of fires, and the diminution of their number by 1,010 as compared with those of 1914, are due to the broadening system of fire prevention, monthly inspection, and the higher efficiency of the firemen. The apparatus has been greatly improved. Nearly half is "motorized." The half-dozen gasoline pumping engines installed in the year are marvelous fire-quenchers. Coal-burners must "go." A year's work of which the department and the city have a right to be proud.

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

No political consideration whatever should determine the course of the Administration in its present negotiations with the Carranza Government. It should be guided solely, in its decision to withdraw our troops or to keep them on Mexican territory, by its knowledge of the facts of the situation, which ought to be clearer and more complete than any possessed by the public. Nothing that is done in regard to Mexico will gain the approval of the President's political opponents. If General PERSHING'S force is withdrawn there will be an utterly insincere cry of national humiliation, whether or not the expedition has served every purpose it was intended to serve, while the retention of the troops in Mexico will satisfy the vociferous politicians of the opposition that they ought to be withdrawn.

Evidence accumulates that the object of the expedition has been accomplished, though the opinions of Generals FUNSTON and PERSHING on that point are not yet known. The mystery of the whereabouts of VILLA deepens, and people who rejected the reports of his death are beginning to wonder if they were not true. He was not born to blush unseen. He is surely out of the combat at present. While the number of troops CARRANZA has concentrated in the north of Mexico has probably been greatly exaggerated, he surely has enough there now to protect those districts from further devastation by bandits, if they are willing and capable.

In the present crisis the Administration needs no advice from sources unsupplied with the information it possesses, but it is worth while to say that the reports of the demeanor of General OBREGON in the conference at Juarez have been most encouraging. The American people, with few exceptions, notwithstanding the disappointment they have suffered hitherto from the mistakes of CARRANZA, are anxious that the Constitutionalists in Mexico should have a fair chance to establish a Government, and they can well understand that the protracted operations on Mexican soil of an armed American force are annoying to an oversuspicious people who have too often been betrayed with the connivance of their leaders.

A NEBRASKA "JOKE."

The fine neck-and-neck run of Mr. HENRY FORD against Senator CUMMINS in the Republican primaries of Nebraska and the downfall of Mr. BRYAN and his brother in the Democratic primaries have been solemnly or humorously discussed all over the country. Great is the puzzlement and the speculation which Nebraska's political diversions are causing, and yet their most singular and salient figure has escaped fame. Mr. ROBERT G. ROSS, an amiable livery stable keeper, was a candidate for the nomination for President in both the Republican and the Democratic primaries. He got a vote of some 15,000 to 20,000, about equally divided between the two parties. Somebody in the town of Wayne, desirous to know something about the opinions and the career of a statesman with so many friends in both camps, made inquiries which were answered in this letter:

> Lexington Neb April 24 1916 Wayne Neb Mr W L. Gaston Dear sir your card received and will say that I was Borned in Repley Ohio. My parents moved from there when I was 2 years old to Cattettsburg, K Y was educated there and at Portsmouth Ohio, and raised as a Methodist of which my parents was when about 17 cane to nebraska Lexington Dawson Co about 31 years ago was on ranches and later a farmer fo about 25 years different things a short time in the above mentioned was a Member of vangelical Church in early days and now amember of Presbyterian here in Lexington Neb for about 9 years. have never taken a drink of Liquor nor my Father eather since I was old enough to know till he died you you preachers ought to get Busy and give the Delegates to under stand what your intention is if they nominated a man of Whiskey type or one going it tou faced as some of them is very truly—Robert G Ross Lexington Neb

This letter of an evidently worthy and religious man needs no comment. We print it reluctantly, but for a public purpose. Illiteracy is consistent with all the virtues, and a hundred and fifty years ago or less many fine gentlemen and ladies were as careless of spelling, grammar, capitalization, and punctuation. We print it for the reproach of the Nebraska citizens, a tenth of the Republicans and the Democrats of the State, who thought that this year of war and the gravest problems and difficulties and even dangers for the United States was a good occasion to turn their political duties into a "joke." "Oh, but the primary is a joke," we shall be told, and these Nebraskans can't be blamed for using to the uttermost its comic potentialities." The primary is a fraud, but what is the mental state, what is the perception of serious issues, what is the quality of patriotism among citizens in whom a rather unfeeling sense of humor seems to be the sole reaction to the great events and duties of this time? ROBERT ROSS is not a joke. He is an indictment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Some Good Advice for Germans.

Distance as well as night sometimes brings counsel. Apparently it has done so in the case of Dr. BERNHARD DERNBURG, for though, while in the United States, he showed on several occasions a curious and surprising inability to understand the American mind or to realize conditions here as they were, now that he has been for some months in Germany he seemingly has done both with the accuracy to be expected from a man of his intelligence and good intentions.

The result as revealed by the excerpts from an article of his in the Tageblatt of Berlin, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, is that he has become able to tell his fellow-countrymen some much-needed truth about the United States and to give them some really excellent advice. It would be the part of wisdom, he said, in settling the submarine controversy, to consider not only the immediate advantages to be derived from making all possible use of a terrible weapon, but also the disadvantages that would follow a break of relations with the American Government. Those disadvantages, he clearly indicated, would be sufficiently serious to make at some cost such a mitigation in the ruthlessness of submarine warfare as was compatible with German dignity.

Moreover, almost or quite alone of Germans, either at home or here, Dr. DERNBURG ventured to take up the remarkable "appendix" to the last LANSING "note," in which were given the facts which had been discovered in regard to the sinking of the Sussex, and to admit, in effect, that the evidence thus presented disproved the German Government's disclaimer of responsibility for that act. He insisted, indeed, that, in spite of this evidence, it was still possible to contend that the submarine commander had merely made a mistake and had no evil purpose. In other words, Germany could disavow the destruction of that harmless craft and confess that it was in disaccord with her promises—and do both with no intolerable humiliation.

In this instance, of course, as always, the fate of advice depends less on its merit than on the recipient's willingness to receive it. Also, Dr. DERNBURG is a bit late in giving it. But about its quality there is no question. It is certainly good.

Who Will Ransom the Deer?

Now that the Commissioner of Conservation, heeding many protests against the slaughter of Shelter Island's deer, has consented to give the pretty animals a further lease of life, it is the obvious duty of the protestants practically to demonstrate that they are something more than and different from mere sentimentalists. If their outcry had nothing to it except a neurotid horror of bloodshed, regardless of its reason and purpose—if they are not willing immediately to bring out of their own pockets the money required for putting these deer where they will not be the intolerable nuisances which, according to all the available evidence, they have become where they are now—then, quite properly, Commissioner PRATT will sentence them to death again, and see to it that the sentence is promptly carried out.

To drive or entice the deer into corrals, to put each of them into a separate crate, to load them on railway cars, and to transport them to places where they will be a pleasing feature of the scenery and not devastators of anybody's crops and orchards—all this will cost money. A credible estimate is "at least $3,000 and perhaps more." The money, however, need not come from a single source. There are not a few game preserves in this part of the country, maintained by sportsmen who could raise even the "perhaps more" without going into bankruptcy or bringing their wives and children to the poor farm. But if no one hunting club wants the whole 200 deer now so reluctantly supported by the Shelter Island farmers, each of two or three or half a dozen such clubs can make a contribution proportionate to its resources and to the number of the animals its members care to place in its domain.

Communications on this subject should be addressed immediately to GEORGE D. PRATT, Conservation Commissioner, at his office in Albany. He is waiting for them with some impatience, and presumably he will not wait long, for the Shelter Islanders are not at all backward about expressing to him their views on the deer question. They admit cordially that the deer called Virginian is an interesting and sightly creature, when in a congruously wild environment, but they insist that his presence and appetite are detrimental to the raising of vegetables for Summer boarders and the city market. So they want to be relieved of him—at once. The desire is comprehensible.

Enraging Friends and Enemies.

There is something so utterly uncivilized, so particularly obnoxious, about interference with the free passage of mails, and about the violation of what, without much exaggeration is called their "sanctity," that any Government doing it should be careful not only to have the best of excuses, but to reduce the resulting annoyance and loss of neutral or nonbelligerent peoples to the lowest possible point at which the only legitimate ends may be obtained. That Great Britain is not now scrupulously observing this excellent rule is the feeling—even the conviction—of many who are not her enemies or the enemies of her allies.

To be sure, some, and not a little, of the denunciation at present directed at her for delaying the mails is merely a manifestation of sympathy with the Central Powers, and to that part of the outcry she need give no heed. That there should be a certain amount of incidental inconvenience for her friends is also inevitable, and against the incidental and the inevitable those friends would not protest; they would even endure it with something like gladness, as one of the permissible ways of attaining a desirable end. But the matter has gone beyond that of late. Letters the passing of which to their destination could not have any conceivable effect on military operations—letters of a purely domestic character or dealing with business entirely unconnected with war—are subjected to delays the length of which is explicable only by official incompetence to discriminate or by official indifference to the rights of friends and foes alike.

This is stupidity of nearly the worst sort. It tends seriously to weaken valuable affections and sympathies, and it gives weight to accusations that otherwise would be dismissed as coming from sources in the circumstances negligible. But censors everywhere and always have a fatal talent for doing the wrong thing and for creating needless animosities. Seemingly, they simply cannot be intelligent and considerate—cannot refrain from acts detrimental to the very interests that they are appointed to guard. In commission and omission they are equally mysterious. Our own, however, so far as we have them, show all the peculiarities of the class, so it is probably unfair to select any particular group of them for criticism.

A Wager on Verdun.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A German acquaintance was so positive the German forces would capture Verdun, he wagered the inclosed $5 that the Germans would be in possession of Verdun in less than a month. The month has just expired and the French Army is still doing business at the old stand. It would be most gratifying to the writer—a humble Englishman—if the $5 could be devoted to benefit the troops defending Verdun.

ERNEST CLARK.
New York, April 28, 1916.

[The money has been forwarded by THE TIMES to the American Fund for the Relief of French Wounded.]

UTOPIA.

We've moved! We're living in a flat!
That suits me to a T.
For Ma declares it much too small to
punish Jim and me.
You see, the neighbors live so close,
(they're just across the hall,)
That spanking, when we holler lots,
won't do today at all.
Dark closets, till we're good again, she
very often tried
When we'd a house, but here they're
small, and full of things, beside.
"Go straight to bed, you naughty boys!"
once punished us all right,
But here our bed's the sideboard till it's
opened out at night.
We used to stand in corners once, but
corners, in a flat,
Are cram-jam full of furniture, so there's
an end of that!
Ma tries the moral suasion game on
Jim and me today. . . .
I like this little flat first rate! I hope
we're here to *stay!*

SARAH REDINGTON.

REPUBLICAN WAR OPINION.

Action of Some Leaders Makes a Clear Statement Necessary.

New York, April 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that the readers of THE TIMES will be interested in the following communication that comes to me (as President of the American Rights Committee) from Benedict Prieth, the Treasurer of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey. With this letter, Mr. Prieth is good enough to send me a copy of the letter that he has addressed to Mr. Mann, the leader of the Republican minority in the House.

In a few weeks' time the Republican Party will hold its National Convention, and it is full time that the leaders of the party had formulated the policy or policies upon which the appeal to voters is to be made. These voters, Republicans, Progressives, and Independent, the support of all of whom will be essential for the success of the party's candidates, will need to know what stand the party proposes to take upon certain vital issues of national policy.

Will the leaders of the party give, irrespective of assumed party advantage, patriotic approval to the attempt of President Wilson's Administration to protect American lives and the assured rights of American citizens and of noncombatants and of neutrals generally; or will it "sternly condemn" the position taken by a Democratic Administration and "point with pride" to the action of a leader like Mr. Mann, who went out of his way, in the name of the party he represented, to insult the President for doing his simply duty; and to the utterances of a leader like Mr. Prieth, who still talks, notwithstanding the adverse counsel of as good a representative of German opinion as Maximilian Harden, of the wickedness of permitting the export of munitions and of the greater wickedness of American citizens like those of the American Rights Committee, whom he describes as "delirious war shouters"?

Mr. Prieth is oblivious of the fact that in the opinion of many American citizens the representatives of Germany have been carrying on war operations in this country. The time has come for American citizens to make clear to Mr. Prieth, to Mr. Bryan, and to other supporters of German policy that we propose either to be openly at war with Germany or to prevent further operations on the part of German emissaries, with moneys supplied from Berlin, to disturb the peace of the country.

The Republican Party owes it to itself and to the country to make clear utterance as to which policy is to be supported. Shall we accept the dictation of Germany, the theories of the supporters of "peace at any price," and the abrogation of our duties to American citizens, to noncombatants and to neutrals, or shall we organize our national resources to the end that our liberties and our rights may be maintained and our national obligations may be fulfilled?

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

[Inclosures.]

Newark, N. J., April 24, 1916.

American Rights Committee.

Gentlemen: I read your telegram to Congressman Mann with much amusement. Fortunately he is the kind of man who is not in the least likely to be influenced by the American Tories who are trying to embroil this country with Germany. I have written Mr. Mann the inclosed letter and hope it will convince him that there are plenty of good Americans who thoroughly approve of his course. BENEDICT PRIETH.

New Jersey Republican State Committee.
April 24, 1916.

Hon. James R. Mann, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on your courage in criticising the President's speech. For a man who encourages the manufacture and shipment of arms and munitions to speak of our "duty to humanity" is simply nauseating in its hypocrisy. As for the letter of the American Rights Committee, it should cause you no worry. The delirious war shouters who make up that organization are just as hypocritical as the President. They know that England is beaten unless we come to her rescue and hence their shrill war clamor. Like most men of their stripe they have not the courage to make known their real motives, but must needs hide behind some hypocritical subterfuge, such as "rights of humanity," "duty to civilization," &c. The masses of the people are with you in your efforts to prevent war and look to you to take the lead.

BENEDICT PRIETH,
Treasurer New Jersey Republican State Committee.

Cervantes a Modern.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sun of Shakespeare, which hides all other stars from view, should not make us forget the twin sun of Cervantes, whose tercentenary coincides to the very day of the month with that of his immortal contemporary. Following the influence of these two master minds upon the intervening centuries, it is illuminating to note that while Shakespeare has created a reactionary renaissance in all foreign literatures wherever he has become known, Cervantes, through the cumulative growth of a great ideal, is today a spiritual dynamo, as evidenced when war was declared and a million Don Quixotes sprang to arms to defend the sacredness of the plighted word and to redress wrongs against humanity. The query, "O locura o santidad?" ("Is it madness or sanctity?") is forever silenced by the spectacle of these twentieth century "Knights of La Mancha," and in default of other tercentennial honors the war will be a daily proof that the great Spaniard is worthy to be classed with those who Dante says "Teach us how man can make himself eternal." Mrs. LEWIS M. HOSEA.
Cincinnati, April 28, 1916.

A Collection to Make Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there are many patriotic and worthy young men of fine character and disposition in New York City, who lack the means to defray the expenses at a training camp, and pay for the required equipment, if the facilities were furnished them to take a preparatory course at a military camp, they would be zealous and proud to serve their country. A fund for such a purpose could be collected if every person who marched in the parade for preparedness on May 13 would contribute the small sum of 25 cents to be forwarded to the National Security League, with offices at 31 Pine Street, New York City. Probably an amount of from $25,000 to $40,000 would be raised, which would insure the expenses of training and equipping about 600 to 700 young men, and the selection of those most fitted could be made by an able and competent committee, appointed by the league. J. GERALD DE POLO.
New York, April 30, 1916.

Preparation and Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly entertain a tardy protest against the current use of the word preparedness, which is being grievously overworked in the newspapers and periodicals. This clumsy, ugly word is a barbarism, a base mixture of Latin and English. Like many other barbarisms, it involves a confusion of thought. If it means anything, it means a state of being prepared, a state of readiness. The very thought of it is deceptive. With Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, I abhor preparedness, both as a word and as an idea; but I heartily and unreservedly favor and advocate an honest and constant preparation—and as a part thereof, a thorough system of national military training and service. H. C. PITNEY.
Morristown, N. J., April 29, 1916.

TO CONSIDER WAYS TO ENFORCE PEACE.

Society Which Meets Here This Week Bases Its Hopes on the Record of Our Supreme Court.

By GEORGE SHIPMAN PAYSON, D. D.

New York, May 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The congress which convenes in this city this week for considering the establishment of a World Court is a well-matured movement and lays due emphasis upon the fact that humanity is deeper than nationality. What is thine or mine is not so important as what is ours. The rights of all nations are superior to the rights of any one nation. What the race needs is of greater consequence than what is needed by any part of it. Amity and universal peace are the far-off goals of humanity.

Far off, but real. Concede all that we must to the selfishness of human nature. Admit that men are selfish, that nations are selfish, and that races are selfish, and will therefore go to war, as the nations of Europe have. As children fight over their toys, so men will fight for their possessions or their gains till the end of time, unless they are radically changed by education and by grace. Till the world is converted wars must come. And they will. It were folly to shut our eyes to the depravity and selfishness of human nature. Still it is the duty of every lover of his kind to do all that he can to hasten "the parliament of man, and the federation of the world"; to foster every influence which tends to introduce a permanent peace among the nations. And this congress is to be welcomed as a sane and sound movement in the right direction. If it helps in the least toward securing for the world a Supreme Court like our own national Supreme Court, it may become historic. It is certain to be significant. To outline the nature and power of a World Court, to favor its establishment for the settlement of all judiciable questions; to associate with it an International Council of Conciliation to pass upon questions not judiciable; to favor the adoption of a code of international law by a series of international conferences; and to recommend the enforcement of this law by an adequate use on the part of the signatory powers of their joint economic and military forces against any nation, which, having joined the league, goes to war against any other of the signatories without first submitting its claims to a board of arbitrators designated by the court—these are the chief objects of this undertaking. The keynote of the congress will be preparedness for peace, not for war. And it is a note which will find response in every soul that loves humanity.

It is not generally realized, although it is a fact, that the Supreme Court of the United States has been an international court when settling the disputes which have arisen between the States of the Union. Especially was this true in the early history of the nation. Great Britain recognized the independence of thirteen sovereign States in 1783, and, not until the Constitution was adopted in 1789, did they cease to be separate States, with separate Governments and separate interests. Disturbing influences existed that have usually caused war, such as have been so influential in bringing on the European conflict. Boundary disputes arose. Sovereignty disputes were rife. Local interests, commercial rivalry, trade restrictions, retaliatory legislation, and even racial jealousies, as Dean Vance of the Law School of the University of Minnesota has pointed out, caused continual friction between the States, and mutual jealousy and distrust prevailed. New York was hostile to her neighbors, and thought her wealth and commercial prosperity must be secured at the cost of her rivals. New Jersey and Connecticut were on the edge of war when the Constitution and Washington's great influence averted conflict. New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts almost came to blows over claims upon a part of Vermont, and Pennsylvania actually waged war with citizens of Connecticut over the Wyoming Valley. If it had not been for the new Constitution, and especially for the restraining influence of the courts established under it, the thirteen original States would have been engaged in petty wars which would have so separated them as to render them incapable of common action against any European power that attacked them.

And the saving of the situation was the establishment of the Federal judiciary, headed by the Supreme Court. The States jealously retained all the sovereign rights not expressly surrendered to the Federal Government. In those early days they were not merely parts of one Government. They regarded the Union as a federation under a compact from which some of them expressly reserved the right to withdraw. And, as Dean Vance has well said: "The drafting of the Constitution, and securing its adoption, in spite of the fiercest opposition, by eleven out of the thirteen States, was a wonderful accomplishment, undoubtedly the greatest political achievement in the world's history. Patrick Henry, George Mason, and many other clear-headed men vigorously denounced it as unworkable. But it did work. And it does work still.

The civil war brought about a condition which has made the decisions of the Supreme Court the final settlement of interstate controversies and established upon enduring foundations the Union of the States. And if, through the action of this congress, and of others succeeding it, a World Constitution shall provide, as our own now does, that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation outside the union which may be consummated, and that no State shall keep troops or ships, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay, a great guarantee of permanent peace for the world will have been secured.

The past history of the world has witnessed the building up of national power in disregard of the rights and interests of humanity. Nations have aimed at self-aggrandizement and self-interests without due consideration for others. They have disdained to hold sacred their pledged word. Treaties have been scorned as "scraps of paper" when self-advancement was at stake. The accepted convictions of morality and the revered precepts of religion have been kicked out of the way when national ambitions have been involved. A form of patriotism has been developed all over the world which has concentrated the most virulent essence of the self-seeking of the cave dwellers. Its motto is "My country is my country; down with all other countries!" Self is supreme in this narrow, insular, racial, and national spirit. And, of course, it contravenes the demands of justice, which is the handmaid of love. It contravenes the fundamental truth that God is our Father and that all men are brethren.

If the nation is the highest human end, then till the end of time, or until this fundamental heresy is eradicated from the thoughts of men, wars will come, just as they have come in Europe, with devastating and destructive power. The necessary result, under the sway of the Father of us all, of this way of thinking is the punishment of selfishness through the sacrifice of millions of men and of billions upon billions of idolized treasures by the outbreak of war. This European war is clearly the penalty of nation building, cherished as an end in itself and without due consideration for the interests and rights of others. Unless a nation, like an individual, has some aim beyond those which self-interest may suggest, war must continue as the just punishment of the greed, the avarice, and the selfishness which have so disfigured the history of the past.

We hail this congress as a prelude to universal peace. Unless this war does bring about the substitution for the mobocracy of selfishness of the democracy of humanity, it will have been nothing more than the hateful evil which we now feel it to be. But if it shall stimulate more efforts such as this congress represents to secure the fruits of righteousness from the fields of blood with which Europe is full, then even those fields of blood may be recognized as God's acres.

GEORGE SHIPMAN PAYSON.

CURBING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Artificial Embankments Suggested from Cairo to the Sea.

Seattle, April 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government of the United States should take hold of the lower Mississippi problem and push its solution to a finish on the same definite and dependable basis on which it constructed the Panama Canal. It is a problem by itself. It is not dependent upon any other. The method of its solution is well understood by the engineering profession. Out of the chaos of controversy that for generations has raged concerning it, there has emerged, strong and clear, a definite conclusion. It is that by-passes, outlets, cut-offs, overflow storage in the great basins, will not do the work. Even reservoirs on the upper watersheds would be of such prodigious cost, if really effective, and so long in developing that they cannot be considered. Emptied of all delusions is the popular fallacy of reforestation.

There remains but one method, and that is to confine the river within artificial embankments from Cairo to the sea and make it carry safely the greatest floods that are likely to occur. The method is an old and tried one. There are no new theories to develop. We know that it will do the work. We know that nothing else will. Therefore why delay? In its present incomplete state it is itself a source of danger. It induces occupancy of the bottoms and more property thus becomes subject to destruction if breaks occur. By raising the flood level, as levees always do, it makes overflow through crevasses far more destructive than the thin even overflow before the banks were leveed. Every consideration of prudence, good judgment, and economy requires that this period of danger be bridged over with the greatest possible dispatch. Congress should provide for the completion of the project within the next ten years at the very outside, and if possible in much less time.

Forty-five millions has been suggested in recent bills before Congress as the necessary sum. This is not enough. It is not wise to underestimate the magnitude of a work like this. It must be done in the most thorough manner, if it is really to accomplish its purpose. These levees are great dams—not very high but exceedingly long. What is gained in lack of water pressure is probably lost in excessive length with its opportunities for weakness. The work must be stronger than any yet built and high enough to contain floods much greater than any of which there is record. Only in this way can the public have confidence in the result. The forty-five millions should be ninety millions. But it should not all come out of the public treasury. By every consideration of equity the lands which are redeemed by these works should bear part of the cost. Congress should make its provision on the condition that local aid will be forthcoming.

It is in this financial adjustment that the real difficulty of the Mississippi problem lies. It involves the creation of the greatest assessment district (nearly 30,000 square miles) in all history. But it can and must be worked out, and the sooner it is done the sooner will the Father of Waters pursue his course to the sea no longer a terror to those who dwell upon his borders.

H. M. CHITTENDEN,
Member American Society of Civil Engineers.

The Hard Way of the Translator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest what Messrs. Antonio Llano and Ames Haven Corley have said through your valuable paper relative to Spanish translations.

Truly, the path of a translator is a hard one. Often he meets with idiomatic and technical expressions which he must understand fully before attempting to put them into Spanish. But this condition applies only to the responsible translator, the one who has a conscience and at heart the interests of the firm for which he works, and also who is highly mindful of his reputation. The ordinary translator, the one who does not care as to the character of work he performs and who is only after getting all the jobs he can, at ridiculously low figures, rushes the work through by "colning" words or selecting them from the dictionary when he does not know their meaning and using a poor syntax. The one who loses here is the firm that hired him, for the work will be unintelligible in its greatest part. Work of this quality elicits laughter in the Spanish speaking countries, not so much because of its technical sounding words, (some of which are not even Spanish,) but because of the syntax used therein. One can write on technical topics in nontechnical fashion provided one knows both languages well, is equipped with a good set of dictionaries, and consults with the man higher up when

MISS HENRY, BRIDE OF HARVEY GRAHAM

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Henry Wed in St. Bartholomew's Church.

HER SISTER HONOR MAID

Bridegroom's Brother-in-law, Jay Gould, Is an Usher—Reception at Henry Residence.

The wedding of Harvey Graham, a son of Mrs. Hubert Vos by her first husband, and Miss Frances Woodhull Henry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Herrick Henry, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with Easter lilies and Spring flowers.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a white satin gown, short of skirt, with a lace-draped corsage, and the draped skirt opened at one side over a petticoat of tulle and lace. Ropes of pearls came over each shoulder as though designed to lift the skirt draperies, which hung in full but flat folds. Tulle was draped about the neck and arms and a point-lace veil was caught carelessly a bit to one side of the back of her rippling dusky coiffure and was held with a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms, lilies of the valley, and white orchids.

Miss Grace R. Henry was her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Gabrielle Gourd, Jeannie Emmet, Eleanor Mellon, and Margaret L. Strong, a cousin of the bride. They were gowned alike, save for details, in old-time gowns of apricot taffeta. The skirts without being unduly full at the tops flared out to great width and were short in front and crossed by several horizontal insertions of net of the same hue, and dipped in the back into quaint, pointed trains. The corsages were old-time also, drawn in at the waistline, and while the maid of honor's corsage was finished with a modified Elizabethan collar of lace and net, the bridesmaids had coachman's capes of the silk with insertions of net. The flaring sleeves came below the elbows and were also finished with net bands. Their wide-brimmed picture hats of brown tulle had dull-tinted flowers at one side and had long tulle scarfs gracefully knotted, with the ends falling over one shoulder. They carried sheaf boquets of pink snap dragon, purple lilacs, and yellow tea roses.

Mr. Graham's best man was Edward Shippen, and the ushers were the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Jay Gould; his stepbrother, Marius Vos; Benjamin Moore, H. Le Roy Whitney, George Macculloch Miller, and Anthony J. Drexel, Jr. The reception was at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry, 844 Lexington Avenue, which was decorated with pink azaleas. Mrs. Henry, who received, wore a frock of changeable French blue taffeta, topped by a black tulle hat, and Mrs. Hubert Vos was in pale yellow chiffon velvet with black tulle. Mrs. George Jay Gould wore dark blue taffeta, with tiny touches of rose red and a large blue hat. Mrs. Jay Gould, in dark blue, had her two little daughters, Anne Graham and Eleanor Gould, with her. They were in old-fashioned net frocks, with coats of apple green taffeta trimmed with ruchings, and their little net caps, matching their frocks were edged with tiny flowers.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Graham will in the Autumn go to 108 East Eighty-second Street to live.

THEO. M. TONNELE MARRIED.

New Yorker Wed Miss Clara I. Gillespie in Pittsburgh.

Their friends in this city have received announcement of the marriage of Theodore Mills Tonnele, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tonnele of 258 West Seventieth Street, to Miss Clara Isabelle Gillespie of Pittsburgh, Penn., on last Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gillespie, in Pittsburgh. The Rev. Dr. McClurken officiated.

Miss Eleanor Dunlap Gillespie was her sister's maid of honor, and Jane Scully, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Scully, acted as flower girl. Thomas J. Gillespie, Jr., was the best man, and the ushers were Carl Butler of Washington, Walter Wilson of Chicago, John Gillespie of Pittsburgh, Dr. William Heizel of Philadelphia, and Frank Bangs and Lyman Butler of New York.

The bride is a Wellesley graduate, and Mr. Tonnele was graduated from Princeton in 1910. The engagement was announced last year. Mr. and Mrs. Tonnele will spend their honeymoon on the Pacific Coast and will return June 1 to make their home in this city.

A Dinner for Miss Disston.

Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia, who has been spending the Winter here, gave a large dinner last evening at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Pauline Disston. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles de L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanman, Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Preston Satterwhite and Mrs. Satterwhite, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, the Misses Maria de Barril, and Lota Robinson.

Tableaux for Hospital for Women.

An entertainment of tableaux and fancy dancing will be held on Friday evening at Delmonico's for the benefit of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 West 101st Street, under the auspices of the Circle Auxiliary and the Sunbeam Society. The patronesses include Mrs. E. M. C. Tower, Mrs. Charles Tuttle, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Dr. Lucy O. Wight, Mrs. M. Zabriskie, Mrs. Charles S. Allen, Mrs. C. B. Connell, Mrs. Herbert S. Crawford, Mrs. Walter Gray Crump, and Mrs. William James Fleming.

Pair of Jadite Bowls Brings $400.

At the sale of the Oriental art collection of General Hwang Hsing, first President of the Chinese Republic, at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon the highest price, $400, was paid by the Long Sang Ti Company for a pair of jadite bowls, No. 90 on the catalogue. These were 5½ inches high, highly polished, mottled green and white and of the Ch'ien-lung period. No. 12, a pair of important cinnabar lacquer jars, 15½ inches high, went to F. W. Kaldenberg for $250, and No. 151, a blue and white beaker-shaped vase, 14 3-8 inches high, K'ang-hsi period, went to Mrs. B. Franklin for $115. The returns for the day were $3,311 for 240 numbers. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

GIRLS IN A PIRATE PLAY.

Spence School Society's Show Will Give Orphan Babies $4,000.

The Spence School Society will clear $4,000 through its entertainments of yesterday and today at the Plaza for the benefit of its home for orphan babies at 232 East Sixty-second Street, a home through which several hundred pass each year into good homes. Two performances took place yesterday and there will be another this evening, followed by a supper and dancing.

The program opened with a pirate play, "The Smugglers," written by Miss Katharine Lamont, a daughter of the late Daniel S. Lamont, especially for these performances, Miss Lamont being a recent graduate of the Spence School. The music was composed by James M. Beck, Jr., and Paul H. Bonner, with some special numbers by Kenneth S. Clark. The scene is laid in an English coast town in 1793. Lord Gilbert, the town Sheriff, is tracking smugglers, but has promised to aid several French nobles fleeing from the Revolution. The latter arrive disguised as pirates, and the Sheriff, taking them for the hunted smugglers, casts them into prison. The smugglers never appear, but the noblemen are finally released.

The smugglers were the Misses Katharine Adams, Alice Delamar, Carolyn Hicks Dorsett, Helen Moffatt, Katherine Hill, Hester C. Kerr, Christina Nichols, and Edith Sloane. They looked quite ferocious in wigs, black mustaches, some with beards, and others with blackened teeth, and all in red trousers and blue jackets, slouched hats, and pistols, and daggers in their belts. The principal parts were taken by Mrs. Harold Richard, Mrs. George Lane, Mrs. William Scarborough, and the Misses Christina Nichols, Elenor M. Green, Rita Hooker, Eva Mall, who made a hit with her song of "Nirvana"; Dorothea Darlington, Dorothy F. Taylor, who did the specialty dances, and Miss Helen Blagden Rish, who as Sammy from "Way Down East," in the last verse, carrying a large American flag around the stage, evoked great applause.

The Scotch dancers were the Misses Jeanette Blake, Marion Gibney, Amy Jennings, Madge Lesher, Sophie Young, Olivia B. Erdmann, Margaret Erhart, Lillian Palmer, Emily Patterson, and Frances Thompson.

The minuet, to Mozart's music, was danced in Court costumes by the Misses Gladys Fries, Katharine Lamont, Helen Blake, and Margaret Payne Luce.

Oliphant Down's "The Maker of Dreams," a Pierette and Pierrot playlet, was acted by Miss Margaret Trevor, Paul H. Bonner, and Walter Roosevelt Thompson.

The ushers, program sellers, and vendors of cigarettes, candy, and flowers were the Misses Gertrude Mall, Diana Richards, Marie Osterholt, Adrienne Iselin, Annie Gilbert, Elise Rice, Virginia Scully, Elsie Sussdorf, Dorothy Battle, Helene Underwood, Dot Dorothy Howard, Katherine Olcott, Reva Tonelle, Elizabeth Zachry, Katherine Montgomery, Wealthy Lewis, Mary Gilbert, Marion Vanderhoef, Katherine Smith, Nannie Rogers, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Josephine Wells, Gretchen Damrosch, and Gertrude Hill had charge of the supper.

COLONY CLUB PLAY TONIGHT

Women Only to See Members Act "Old Times in Colonies."

One of the most original entertainments by amateurs will be seen this evening in the new Colony Clubhouse, at Sixty-second Street and Madison Avenue. It is to be carried out by certain club members for the other club members, and is the first official entertainment of the club since it opened. Rehearsals in which more than 100 members have taken part have been under way for more than a month and the strictest secrecy has been observed. Last night there was a dress rehearsal. The play to be presented is Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon's "Old Times in the Colonies," written for this occasion.

The main salon or hall has been changed into a Colonial inn, and thirty women in picturesque barmaid costumes are to serve the dinner. The actors are to wear Colonial costumes. The men's parts will be taken by women, and no men are to be permitted in the clubhouse tonight.

Among those who will take prominent parts in the play are Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Mrs. Henry Hollister, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan and the Misses Maude Wetmore, Mildred Rives, Maud and Ella Borland, and others will be in a skit by Mrs. Wendell Baker, called "A Little Patter on the Courtship of Miles Standish."

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. ADLER.

$150,000 for Scholarships in Ethical Culture School.

The Felix Adler Scholarship Endowment Committee, which is wholly a volunteer body, announces that it has already received volunteer contributions amounting to more than $150,000. Robert B. Hirch, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, acting as treasurer of the fund, says the contributions ranged in size from $1 to $25,000. The names of subscribers to the fund are withheld. The purpose of the Volunteer Committee is primarily to provide a testimonial to Dr. Adler, because of his forty years of work for civic reform, education, and social ethics. Robert D. Kohn, the architect, speaking as secretary of the committee, said yesterday:

"It was quickly realized that no personal gift could be made that could be acceptable by Dr. Adler, so the committee naturally attempted to find some object to which the proceeds of the collection might be applied, and which would best perpetuate Dr. Adler's work. The choice fell upon the maintenance of free scholarships in the Ethical Culture School. It is hoped to complete the fund in time for a formal presentation to Dr. Adler at one of the occasions during the week of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary, probably at the educational meeting, on Monday evening, May 15."

FEW MAY DAY EVICTIONS.

Nor Are Tenement Rents Raised This Year on East Side.

Yesterday was one of the happiest May Days in the history of the east side. Tenement leases are all dated from May 1 and wholesale evictions on this date are usual. The general prosperity of the country was reflected yesterday in a marked decrease in the number of dispossess cases that found their way into court.

Justice Hartman, sitting in Part I. of the Second District Municipal Court, at 264 Madison Street, heard about 130 dispossess cases. Two years ago, in the same court, there were between 500 and 600 such cases, while last year there were about 400. Justice Hartman was able to give each of the defendants a private hearing and in a great many instances, by reporting to charitable institutions or by interceding with the landlordes, the delinquents got days of grace. There were practically no evictions in the tenement districts below Fourteenth Street, and the Marshals had little to do.

Rents were not raised yesterday as they have often been in other years. The shutting off of immigration by the war and the moving to better quarters in other parts of the city and in the suburbs by large numbers of tenement dwellers have left many vacancies on the lower east side and rents have remained stationary.

St. Francis Xavier's Anniversary.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the founding of old St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Sixteenth Street will be celebrated tomorrow evening at the Grand Central Palace. Euchre, bridge, and pinochle, with dancing to follow, are the diversions provided by the Entertainment Committee, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas F. White, S. J., President of the high school and rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Gardiner-Morse Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Sally Morse of Boston and A. Lucas Gardiner, son of A. K. Gardiner, formerly of Short Hills, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 29th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.69 cents per pound.—Advt.

SAYS HILTON ESTATE INCOME IS ONLY $696

Judge's Son Charges $4,000,000 Left by Father Has Been Mismanaged.

WANTS PROPERTY SOLD

Protest Asserts Estate Is Losing $60,000 to $100,000 a Year on the Stewart Building.

Asserting that the $4,000,000 estate of Judge Henry Hilton, who died in 1899, had so melted away under mismanagement that its net income last year amounted to only $696.36, Albert E. Hilton of Portchester filed a protest yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to the eighth annual accounting of the executors. The complainant is a son of Judge Hilton, who was to receive one-third of the residuary estate. The present Trustees of the estate are Edward D. Harris of Yonkers, N. Y., and the Central Trust Company of New York, which was appointed Trustee on the death of Horace Russell, a son-in-law of the decedent.

The objections say that the estate has been practically unproductive of income since 1912, that many of the properties held by the estate have already cost the estate more than the book value of the properties and that a continuance of the past conditions and management is likely to destroy entirely any value that many of the items may have.

It is further stated that whatever value the estate has should be at once realized by selling the properties, particularly in view of the statement in the will of the decedent, which asserts that all of the property in the estate should be given to executors in trust to "convert the same into money and pay over and distribute the same" to the beneficiaries. "Notwithstanding this provision of the will," the complaint sets forth, "over sixteen years have elapsed since the will of the said Henry Hilton was admitted to probate on Dec. 11, 1899."

The most valuable item in the estate now is a mortgage of $3,666,667 on the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway. Judge Hilton was A. T. Stewart's counsel, and upon the death of Mr. Stewart received the Broadway property through a legacy.

Objection to the accounting was made on three counts. In the first place, it was contended that the provisions of the will had not been complied with because the property had not been converted into money and distributed; secondly, because the failure to do so had resulted in practically no net income from the estate, and, lastly, because the property had dwindled in value. In regard to this last point the objections said:

"The facts with regard to the said items of property and estate of the testator are as hereinafter set forth, and indicate that the continuation of the past conditions and management is likely to destroy entirely any value that the said certain items of property and estate may have."

"The said Stewart Building is at present in the hands of Edward D. Harris as receiver in the action entitled Edward D. Harris et al. against Felix Isman, et al., which is an action to foreclose a purchase money mortgage thereon for $3,750,000 given by Felix Isman to the said Trustees; the said property is carried at an expense to the estate over and above its income of anywhere from $60,000 to $100,000."

The objecting papers further state that, notwithstanding repeated requests that the interest in the Stewart Building be sold, and that dates have been set from time to time for the sale of the property by Joseph P. Day, as the real estate broker or agent designated by the said Trustees to make the sale, no sale has been had or is likely to be had of the said Stewart Building, or the said real properties, until the peremptory instruction of this court is obtained."

The objectant says that he understands that at the present time his yearly allowance is advanced to him out of the principal of the estate. The attorney for the objectant is James H. Hickey of 43 Exchange Place.

BLAIR ASSETS $598,767 IN N. Y.

Appraisal of Property of Banker Said to Have Left $50,000,000.

An appraisal of assets taxable in the State of New York in the estate of De Witt Clinton Blair, a member of the firm of Blair & Co., bankers, who died leaving a fortune estimated at $50,000,000, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser George Brokaw Compton. Mr. Blair died on June 3, 1915, in his eighty-second year, at his New York home, at 6 East Sixty-first Street, although he was a resident of Belvidere, N. J. The value of the decedent's entire estate is not revealed in the appraisal.

The assets taxable in New York are: 6 East Sixty-first Street, appraised at $250,000; 15 East Sixtieth Street, $100,000; 121 and 123 East Sixty-third Street, $60,000, furniture and fixtures at 6 East Sixty-first Street, $2,967; motor car, $1,000; personal effects, $500; stocks, $3,000, and 18 per cent. interest in the assets of Blair & Co., $180,000, making the gross New York estate $598,767. The deductions for administration expenses and commissions amount to $12,077, and leave the net New York estate $586,689.

The bulk of the estate passes to C. Ledyard Blair and John Insley Blair, the sons of decedent, Sarah L. Stevens and Anna E. Goodrich, nieces of Mr. Blair's deceased wife, each receive life estates in $50,000, the remainder passing to the children of Anna B. Goodrich and to the decedent's sons, John Barry, an employe, received $3,000; Margaret Burke, another employe, $4,000, and Mrs. S. Emery, not related, $500. Under the contract of partnership the decedent had no interest in the good-will of the firm.

TO BRING GLENNORIS HERE.

Police Want Convict to Point Out Miss Arnold's Alleged Grave.

To settle the statement of a Rhode Island penitentiary prisoner that the body of the missing Dorothy Arnold was buried in the cellar of a house in or near West Point, an effort is being made by the New York police to have the prisoner paroled and brought here to disclose the site of the grave.

Commissioner Woods said yesterday at Police Headquarters that Lieutenants Grant and Williams of the Detective Bureau had been sent to Rhode Island to confer with the Rhode Island State Board of Parole and arrange if possible for the parole of the prisoner, Charles Glennoris, whose stories of a midnight burial of a young woman, believed to be Dorothy Arnold, in a cellar in or near West Point, started renewed activity in the search for the long missing New York girl.

Inspector Faurot has investigated the story, but visits of detectives to the vicinity of West Point and excavations in one cellar have been unproductive of results. If the Rhode Island Board of Parole meets the wishes of the New York police Glennoris may be brought here tomorrow or Wednesday.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among the passengers who will sail for Liverpool today on the Orduna are:

Patrick Y. Alexander, Henry W. Allingham, Captain George W. D'Arcy, S. H. Bethune, Mrs. D. Bewicke, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Brooks, Mrs. A. L. Layden, Harold Footman, Joseph Gardner, Reuben Gold, Captain Alexander H. Hall, Mrs. R. G. McConnell, Sir Douglas Mawson, J. H. A. Muirhead, Alexander McDougall, Stephen C. O'Mara, John W. Peck, J. Lawrence Pilgrim, George H. Smith, Henry C. Woodhouse, Robert Walker, and George E. Watson.

DOWNTOWN LANDMARK GOES

Wreckers Tear Down Former Sutherland's Eating House.

Housewreckers began yesterday tearing down the Realty Trust Building at 60 to 64 Liberty Street, between Nassau Street and Broadway. It is one of the oldest structures on Liberty Street and a fifteen-story office building will be erected on the site. The building at 64, an old-fashioned brownstone front similar in style to its neighbors, was for nearly half a century famous as Sutherland's eating house. It vied in popularity with Delmonico's and the old Café Savarin and during its best days it enjoyed a larger proportion of English patronage than any other downtown restaurant.

John Sutherland, the jovial proprietor, came to this country from Scotland about 1850 and after serving an apprenticeship with Delmonico in his William Street restaurant, opened a small eating house in Pine Street, but before 1860 he moved to larger quarters at 64 Liberty Street and eventually purchased the property. Sutherland's place was typically British in style. He always called it an eating house. He is said to have been about the first man in New York to try to import the delicate English sole, but, as with later attempts, it did not prove a success. Sutherland was more successful with his importations of geniune Southdown and Welsh mutton and it was his custom when a choice shipment arrived to advertise it in the newspapers, which always brought a crowd of his English patrons to the place.

Lord Dufferin, when Governor General of Canada, invariably went to Sutherland's when in New York, and Lord Rosebery, who dined there several times when in this country, called Sutherland's the best eating house in two continents. Other prominent patrons were Chester A. Arthur, before he was President; "Sam" Ward, the gastronomic expert; Charles L. Tiffany, head of Tiffany & Co.; who was so regular that his friends knew he could always be found there at 12:30 o'clock every day; William Henry Hurlbert, Richard V. Harnett, the real estate auctioneer a few years ago; Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Peter F. Ryan. Sutherland's was directly opposite the old Real Estate Exchange and it was a great place for the realty men to gather at noon and among those who still recall the good English mutton and beef served there are John N. Goldsmith, Samual Goldsticker, S. De Waltcarss and L. J. Phillips.

Sutherland retired a few years before his death, which occurred in 1905, at Hackensack. He was 82 years old.

The late William Ziegler bought the restaurant from Sutherland in 1894 and combined it with the other two buildings at 60 and 62 and the three structures eventually became the headquarters of the various Ziegler real estate interests. The property was sold a few weeks ago by the Ziegler interests to Putnam & Riverdell, operators, who have plans prepared for a fifteen-story building which will be finished early in 1917.

GIVES INDIAN MUSEUM SITE.

A. M. Huntington Donates Land at 155th Street and Broadway.

Archer M. Huntington has presented to the Museum of the American Indian the northwest corner of Broadway and 155th Street, adjoining the plot occupied by the Hispanic Society Building, on 155th Street, and one block from the home of the American Geographical Society, at 156th Street and Broadway. Mr. Huntington confirmed the gift yesterday. The property was given with the understanding that a suitable building be erected within a short time conforming architecturally to the other structures erected through Mr. Huntington's interest in making the Broadway block from 155th to 156th Street an artistic centre devoted to literary, art, and other educational pursuits.

The proposed American Indian Museum has been designed by Charles P. Huntington, and it was said yesterday that it would be a duplicate in exterior appearance of the Geographical Society Building, four stories high, with dignified limestone front and containing, beside a large assembly and lecture hall, rooms for the exhibition of Indian relics.

The plot given by Mr. Huntington has a frontage of 125 feet on 155th Street, facing Trinity Cemetery, and about 100 feet on Broadway. The building will cost $325,000. The contractor, John Clark Udall, said yesterday he expected to begin work within a few weeks, and that in about a year the museum would be ready to receive its collections.

The property is assessed at $140,000, and it is the most valuable plot remaining of Mr. Huntington's block. Adjoining the Hispanic Museum, which covers a large frontage on the north side of 155th Street, is the home of the American Numismatic Society.

The large vacant plot west of that and extending through to 156th Street was given over a year ago by Mr. Huntington to the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Letters for a building, which was required to be completed in five years. Edward H. Blashfield, the artist, is President of the institute, and Professor William M. Sloane is President of the American Academy. The latter was recently incorporated at Washington. The Spanish Church of Our Lady of Guadaloupe is on the 156th Street side of the block.

George Gustave Heye is President of the Museum of the American Indian. Mr. Heye keeps a large portion of his immense Indian collection at his studio, 10 West Thirty-third Street. The museum, it was said, was still in its organization stage, not yet being incorporated.

DINNER FOR CITY PLANNERS.

George McAneny, E. M. Bassett, and C. C. Miller Speak at Testimonial.

City planning as a means of developing order out of chaos was discussed from many points of view at the testimonial dinner to the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions at the City Club last night. The speakers were George McAneny, Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the commission, and Cyrus C. Miller. Among those present besides the members of the commission, who were the guests of the City Club, were members of the American Institute of Architects, the Building Trades Employers' Association, the Brooklyn Civic Club, and the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce. Frank B. Williams, Chairman of the City Club Committee on City Planning, presided.

Mr. McAneny congratulated the commission on what it had accomplished thus far. In discussing the creation of zones, such as would reserve a certain section for a particular kind of development to the exclusion of everything else, Mr. McAneny urged special attention to the relations of privately held property. As an example of blundering and haphazard development, Mr. McAneny cited the condition of lower Fifth Avenue, where the intrusion of all kinds of business made it appear as though a "locust plague" had swept over the thoroughfare and was sapping out its life.

Among the things which the commission definitely aimed to accomplish, said Mr. Bassett in his address, was to prevent waste in building. He pointed out that the present condition of things resulted in a chaos of building accompanied by a larceny of light and air.

TO VACATE BACON DECISION.

Chicago Court Takes Action After Collusion Rumors in Suit.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Circuit Court decision which upheld the claims that Francis Bacon wrote the plays and other works attributed to William Shakespeare will be vacated, it was announced today, after a meeting of Judges of the tribunal.

The decision was given by Judge Richard S. Tuthill in a suit brought by William N. Selig, a motion picture magnate, to restrain Colonel George Fabyan and others from circulating a series of pamphlets upholding the claims of the Bacon sympathizers.

The point had been raised that Judge Tuthill had no right to hear the case, inasmuch as it was in chancery, and he was working on the law side.

Judge Jesse Baldwin, a member of the Executive Committee of the court, said he had instituted the inquiry after his attention had been called to the fact that apparent collusion existed between the parties to the suit.

C. W. HARKNESS, OF STANDARD OIL, DIES

Third Largest Holder, with Brother, of Company's Stock a Victim of Apoplexy at 56.

A DIRECTOR IN RAILWAYS

Member of Many Clubs and Owner of the Yacht Agawa Was Educated for a Lawyer.

Charles William Harkness, who, with his brother, Edward W. Harkness, is said to be the third largest holder of Standard Oil stock in the world, died at 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home at 2 East Fifty-fourth Street. He was in his fifty-seventh year and his death was the result of an apoplectic stroke.

Mr. Harkness had been seriously ill since last Fall, when he suffered an attack of apoplexy while in his private car on the way to the Yale-Harvard football game. On his return to his home here he was attended by Dr. Henry S. Patterson of 130 East Sixty-second Street. After lingering for some time, Mr. Harkness went to his Winter home at St. Augustine, Fla., about nine weeks ago, returning here during the third week of April.

Born in Monroeville, Ohio, Mr. Harkness was a son of the late Stephen V. Harkness, his mother being Mrs. Anna M. Harkness of 1 East Forty-ninth Street. He was graduated from Yale University in 1883, and the Columbia Law School in 1888. Mr. Harkness entered business as a clerk, and upon the death of his father became administrator of his estate.

He was a director in the old Standard Oil Company, and in addition to his large interests in the present company, was active in several other businesses, being a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and the Southern Pacific Railway companies, the New York Trust Company, and the Tilden Iron Mining Company.

Mr. Harkness was actively interested in yachting and was the owner of the ocean-going steam yacht Agawa. He was also a member of a number of clubs, among which were the University, Riding, Down Town, New York Yacht, St. Augustine Yacht, the Morris County, St. Augustine, Newport, and Morristown Golf Clubs, and the Newport Casino. In addition to his home here and his Winter home in St. Augustine, Mr. Harkness had a Summer home in Manton, Ohio, and a large country estate near Madison, N. J.

His half-brother, Lamon V. Harkness, died on Jan. 17, 1915, in California, leaving an estate estimated to be worth more than $100,000,000. Mr. Harkness was interested in several hospitals and was said to be one of the city's largest anonymous contributors to charities.

He married Miss Mary Warden of Philadelphia in 1896, who, with his brother, survives him.

Joseph Gales.

Joseph Gales, President of Shoverling, Daly & Gales, sporting goods house, died yesterday at his home, 231 South Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., of which city he had been a resident for more than forty years, in his seventieth year. He was a charter member of the New York Hardware Club, and finished his second term as its President a short time ago.

Mr. Gales was Treasurer of Pingry School, Superintendent of the Sunday school, and formerly a Vestryman and Warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Elizabeth.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY L. WILLIAMS, widow of former Mayor and Senator Henry A. Williams, died yesterday at her home in Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J. She was 84 years old. Her father was Judge Samuel A. Van Sant. Her children are Judge Robert Williams of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, Dr. Joseph W. Williams, Paterson City Physician; Miss Anna Williams, Miss Louisa S. Williams, and Mrs. Matilda B. Hand.

Mrs. MARY E. ADAMS BARTLETT, a descendant of President John Quincy Adams and one of the oldest members of the All Souls' Unitarian Church, died yesterday at her home, 545A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 87 years. She was the widow of William E. Bartlett, who was connected with the executive force of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. ADEE, who died in her ninetieth year on last Friday at her home, 1,479 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was the widow of Daniel Adee, well-known publicist and sons of Revolutionary stock. She was born in Manhattan, and was a descendant of Captain John Bennett, who fought in the battle of Monmouth. She is survived by a son, Daniel M. Adee.

GUSTAVE E. ARBOR, 70 years old, one of the oldest members of the Hamilton Lodge of Odd Fellows, died on Saturday at his home, 100 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES W. PAYNE, a prominent merchant of Saginaw, E. C., died at his home there on Sunday in his eighty-second year.

Miss MARY C. McCABE, 22 years old, a school teacher in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 359 Columbia Street, that borough, from grief over the death of her mother five weeks ago. She is survived by her father, John McCabe; a sister, and five brothers.

Mrs. SARAH A. WILLIAMS, wife of Lieutenant Robert Williams of the Queens Detective Bureau, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, on last Saturday. She was 48 years old, and for the last seventeen years had lived in Corona, L. I.

JAMES J. BYRNE, formerly assistant engineer of the Essex County Court House, in Newark, N. J., died yesterday morning at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J.

HENRY GOETSCHIUS, an officer in the Bergen County Courts at Hackensack, N. J., for twenty-seven years, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law at Mahwah, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE E. MOSCHEL, President of the Woodbridge Lumber Company of Woodbridge, N. J., died from heart disease, on Sunday, at his home there, in his fifty-seventh year.

FREDERICK KAMM, a baker for many years in Irvington, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J.

Miss BRIDGET SWEENEY, keeper of a boarding house, died on Sunday at her home in Summit, N. J., in her forty-sixth year.

GEORGE J. BOWMAN, a retired hotel keeper of Branchville, N. J., where he was proprietor of the American House for thirty-eight years, died on Sunday at his home there, in his eighty-eighth year.

FREDERICK N. REED, an architect and a member of the Architectural League of America, died on Sunday at his home in Montclair, N. J. He was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Major HENRY WATERS, for twenty years headmaster of the Mohegan Lake Military School at Peekskill, N. Y., from which he obtained his title, died on Sunday at his home in Scarsdale, in his seventy-seventh year.

Dr. WILLIAM SANFORD STEVENS, who with Colonel Roosevelt was a member of the class of 1880 at Harvard University, died on Saturday at his home in Boston, in his fifty-eighth year.

JOHN MARION BUCK, an employe of Corner Brothers & Co. for the last thirty-five years, died on Sunday at his home, 245 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

ANDREW J. GRAHAM, head of the banking firm of Graham & Sons of Chicago, died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. LYDIA P. ROOTS, widow of Dr. John I. Roots of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Miss A. F. Roots, in Greenwich, Conn., in her eighty-first year. A son also survives her.

Mrs. SARAH MARIO NEWMAN, wife of Hezekiah Newman, died on Sunday at her home in Sound Beach, Conn., in her seventy-fifth year.

GEORGE S. SHULTZ, a brick manufacturer, died on Sunday at his home, 50 West 130th Street, in his seventy-third year. His wife survives him.

EDWARD J. DE COPPET DIES.

Banker Organized the Flonzaley Quartet to Play for Him.

Edward J. De Coppet, patron of music and head of the banking firm of De Coppet & Doremus, died suddenly Sunday night at his home, 314 West Eighty-fifth Street. Only a little while before his death the Flonzaley Quartet, which was organized by Mr. De Coppet, had played for him the Twelfth Quartet of Beethoven for stringed instruments. It was the custom of the quartet to play for their patron and his guests even after the organization had established itself as one of the finest of its kind in America and had become self-supporting.

Mr. De Coppet was born May 28, 1855, in New York. His father, Louis De Coppet, had come to New York from Switzerland in 1828, and was in business in Wall Street for many years. Mr. De Coppet was educated in Switzerland, and there he kept a villa, where he and his family spent their Summers after he returned to America in 1876 and followed his father's career in Wall Street. The Stock Exchange house of which he was the head at his death was founded in 1891.

The De Coppet villa on Lake Geneva, near the Summer homes of Paderewski, Mme. Sembrich, and others of the Swiss musical colony, was called Flonzaley, so when some years ago Mr. De Coppet organized a quartet of two violins, viola, and violoncello to play chamber music for him he gave to it the name of his villa. The quartet usually accompanied him to Switzerland, playing for him and his friends and practicing for the next season.

The playing of the Flonzaleys at the De Coppet home in New York soon attracted wide attention because of its excellence, and eventually the quartet began giving public concerts in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. In recent seasons the use of the larger Aeolian Hall was necessitated by the growing public of this group of musicians.

Mr. De Coppet's benefactions were not confined to this organization. He was a regular contributor to the Philharmonic and other funds, and he took keen interest in the new artists and the work of even the most advanced composers.

His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DALY.—On April 30, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamilton Daly, a daughter.

WEINSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Weinstein, (nee Ladye Shinsky,) daughter, on May 1.

Engaged

BLUM—LOURIA.—Dr. and Mrs. Leon Louria of 24 Hewes St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Grace Louria, to Mr. Richard L. Blum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blum of 493 West End Av. At home Sunday, May 14, from 4 to 6. No cards.

Married

FULTON—RYTHER.—Mr. Francis Fisher Fulton of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Martha Ryther, daughter of Mrs. Martha Dickinson Ryther of Boston, were married in New York City, where they are studying art. Mr. Fulton is a member of the 1915 class of the Boston Institute of Technology. The marriage took place on the afternoon of May 1, Charles A. Fulton, D. D., of Syracuse, the father of the groom, officiating.

GRAHAM—HENRY.—Married, May 1, at St. Bartholomew's Church, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Parks Frances Woodhull Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Herrick Henry, to Mr. Harvey Graham, son of Mrs. Hubert Vos.

THACHER—HULSART.—Saturday, April 29, at the home of Mrs. Sam Binswanger, the Ansonia, New York, by the Rev. Fred Winslow Adams, Lydia Augusta Hulsart, daughter of the late Rear Admiral R. S. Hulsart, to Henry Herbert Thacher.

TONNELE—GILLESPIE.—At Pittsburgh, April 27, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. Maclurken, Theodore Mills Tonnele, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tonnele and grandson of John L. Tonnele of New York, to Clara Isabell Gillespie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gillespie of Pittsburgh.

THATCHER—THOMPSON.—April 29, Jane B. Thompson to Edward S. Thatcher.

THOMPSON—WOLSELEY.—April 29, Erminie Wolseley to Alfred J. Thompson.

Died.

BROOKE.—On April 30, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Archibald McNeil, White Plains, N. Y., Julia Aletta Lawrence, aged 76, widow of Edwin Bridges Brooke and daughter of the late Martin Mead Lawrence and Aletta Simonson Vredenburg. Funeral private. Interment at Lake Waccabuc. Please omit flowers.

BUCK.—On Sunday, April 30, John Marion, beloved husband of Lizzie A. Buck, aged 70 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 245 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 2d inst., at 8 P. M.

BURDEN.—On Saturday, April 29, at 22 East 47th St., Sybil Veryl, widow of I. Townsend Burden,

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means terms or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Mark W. Maclay, Jr., of New York City was admitted to practice.

492—Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Mrs. N. M. Jones, administratrix, &c.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

24—Latta & Terry Construction Co. v. British steamship Rathmoor: William Evans, master and claimant.—Decree so far as it dismissed the libel for want of jurisdiction reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

858—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. v. M. Harrington.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

216—E. de la Rama v. A. B. de la Rama.—Writ of error dismissed and decree affirmed, with costs.

808—E. H. Johnson, trustee, &c., v. Root Mfg. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

112—United States v. G. F. Archer et al.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

866—W. F. White, receiver, &c., v. United States.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment for appellant on the findings and in accordance with this opinion.

805—David Lamar v. United States.—Judgment of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed, and cause remanded to said District Court.

793—I. T. T. Lincoln v. J. M. Power, Marshal, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

185, October term, 1914—Wilson Cypress Company v. E. d'F. y Marcos et al.—Motion for leave to file in the trial court a supplemental bill in the nature of a bill of review denied.

842—The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. J. B. Wilson, and 843—Swift & Co. v. the Hocking Valley Ry. Co.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

868—H. Oliver v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

949—J. P. Brogan v. the National Surety Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

857—Jos. G. Lyman, W. T. D. McCarthy, marshal, &c.—Motion to advance granted, cause assigned for argument Oct. 10 next.

346—United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co. et al.—Dismissed.

790 and 791—United States et al. v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.—Motion to advance submitted for appellants.

962—United States et al. v. Merchants and Mfrs. Traffic Assn. of Sacramento et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellants.

970—The Bronx National Bank v. M. Rosenthal, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

980—Virginia Ry. & Power Co. et al v. C. H. Davis.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

856—W. W. Bowen, &c., v. Dicks Press Guard Mfg. Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

987—State of Ohio ex rel. David Davis, &c., v. C. Q. Hildebrandt, Sec. of State of Ohio, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

16, Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Leave granted to file briefs herein as amicus curiæ, on motion of F. B. Allen in that behalf.

288—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. K. Setera, as administratrix, &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

972—A. Fellers, administrator, &c., v. Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

983—British Steamship Co., Limited, &c., M. A. Clarke.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

967—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York et al. v. Bettendorf Axle Company—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

990—R. Williams v. C. Potter et al.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and to advance submitted.

958—W. W. Dowsley, receiver, &c., v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

955—The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore v. United Railways & Electric Co. of Balto.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

976—Bates County, in the State of Missouri, et al., &c., P. A. Hipple et al., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

383—The First National Bank of Defiance v. W. A. Kelnast et al.—Argument continued.

835—S. C. Holmes v. E. S. Conway.—Argued.

841—The Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. Public Service Commission of the State of West Va.—Continued.

344—R. D. Kinney v. Plymouth Rock Squab Co. et al.—Motion that Mr. Chief Justice White and Mr. Justice Holmes do not participate in the hearing and adjudication of this case submitted by Mr. Robert D. Kinney, pro se, and motion denied.

844—Same v. same.—Argued. No appearance for defendant.

845—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias v. S. Mims.—Argument commenced.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, May 8, to Monday, May 22.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 2—Nos. 345, 347, 348, 351, 272, 16 original, 189, 352, (and 353,) 355, and 356.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room, 433, P. O. Bldg.

Decker<Smith, De Laski & Thropp Tire Co<US Thermogene Co<Thermozine Co. Rubes<E J Willis Co. R & Solomon & Katz.

Am Graphophone Co< Am Parlograph Co. Watts<Weston. Erber<US. Bonnell<Ward. Re Interocean Transportation & Nav. Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court-room 1, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Friedly-Voskardt Co< N E Ino Supply Co. Hess<Leo Feist, Inc. Wodislowsky<Am Law Book Co.

Ludvigh<Batt. Champion Spark Plug Co<Champion Spark Plug Co. Benford Mfg Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Case on—James Roy, (limitation.)

Case on—Ric<Bklyn Ash Rem Co et al. v. Joseph Davies.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Singer<Am Drug Syn. Scheuer<Katsorf (2).

Solomon<Kaufman. Wolf<Natl Parlor Suit

The following cases will be added to the call on May 3, 1916:

Am Ammonia Co< Columbia Ch Wks. Am Cone & Wafer< Cons Wafer Co. Hagar, as trustee< Union County Bak.

Koenig<Morris. Marconi W T Co<Am Hawaiian S S Co. Cangen<Cramer.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR

Morehouse<Woodruff. Harley<Plant. Donovan<Brotherhood of L F and E. Matheson<Mente et al. Klein & ano<Harrison, impleaded.

Blossom<Chisholm et al. Kelly<Payne. Etshelis<Fargo, Treasurer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M., Enumerated motions.

Wing<Smith. Wright<Wright. Deane<Hiscock. Brighton<Griffin. Chrzanowska<Corn Exchange Bank. Miller<Campbell. Jehle<A. B. Norton Co. People<Bisbee.

Exchange Buffet Corp <Cafeteria Buffet L Co. Fitzgibbons Boiler Co< CNY. Sanders<Barnaby. F A Gillespie Co<H S Kerbaugh, Inc. People<Reilly. Herpe<Herpe. Bolles<Scheer.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Cohalan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Hasbrouck<Amer Temperance Life Ins Assn. Bohm<Un Booking Offices. Burs<Cohen. Chestnut Ridge White Brick Co<Herter. Siegel<Bradley Cont. Werpelowski<Hillside Coal & Iron Co. Radkowski<Wirth. Salvation Army<William. Re Silberberg<Wilner. Shapiro<Otterstedt. Morgan Munitions Supply Co, Inc< Studebaker Corp of America. Aetna Accident & Liability Co<Homestead Bank. Silverman<Saturin. Favel<Flynn-O'Rourke. Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR. Seamen's Bk for Sav< Gordon. Same<Goldsmith. Hoffmeister<Hoffmeister. Re Cocaro. Maria<McNamara. Wolfarth<same. Freeman<Martin. Re Wischer. Rusoff<42d St-Madison Av. Hefner<Macena. Cannock<Cannock. Sweet, Orr & Co, Inc< Calhoun. Re Walsh. Hill<Zodikow. Jaffe<Bicknell. Dwyer<Cooper Rity. Mantel<Munden Const Co.

Edwards<Hutkoff. Casarona<Bauman. Hoffman<Rose Dress Co, Inc. Maroncine<L V Coal Co. Re Peters (Fieldston Road.) Re Hancock. Bergh<Bergh. O'Neil<Phoenix Sand & Gravel. Midtown Holding Co< Elimont Realty Co. Meixel<Meixel. Harvey<NY Assets Realization Co. CNY<Tesla. Whelan<Ward Baking Co. O'Donnell<O'Donnell. McElroy<Roth. Lingham<SS Kerago. Yudokowitz<Hill-Ware Co. Grimes<Grove Hill Realty Co. Berger<Berger.

Strauss<Standard Oil. Lingg<Addoms. Ressler<Benequit (2.) Blum<Harris. Dohlan<Stand Utility. Taylor<Isham. Mazzone<Lindemeyer. Berni<Baker, Smith & Co. Utard<Silverman. State Grand Orange Lodge<Shaw. Hirst<Sperry & Hutchinson Co. Paulo<Limardos. Quartwitch<Goldstein. Goldstein<Asino. Royal Tr Co<Harding. Nadler<Fischman. Hohl<Dooter. Nat Surety Co<Black. Heyward<Robin. Steuer<Hart. Wilke<McKenna. Heybeck<Bankers Nat Realty Co.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Wells<Wells. McNally<Lyon & Song McCaddon<Cent Trust. Artaud<Artaud. McNally<Lyon & Son. Piltz<Piltz. Kaufman<Kaufman. Holmes<St Joseph Lead Co. (2.) Merritt<Merritt. Dill-Ball Co<Bailey. Rogers Peet Co<Bernheim & Co. General calendar: Stewart<Stuart. Tower<Mass Bonding & Ins Co. Meulenbergh<Coe. Lawrence<Kelsey. Croker<Croker. Tuccillo<Dumas. Clark<Clark. Jacobs<Selwyn & Co. Carulli<Carulli.

Edwards-Davis, Inc< Broncho Mot Pict. Long Branch Banking Co<Norman L Munro Estate. Chapman<Chapman. Le Manquis<Sperry. Doty & Orr Co< Redesdale Corp. Weil<CNY. Goelet<Shonlinger Bros. (2.) Merl<Merl. D'Angelo<1,483 B'way Corp. Zuria Tile Co<Newmark & Davis. Cohen<Levine. Geiger<Geiger. Terry<Gelwey. Flynn<Flynn. Innovation Ingenuities <Stern Bros. Clear.

PART IV.—, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Cases on—Hennessy Rty Co<Purdy, (8.) Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Clark, J. — At 10:30 A. M.

NY Trust Co<West Pac Ry.

Mayers-Kahn Rlty Co <Kramm. Zeeman<Foreman. Rappaport<Hochstein.

Rourke<G Schirmer, Inc. Alvey Mfg<Int Brew. Burton & Davis Co< Lanski. Kramer<Kramer. Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Pringle<Nowald. Cohen<Nassau El RR. Weisbart<Postal Transfer Serv Co.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Golden<Bradley Cont. Walsh<same. Moorstein<N Y Rys. Drothleff<I R T Co. Tucker<Taylor (2.)

Russnak<Feinberg (2.) Murphy<Segroder (2.) A Honigman<Spiro. E Honigman<same. Case on.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schoppmeyer<Mulrooney. Goldstein<Rosalsky. Basile<I R T. Pasquarila<same. Hartigan<Draper. Petanis<A & T Serv. (2.) Weitsman<Baltman & Co. Maroney<Bway Taxi. Oppenheimer<Met St Ry. Baumgarten<Am Sug Ref Co. Rugoff<Cohen. Dayton<I R T. Nolan<Regan.

Kennedy<Kahn. Beck<Moore. Schilling<Jefferson Laundry Co. Duggan<Leppox Rty. Werner<Belinsky. Abel<Moehle Bk. Daenhoff<I R T. Florio<same. Shaw<L V RR. Bluebird Co<Ginsberg. McCormick<Terry & Tench Co. Bart<I R T. Garfinkel<same. Fuller<same. Case on.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Carroll<Otis Elev Co. Kaufman<Rich Av Co. MacFadden<Murison. Phillips<Budd. Cohen<Horowitz. Vogel<NY Rys.

Marous<same. Trainor<Erie RR. Duncan<Mack. Harris<NY Rys. McCarthy<3d Av Ry. Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Dick<Penn RR.

No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part transferred to the day calendar of Part XII.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meyers<Shipway & Bros. Arenberg<Hud & Man RR. Gelman<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Ins Co of State of Pa< Est N J Ry & Ter. Popkin<Nas RR. (2.) Quachnosky<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry. A Koenig<Rich Carvel N Koenig<Same. Dicker<Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co. Levine<Schwartz. Riccio<Wagner. Levengston<Beer. Gazzolo<Bruno. Treiber<Feinerman. Kennedy<B F Keith's N Y Theatres Co. Bauman<Weisglass. Bowden<NY Rys. Marciano<Horatio Realty Co. Bleicher<Benchman. Connelly<N Y Rys. Moore<Bloch. Quinlan<Lyons. Meehan<NY Rys. Fuller<Mulcahy & Gibson. Robin<Frauenthal. Hession<Sherwin-Williams Co. Clegg<Lefi. Goldsmith<NY Rys. Morrison<B & O RR. Beaver<Silver. Spiegel<Scherzer. Leshinsky<Curtis. Ferenz<Franklin. Christy<Lewis. Munder<E B Smith Cont Co. Jankowsky<Brown. Harami<Cosentino. Theobald<NY, N H & H RR.

Berliner<Eagle Metal & Supply Co, Inc. Schwartz<Rogers. Davis<Bamman. Hopkins<Gen Cont & Eng Co. Rosen<Elizabeth Tr. Disbrow<Walker. Riesen<Genung. British Aluminum< Trefts. Gillen<Brown Hannagan<Friedman Sime<Dr. Friedman. N Y Assets Real Co< Thompson. Levy<3 Y Fire Ins Co. Same<Firemen's Ins. Fischer<Newcomb. Brahamer<Waldes. Case on.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scher<Benenson. Fexon<Hotel Shelburne. Strauch<Park Place Restaurant Co. Schmidt<Vincent. Bialkin<Hepner. Bernstein<Columbia Mtge Co. Silverman<Analomink Paper Co.

Barnes<NY Edison Co. Rosen<Congress Brew. Thomas<Hagner. Josephovitz<Jager. Morretti<Purdy. Lynott<Pearson. Inners<Bradley. J Stein<L Eppig Brew M Stein<same. Clear.

PART XII.—Mullan, J. Scarneo<Zimbaldi. Hermann<Imbrook, C & Rollins Corp. Ricker<Brinckmann. Dansgaard<Kurshedt Mfg Co. Kanjo<Cen Union Gas Harding<CNY. Chatfield<Buchler, Jr. Akelitis<C RR of N J. Rechneitz<Golde. Williams<E River Mill & Lumber Co. Francis<Ocean Elec Ry Co. McGurk<F V Smith, Inc. Zeto<English.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Halbe<Adams (2.) Straus<Shanley. Walcott<Pid & Cas. Prudential Ins<Nat Bank of Commerce. Investors Agency< Hatt. Breitung<Wight.

Stanton<Coleman. Hanna<Cone. Chapman<Internat Spray Co.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nielsen<Century Holding Co. Speck<Cadwalader Mercantile Co, Inc. Ruffner<Waterbury Co. Central Trust<same. Gallin<Allemania Fire Ins Co. Meyer<Newgass. Hanna<Cone. Chapman<Internat Spray Co.

CNY<NY Disposal Corpn. Ficken<Heckscher. Rineberg<Fink. Mazzarelli<Mazzarelli. Bein<Mahoney. Picard<Simpson. Walters<Brady. Le Bowski & Co< Wolf Wandell<Stevens. Ash<Jordan. Clear.

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Clark<Mobile Register. Sulitzer<Levin. Emerson<Waterson. Weintraub<Hirsch (2.) Haines<Chizzola. Armstrong<Blair. Levinson<Dalton. Evans<Colonial Motion Picture Corp. Skinner<Hamilton. Hyman<Dunstan. Valestra<Valestra. Miller<Day Pub Co. Tabor<Cadman. Easterly Garment Co< Marks. State Bank<Aachen & Munich F P Co. Richards<Aetna Accident & Liab Co. Same<London & Lancashire Guar & Accident Co. Nelson<Horowitz.

Lewis<Nelson. John Wanamaker< Butts. Peckham Co<Schrenkeisen. Merten<Relyea. Tully<Stern. Wilson<Solomon. Frazee<Woods. Ogden<Elena Realty. Lincoln Trust Co< Jewell. Hanlon-Gregory Galvanizing Co<Vogelstein. Nash<Gen Accident F & L Assur Corp, Ltd Johnston Autit Co< Serbel. Napier<Shethar. Gannon<Brunker. Peterson<Pearson. Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Harris<Harris. Stahl<Klein. Stanton<Holt. Kerr<Ward. Adv Pub Co<Motion Picture Center. Eastern Asphalt Pav Co<NY. Richmond Assets Collecting Co<Sternberg. Orbach<Orbach. C. F. Holmes Co< Michel Brew Co. Wilson Util Surety Co.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Manhan<Lewis. Blair<Miller. Florio<John A Schaft. Hinman<Foster-Scott Ice Co. Parsons Trading Co< Brasher. Horowitz<Miller. O'Malley<Rathbun. Turnbull<Maynard. Dillon Cont Co<H T Alexander & Co. Orecek<Wisewitz. Mack<Field. Garlock<Kuhne-Libby Co.

Cooper<Wolf. Levenson Wreck Co< Shepshead Bay Eq. People<D, L & W RR. Same<Guozzo. Same<Englert. Foster<Love. Grau<Chandler. McCarthy<Bevans. De Clairmont<Tjader, (2.) Baer<Kiewert Co. Schumacker<Bandler. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar:

Allen Morris, Fred'k Kleinschmidt, Lawrence Nolan, Joseph R Megrue, Timothy J Kiely, Meyer London, (2.) Sarah R. Wolbarst, Louisa C Miller, Edward P Hatch, Henry Freeman, George J Losee, Bernard J Lavin, Augusta Hyatt, Samuel Frost, Francesco Poggi, Salvatore Valana, &c, Solomon Evert, Catherine Armstrong, Maria S Dunkin, (2.) Henry Pasinsky, Amelia G Cutter, Warner Van Norden, Agnes T. Diamond, James B Horner, Celia P Huntington, Samuel Sachs, Ethel L Allen, Emily L Thomson, Robert T Amend, Otto Magnus, Rachel Spillert, Jane G Hill, John H Shipman.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Clara Mills Wray, Amos F Eno, David Harris.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:

Abraham Cohen, Patrick Walsh, Amos F Eno, Delia Rogers Cassidy, also known as Mrs Thomas Cassidy and Della Rogers;

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J. Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Sorrano<Gering. McCormack<Willoughby. Bacon<Clark. Tower Mfg, &c, Co< Fox. Sullivan<Lang. Schwartz<Roaman. Schwencke L & I Co< Dillingham. Neuman<Dahlberg. Regenbogen<Stancourt Laundry Co. Lane<Tidewater Oil. Sabidosch<Bradley Const Co. Kleosky<N Y Cons. RR. Cohen<Wimpheimer. Same<Schoenherr. Greenberg<Siegel. Finkelstein<same. Bloom<Stern. Noble<Union Ry. Owens<Dominion Can Co. Kashdin<NY Rys. Aner<Goldman. Lambert<O'Connor. Marotta<Gallo.

Stenson<Hord. Bondi<Winkelman. Rosenwasser<Orgolia. Riley<Isaacs. NY Utility Co<Wmsbg Steam Laundry Co. Rh Coney Island Public Park. NY Market Gardeners' Assn<CNY, (2.) Van Wicklen<Springdale Rty Co. Scheer<Scheer. Weinstein<Birbrower. Rty Associates<CNY, Bagdon<P & R C & I. Israelkowitz<Israelkowitz. Brighton by the Sea, Inc<CNY.

Eisinger<Eisinger. Scranton & Lehigh C Co<O'Rourke. Howden<Desmond. Qualey<Pines Rubber Co, Inc. Seabert<Moehl, Weill<Band. Robert Gair Co<Cohen Von Laar<High Gr Dairy Co. Osborne<Cardoza, (May 5, (3.) Schoenberg<Johnson. Huntley<Huntley. Kentucky Derby Co< Woods. Re Pressberger, (Maggio.)

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,472.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Kroopen<Baren' & S. Glickman<Madoff.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone building, (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Bachman<Menditz. Romaine<Kniger. Cohen<Walworth. Casey<Hardman. Finsilver & Still Co< Apisdorf Co. Cristol<Newman. Reuben<Friedberg.

The Ansonia<Sekloll. Fuhr<A Feats Co. Meinick<Meiman. Urso<Cosmopolitan Ice Co. Kanner<Noonan. Weil<De Garcy Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Real Estate Mtg Co<Greenwald—George W Simpson. Rice<Ostel—Thomas O'Callaghan.

SUPREME COURT — Bijur, J. — Willets< Thomson.—Edward C Mendelson.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Re Ward —John A Campbell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Joseph A Murphy<Charles J Lietz—Frank Cunniffe. Julia A Tumasin<Ernest Higginler—John V Coggey. Re William Mayer, deceased—Felix Arnold.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Bryant<Neuberger. Tenore<Tenore. Thorn<Brady.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Arnold<Kernne. Corti<Kingston Sec Co

Highest number reached in regular order, 644.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Korting<CNY. Palmer Co Blvd Ry. Pink<Leshink. Kegel<Phillips. Gibbons<Saks & Co. Becker<Becker. Bacigalupo<8d Av Ry. Rothenberg<Rothenberg. Williams<Stand Arch. O'Connor<Con Tel & Elec Sub Co. Ballerini<Mungo Const. Friedman<Gabrielson. Levy<NYC Int RT Co. Flinn<Naccarato. Melcher<NY Rys Co.

PART II.—Tierney, J. Case on—Hill<Bunker. Day calendar: Hochreich<Donegan & Swift.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Richard Harding Davis Thomas E Price.

Executors' acctg: Louisa M Lockwood, Welcome G Hitchcock.

At Yonkers tomorrow:

Wills for probate: William Gernhardt.

Executor's acctg: Frances A Hackley.

Accounting: Catherine Rogers.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Steinberg<Flig.

TRIAL TERM—Neimann, J. Cohen<Frankenberg (3.)

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Wacks, et al<Farrelly et al—J. Philip Van Kirk. Dooling<Mitchell-McDermott Co—Raphael R. Murphy. Construction

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Gertrude A. Childs, &c<Fulton-Wendover Construction Co et al—John A. Maher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Eichenbrouer<Eichenbrouer. Munro<Powers.

Linker<Jamison. Leggett Co<Adler. Re East 92d St.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

People<Hoell. Samie<Lesin. Same<Zimmer. Fletcher<CNY. Bd of Educat. Loper<Nixon. Grab<Boston Ry. Deierleln<same. Young<Inter Mot Co.

Seyfert<South Pac Co. Ritner<Holbrook US Title Co<Egbert. Powell<N Y Dock Co. Stevenson<Long B RR Brush<Rothschild. Hanlon<Swift. Cocchia<Rapid Ad Co. Cooney<L I Trac Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Jaycox, and Kapper, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

Brody<Brialin Co. Bleiner<Elkus & Ollan Moran, &c<Costello. McGuinness<Mann. Feldman<Hymovitz. Silverstein<Kohler. Legget<Rauhelm. Vanech<Cranides et al. Hausuit<Shapiro. Spiegelman<The Public Bank.

Vedrinsky<B H RR, (2.) Schelling<Markey. Zuleg<Jurgean Co. Rigoff<N Am Ins Co. Shaffer<Malkin. Gaspich<The Texas Co Kelly-Marcrum Homes Co<Vaupel. Bulck<Driscoll. Newman<Levy Sons Co Steger<Nurgean RR.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.

Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Rabinowitz, (Bungard.) Evans<Evans. Werner<Barcellina. Terminal Lumber & Trim Co<L & J, Inc.

Re Borough Bk, (Sullivan.) Supt of Bks. Rickarby<Cohen. Stollberg<Stollberg, (2.) Grace<Senn, (2.) Kahn<Nowak.

Fredlansky<C I & B RR. Smith<Lapof. Stanton<Doelger Bwg. Zwerk<B H RR. Shewach<Nassau RR. Cahill<C I & B RR. Lindon<Lindon. Tenemt House Dept< 84 Van Sicien Av. Huber<Huber. Mersik et al<CNY. Levy Bros Rlty Co< Benton. Rice<Holmes. Casey<Starreis. Halloran<US Steel Products Co. Van Loan<NY Consol Gas Co. Birch<Nassau RR. Cusack Co<Krease. Hirschfield et al<Levy

Murray<Houpt. Palanga<Clark. Stubbmann<CNY. Ciesilnski<Turner Const'n Co. Doherty Pattern Co< Burdon & Co. Goodman<Byrne. Newman<B H R R. Hoerning<Lurz Co. Brown<Gormley et al. Pfeifer<Wallau & Hoffman. Katzenmiller<Strum. Gundlach<Transit Dev Corp of Ohio. Marx & Son<Havemeyer Const'n Co. Feldman<Fernewal Rty & Const'n Co. Maltz<Andrew Creis. Scheltorn<Westcott Express Co. Nolan<Benjamin. Rauchfuss<B H R R. Farrell<Bergman. Goldstein<Blyman. Hopkins<Knipa.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Viverito<NYC & H R R. Petitt<Ehler et al. Migliore<Vt Marble Co Green et al<Feinberg. Kurs<Binkowitz. Rosenberg<NY Consol RR. Staehler<Wilhelm. Schaefer<Wescott. Fabre et al<O'Donohue. Breckir<Edison Elec Illuminating Co. Stockwell<Jourdan. Griffiths<Transit Dev. Callahan<C I & B RR NY Dock Co & Tompkins & Higginson< CNY. Coffey<Coffey. Green Co<CNY. Diack et al<same. Beattie<Abraham et al Reilly<Persson. Achille<Gaeto. Savitz<Cities Rlty Co. Goldberg<Kass et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,472.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Walter C Wetherber. Ida W Talman. Joseph Alexander. Arefrio Abruzzo.

Accounting of: Mary A McElwean, Charles E West, Jane Dillon, Daniel Turnbull, Helen Warneck, John Bode. Henry Maxwell, William Edwards. Guardianship of: Charles Francis.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part V. The following causes are considered ready and must be disposed of when reached, or marked over to the Fall Term:

Ing—Harris<Bristol. Griffin<Utility Co. Feldman<Lubitz. Shere<McHenry. Lindsey<Cordes. Drusewicz<E H RR. Gottesman<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Bernstein<Mohr. Rawitz<Bklyn Milk Co Connolly<Schumacher. Fella<Smith. Damin<NY Con RR. Wolfram Drug Co< Ruben.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Parker<Lanigan. Faehner<B H RR. Hartard<Shefferts et al. Union Stove Works< Thomas. Pigot<McAnulty. Cusack<Nassau RR. Pardington<same. Bresslin<The Sun, Ellsworth<Van Hagen et al. Craft<Knass et al. Flood<Peterson. McCarthy<Williams Auto Co. England<Tucker. Fiamance<B H RR. Vaden<Fox. Haumatt<N Y Tel Co. Fiore<I R T. Gerber<Nassau RR. Schulze<Cohen et al. Zuaro<Moskowitz. Horrigan<Nassau RR.

Keating<A Smith & Sons Carpet Co. Koch<Rutenberg. Waltermyre<Sliz. Lewis<Allegheny Cons. Seaman<NY, N H & H RR. Co. Johnson<Whelan.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Berg<Von Kalteritz. Knowles<N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co. Capano<Eggleston. Vianello<Thomas & Buckley Hoist. Co. Haight<Pelham Sun Pub. Co. Fischer<Dobroczynski. Holmes<Town of Harrison. Ries<West El. RR. Co. Mackey<Mackey. Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co. Williams<Mullen. Morabito<Damon. Featherston<Cornell. Roode<Union Ry., (2.) Powers<West El. RR. Dunn<N. Y. C. & H. R. RR. Co. Powers<Brewer, (2.) Dolan<Ellis. Luciano<Law Pk Rty. Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv. Limonge<Pennell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1805.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Re estate: Theodore A Lord. Admrs' accounting: Daniel W Carroll, Mary Craig.

Accounting: Catherine Rogers.

County Court.

YOUNG, J.

Nat Fireproofing Co< Am. Butter Cutting Mach Co. Tompkins<Kunkler. Bergen<Yonkers. Sugerman<Cohen.

Tranzinger<Yonkers RR Co. Ring<German Odd Fellows Home Assoc Horton<Castry. David Mayer Brew Co<Ross.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Bancroft<Smith. N Y & Conn News Bureau<Thompson. Schmaling Bros<Florio Moir<O'Rourke. Tenny Candy<Sackelos Mathews<Cunningham Nat Cash Reg<Engert. Di Mattio<Camp. Connolly<Bennett.

Snyder<Union Rys Co. Seymour<Rosenzweig. Jackson<Fee. NY Herald<Damon. Bernard<Wibbenherst Murphy<Yonkers Nat Bank. Wendel<Williams. Mattiacio<Yonkers RR

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fenwick<Cypress Hills Cemetery et al. Greenberg, as admx< P. Q Co & Sub RR. Clark, as admx<CNY Oscarr<same.

Ragey<R Hoe & Co. O'Neill<Hopper. MacCary<Weiss. McCorry<Wilarda. Anderson<L I RR Co. Clark<CNY.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Ahrens, an inf<Harrolds Motor Car Co. Schulze<Shuter. Maurer<Crismer. Rapson<CNY. Naumann<Hurlburt Feiletier<John Wanamaker.

Schwalbach<CNY. Kerrigan<same. Rittermeyer<B, Q C & Sub RR. Stumpf<B H RR. Finkelstein<CNY. Mitchell<Salant.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 898.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

McCauley<B H RR. Sharpe<Sunswick Bldg Pedicini<B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. Britton<Rosenthal. Kaye<B H RR Co. Cutler<same. Bombauer<Schleider. Kearns<B H RR Co.

Wilson, an infant< Napoli. Haselbacher<Schwendler (3.) Lapp<L I RR Co. Donohue<B, Q Co & Sub Ry. Hoover<I & B Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Goldberg<Magiel. Fuchs<Schwaner. Chimelewski< Chimelewski. Dapkin<B H RR Co. Hulser<Gorg. Harpell<N Y & No Shore Tract Co.

Sheer<Weichselbaum et al. Barge<Muller. Gibbs et al<Hill. King<Adkin. Kulis<B H RR.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 185.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Forty-one charters were issued to corporations today whose aggregate capitalization is $1,006,020. They include:

United Paper Box Company of America, Inc., Brooklyn, boxes, chests, containers, devices; 20,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $100,000, (tax $1,000;) L. Newell, L. E. Sweet, A. S. Liebich, 83 34th St., Brooklyn.

Mount Vernon Estates, Inc., Buffalo, realty, $200,000; R. F. Grotz, R. S. Tempieton, H. V. Cook, 45 Northrup Place, Buffalo.

Interchangeable Trolley Switch Company, Inc., Syracuse, switches, appliances on electric railroads, $100,000; C. W. Blodgett, W. A. Wright, W. Dibbs, 400 East Genesee St., Syracuse.

Underwriters' Protective Association, commercial agency, information, publisher, copyrights, $100,000; C. G. Hine, E. A. Hine, W. S. Sinclair, 446 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Century Amusement Corporation, theatrical, capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; S. E. Gilbert, Jr., R. Oliver, C. J. Ruch, 850 West 179th St.

Williamsbridge Hygeia Ice Company, Inc., Bronx, $60,000; S. Aun, C. F. P. Battanchon, J. Zimmer, 810 East 224th St., Bronx.

The Tallometer Company, Inc., Brockton, watches, clocks, tuning devices, $50,000; C. Lawson, C. W. Green, O. G. Tague, Brockton.

Burfeindt Brothers, Inc., wines, liquors, tobacco, groceries, merchandise, capital no par value, carry on business with $20,000; J. E. C. and J. Burfeindt, 9,588 Broadway.

The Wells Shipping Co., Inc

NEW JERSEY.

The New HOLLYWOOD
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Adjoining Shadow Lawn
THE SUMMER CAPITOL
Entirely renovated and improved; 200 rooms and baths; electric light; telephone. Golf and tennis grounds attached. European plan. Restaurant of peculiar excellence. Rooms $3.00 per day and up. Annex opens May 30. Hotel opens June 20.
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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
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This finely appointed hotel will open June 15. The manager, W. G. Havill, will be at the Hotel Flanders, W. 47th St., New York, until May 10. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

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The ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
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GEM IMPORTS STILL HIGH.

Cut Diamonds Accounted In Value for Most Last Month.

April importations of precious stones, including pearls, at this port, while showing a decline compared with the preceding month, surpassed entries of April, 1915, by almost $3,000,000. As reported to Appraiser Sague by Examiner William B. Treadwell, last month's total imports of gems reached $4,171,847, compared with $1,331,870 the same month last year, and $2,188,303 under normal trade conditions in April, 1914. In March of this year, almost a record month, the entries aggregated $4,900,000.

Last month's detailed importations were reported as follows: Cut diamonds and other cut stones, paying 20 per cent., duty, $3,315,181; uncut, taxed 10 per cent., $794,721, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds free of duty, $61,945. The latter class of industrial diamonds made a fair showing in April, considering that the British Government placed an embargo on such goods, allowing for export only such of the merchandise as is not required for industrial purposes in the United Kingdom. Most of this merchandise comes from South Africa and India, shipments to this country being made through London.

The way the American gem market is monopolizing the world's supply of available precious stones during Europe's life and death struggle, is indicated by the increased buying compared with the identical period one year ago. April cut diamonds and pearls, and other gems exceeded the same month last year by $2,388,683, the increases in other classifications being uncut gems, $405,887, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds, $45,407. An interesting feature of the present heavy importations is that they are being made in the face of advancing prices, notwithstanding the fact that Europe is practically out of the gem market as a purchaser.

Maiden Lane precious stone dealers take the view that the prosperity in this country at present, due to war orders and increased purchasing capacity of consumers here, warrant their laying in unprecedented stocks for this season of the year. Furthermore, the belief was expressed that the purchasing power of the American people would remain at a high point for a long time after the close of hostilities abroad.

Sulzberger Co. Is Refinanced.

Refinancing of the Sulzberger & Sons Company was completed yesterday, when temporary certificates for $15,000,000 new first mortgage bonds were delivered to the banking syndicate consisting of the Guaranty Trust Company, Hallgarten & Co., William Salomon & Co., the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. In a few days the new name of the company will be announced. Thomas E. Wilson, former President of Morris & Co., is the dominant interest in the organization.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Brown & MacRae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, have established a dry goods purchasing service that will be run in conjunction with the buying of ready-to-wear, in which they formerly specialized. A. Rescher, who is well known to the wholesale trades as a result of his long connection with the American Dry Goods Company as general buyer, will be in charge of the new service.

These goods have been advanced half a cents a yard by Grinnell Willis & Co. of this city: Wamsutta, cambric, nainsook, and longcloth, and Burleigh longcloth.

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and Cottages Accommodating 200
Opens May 30th
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
On the Water, 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf. Tennis. Bathing. Boating. Delightful Ballroom. Excellent Orchestra. Saddle Horses. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
New York Office, 22 East 34th St. Telephone 497 Murray Hill.
Make Reservations Now.

Whiteface Inn
DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK
Cottages and camps for rent.
Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, walking and horseback riding. Fine macadam roads.
J. SWEENY, Manager.
New York Booking Office, 389 Fifth Ave. Winter—Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C.

Forest Hills Inn
Forest Hills, L. I.
15 minutes from Herald Square.
75 Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up
References required.
Town Office—Room 710, 47 West 34th St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike; Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

CANADA.
Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes.
Royal Muskoka There you will find this Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything, that makes life worth while. No restrictions entering Canada. Booklet, Royal Muskoka Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—In the matter of the general assignment for the Benefit of Creditors by JACOB MANDEL and JOSEPH REDER, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of REGAL WAIST COMPANY, to W. MAX WUST and JOHN F. BUGGY.

To the creditors and persons interested in the above estate:

Notice is hereby given that W. Max Wust and John F. Buggy, the assignees herein, have filed their report and account as such assignees, and that the said report and account has been referred to Henry H. Curran, as referee, to take and state the same, to pass upon the claims filed herein and objections filed thereto, and to take, approve, and report as to what persons are entitled to share in the distribution of the estate and in what priority and proportion; and you will further please take

Notice that a first meeting of the creditors of the above named will be held before the said referee at Room 900, in No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1916, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and that the creditors may then attend and pass upon the report and account of the assignees, interpose any objections that they may have to the same or to any of the claims filed against the estate and to transact any other business as may properly come before the said meeting; and you will further please take

Notice that, pursuant to Rule 3 of the "Rules for the Regulation of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District," all creditors of the said Jacob Mandel and Joseph Reder, individually and as copartners, composing the firm of Regal Waist Company, formerly doing business at No. 7 West 30th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, are hereby notified and required to present their claims to the said referee at his said office on or before May 24, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon thereof, at Room 900, in No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, May 1, 1916.

Yours, etc.,
HENRY H. CURRAN, Referee.
W. MAX WUST and JOHN F. BUGGY, Assignees.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Assignees, No. 900 Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AMOSKEAG 7614 wanted; if you want quick turnover, phone Fischer, 1888 Spring.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach and Fall samples; children's and misses' cloth and pile fabric coats. 127 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs; spot cash; Room 503, 114 East 28th. Madison Square 1421.

CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGETTE.—Open for quantity of good quality crepe de chine and Georgette; will pay cash. 29 West 35th, first floor.

DRESSES.—Prominent jobbers looking at infants' and children's white and colored dresses for Fall; also middy blouses and rompers. Write for appointment, R 89 Times Annex.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

GABARDINES, awning stripes and piques in wash goods; will buy for cash. Telephone 2716 Spring.

PLUSHES.—Any quantity bought for spot cash; also looking at Fall lines suits and coats. 1,140 Broadway. A., S. & H.

PLUSH.—Salts, Hind & Harrison plush for cash by manufacturer. J 17 Times.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for Amoskeag No. 7614 and Whitman's No. 8. Box X 868 Times Annex.

SERGES, quantity, all wool, black, blue; will pay cash. Eisenberg 1,123 Broadway.

SHANTUNG.—Open for 200 pieces, striped shantung for cash. International Dress and Skirt Company, 138 West 25th.

SILKS.—Will buy tender silks and seconds; also velvets; any quantity. N 136 Times.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS of ostrich and marabou for immediate delivery. Deutsch, 591 Broadway.

BOYS' WASH SUITS for immediate delivery. Greenberg-Marcus Co., 458 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk Jersey Sport Coats, striped and plain, in the newest sport effects, for immediate delivery from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

COATS.—Sport, 1,000 on hand; in all wool plaids, checks, stripes; $3.25 to $4.50. Eilner Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Closing out serges, checks and mixtures; sizes, 6 to 14; $150. D. Pankin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—Children's coats; close out; very low prices. Mittenthal-Tannenbaum, 10 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Poplins, Gabardines, serges, velour checks, taffetas, mostly navy blues, to close out at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson 129 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; all snappy models, at moderate prices. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; newest styles. Slater, 114 W. 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs at a price. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out, $2.25 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS, SUITS, closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES, Schawpon, Linens, Voiles, and Silks, to close out; good merchandise. Philip I. Levenson & Co., 39 W. 32d St.

DRESSES.—High-grade silks, crepes, cottons; jobs only. 30 East 20th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 W. 25th St.

JAP. SILK.—50 pieces, best quality, 7/8 mummy, at 47½c—3% cash. Silk, 279 Times Downtown.

LINEN.—French; 500 yards, 37 West 28th, 11th floor. Madison Square 7816.

PIN TICKETS, LABELS.—Best and cheapest, quickest delivery; gummed sealing tape, moistening machine; send for samples. Chasseaud Co., 39 East 28th.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' and misses', to close out; also rubberized rain cloth; will sell reasonable. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th.

RUGS, CARPETS, Philadelphia mill specials, wholesale, 9x12, $4; 5-8 stair, 18½ cts.; rag, 18 cts.; bungalow "big leader," 27x54, 40 cts.; mattings, ingrains, &c. Chasseaud, 37 East 28th.

SATEENS, white and colored, for petticoat manufacturers; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 4589.

SERGES for cash; Nos. 11433, 54249, 54268, &c. Wholesale, N 134 Times.

SILK DRESSES.—500 for immediate delivery. Globe Dress, 22 West 26th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery; Greeley 3606. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—800 cloth and taffeta; closing out; newest styles, at greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

SUITS, white braid trimmed; immediate delivery; cheap. Kaplam & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS.—100; better quality; closing out. R. P. Manufacturing Co., 27 West 27th.

SUITS.—Better grade, close out at reduced prices. Cooper & Grapes, 145 W. 28th St.

SUITS and COATS.—To close out cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000 to close out at very low prices; come and look them over. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th St. 8958 Farragut.

SUITS AND COATS.—500 to close out. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

SUITS and COATS.—500; to close out. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine; excellent values; $24 per dozen for immediate delivery. Anekstein & Lederer, 148 West 24th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—5,000 dozen for immediate delivery. Hirsch Bros., 25 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday, 3@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Carpet Salesmen Out Early.

If the terms made by the various rug and carpet manufacturers at their openings yesterday are any indication, the salesmen connected with these concerns will have to start out on their Fall trips unusually early. Many of the representative firms have stipulated that orders at the opening prices will be taken only up to July 1. As the salesmen will not reach some of their customers until after that date, the buyers last called upon will be at a disadvantage. To give fair treatment to all, the salesmen in most instances will probably start out earlier. Immediately after the Preparedness Parade on May 13, a general exodus is looked for.

Only One Complaint.

It is understood that the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has received thus far only one complaint from a garment manufacturer alleging unfair tactics on the part of a woolen mill. This complaint was never heard by the committee of the association for the reason that it was withdrawn, when the mill owner made good to the complaining customer. This would seem to contradict the numerous rumors going the rounds that many of the mill agents have been guilty of unfair trade practices, either in preferring certain customers over others or canceling goods on orders so as to obtain higher prices elsewhere.

Unsettlement in Clothing Trade.

Conditions in the clothing trade are not quite as settled as manufacturers would like to see them. There has developed some discrepancy between what the manufacturers thought would be the results from Fall selling trips and what has actually proved the case so far. Some sections are not showing quite the lively demand that was expected, and the clothiers seem at a loss for a reason to account for this slackness. The volume of business that was placed before the salesmen even got started is held in some quarters to be the real reason for the temporary dullness. Pre-Easter sales were not quite up to the mark, and it is thought that the retailers are becoming more cautious because of the slow movement of stock and the higher prices that rule.

Comparisons with 1914.

The sales manager for one of the leading shirt and collar manufacturing concerns is making his sales comparisons not with the last year as customary, but is going back to 1914. Business has been so good that the comparisons made with last year, when there was a country-wide depression as a result of the war, are without value. The men on the road, who have been taking orders for next Fall, are turning in record bills. The dye situation, as far as the shirt end is concerned, has not proved the obstacle that the manufacturers thought they would be up against. The representative makers claim to be getting all the indanthrene dyes that they require, although they have to pay high prices.

Burlap Inquiry Very Light.

While reports from various quarters do not wholly agree as to the amount of business that is being put through in the local market for burlaps, it is admitted that there could be considerable improvement. This is especially true of heavy goods, from all accounts, the break on these being larger than on the lighter ones. In the absence of real demand prices are still very largely nominal, 8-ounce, 40-inch burlaps being quoted yesterday at 7.30@7.40c., and 10½-ounce goods at 9@9.15c. These prices could doubtless be shaded by the placing of a substantial order. There was apparently nothing of special interest in yesterday's cables from Calcutta or Dundee.

Prices of Linens Advancing.

There appears to be no let-up in the steadily increasing costs abroad in the production of linen goods. The latest case of this kind to engage the attention of the customs authorities at this port stood in the name of A. Clendenning & Co., Belfast. This firm shipped to New York, Dec. 13 last, merchandise invoiced as 36-inch white union linens, quality 136, type 24. The goods were invoiced as having a value in Belfast of 5½d per yard. The local importers, feeling that the shippers' valuation was somewhat below prevailing market price at date of shipment, entered the fabrics at 7d per yard. Appraiser Sague held the latter figure too low, and the Collector took duty on a considerably advanced rate. Judge Cooper yesterday, acting as a reappraisement official, while reducing the appraiser's return, held the merchandise dutiable on a valuation of 6d per yard.

Prints Go Up In Price.

These prices became effective yesterday on prints sold through M. C. D. Borden & Sons of this city: American—Indigos and reds, indigos and indigo golds, Calcuttas, black and whites, and plain blacks, 7 cents; grays, plaids, and checks, chambrays, 6½ cents; shirtings and Swiss effects, 6 cents; plain colors, 6½ and 7 cents, according to shade. Pilgrims—Indigos, indigo and reds, indigo and golds, indigo and black and whites and plain blacks, 6½ cents; grays, plaids and checks, and chambrays, 6 cents; shirtings and Swiss effects, 5½ cents; plain colors, 6 and 6½ cents, according to shade. Capital shirtings were advanced to 5 cents a yard, Berkshire robes to 6 cents and Reliance robes to 6½ cents. Prices are subject to change without notice, and, owing to color and other conditions beyond control, orders will be accepted only subject to ability to deliver goods and to reductions of quantities if necessary. The advances average about half a cent a yard.

Wash Goods Expected to Improve.

The movement of wash goods from wholesalers' shelves in this market, which had been slowed up quite a little by the continuance of unseasonable weather, is expected to improve materially now that Spring has apparently come to stay. The duplicate business received in the mails yesterday as a result of the warmer weather in the closing days of last week gave some indication of what is to come. The call for striped goods in all sorts and conditions of widths and colors is still strong, and many novelties are being brought out to meet it. One of these shows black and white checked stripes, an inch to an inch and a half wide, running through a ground that is quite completely covered with printed floral effects. Another shows a ground quite like the first one, though in this case the floral decorations are so separated by narrow, wavy black lines that they give the effect of stripes. A third novelty shows a series of separate crossbar effects with intertwining flower decorations.

Gray Goods Prices Very Firm.

The trend of prices in the local gray goods market was again strongly upward yesterday, quotations being firm to higher generally. Quite a good business was done on 39-inch 80 squares, for delivery during this and next month, at 7⅝ cents. What is apparently cleaned up all the goods available for any shipment at that price, for the mills are now firm for 7½ cents. Good spot business on 38½-inch 64-60s was also reported at 5 9-16 cents, the mills now asking 5⅝ cents. On 39-inch 68-72s, 6⅜ cents appears to be the best that can be done for any delivery. Other printcloths showed similar price strength. Sheetings were firmer, too, and it was said that there were few four-yard, 48 square goods left for any delivery at 6 cents. Drills were firmly held on the basis of 6⅜ to 6½ cents for 3.95s. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½
39-inch, 68-72s	6⅜	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
38½-inch, 56-44s	4¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

The Weather Is Going to Help.

The fact that gray goods came through a rather quiet month with an advance of prices at the end, rather than a decline, has given the manufacturers all kinds of confidence and, now that the weather has turned to the kind calculated to start a consuming run on several varieties of cotton merchandise in the finished state, further good buying of gray cloths and even higher prices are predicted. The steadiness of the commodity market is also giving the manufacturers a basis for meetings to ask buyers to break prices, though it is no longer the factor in determining the ups and downs of cloth prices that it once was. In spite of reports of the inability of the finishing plants to meet the demands made on them, the gray goods buyers apparently see some light ahead, as is witnessed by the fact that much of the recent trading has been on goods wanted for spot or nearby delivery. This further adds to the cheerfulness of the sellers' outlook on the future.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MANDEVILLE HALL, a promoter, who has resided at 108 West Forty-fourth Street, but who has been in Ludlow Street Jail for the last ten weeks, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in an effort to get his release from jail. His liabilities are $41,100 and assets $3 cash.

BRONX COUNTY FAMILY WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bronx County Family Wine and Liquor Store, Inc., of 1,044 Southern Boulevard. It was alleged that an assignment has been made to Nathan Oppenheimer.

MORRIS I. MAIBRUNN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris I. Maibrunn, butcher, of 541 Columbus Avenue. He has been in business twenty years.

CHARLES LAKS, shoe dealer, at 123 Avenue C, has made an assignment to Harris Levy. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by creditors.

HARRY LESSEN, surgeon dentist, 256 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $49,966 and assets $59. Of the liabilities $37,700 are secured by bond and mortgage on 254 and 256 East Broadway.

WILLIAM KOHN, chauffeur, of 2 West Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,441 and no assets.

ARTHUR R. CONVERSANO, tailor, of 435 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,724 and assets $1,853.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery; Greeley 3606. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

WALTER KOETTGEN, interpreter, of 109 Waverley Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,601 and no assets.

JOHN C. LENNON, a retired hotelkeeper, of Monticello, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,142 and assets $793.

JULIUS KREMER, wholesale dealer in furs at 13 East Sixteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,597 and assets $1,168.

SARAH BINDER, dealer in cigars at 26 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,485 and assets sold by the receiver, amount realized not known.

MANHATTAN RIBBON COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Manhattan Ribbon Company of 2 East Twenty-eighth Street with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 30¼ cents cash and balance in notes at six, twelve, and eighteen months. Liabilities were $75,528.

ROSS & SCHNEIDER, composed of Lillian Ross and Rose Schneider, milliners, at 18 Clinton Street, have made an assignment to Samuel I. Ferguson.

JAY C. WEMPLE COMPANY.—Job E. Hedges and Edward W. J. Kaysel, receivers of the Jay C. Wemple Company, manufacturer of window shades, of 35 East Twentieth Street, with factory in Brooklyn and branch at Chicago, have filed their report in the United States District Court. They show liabilities on April 1 $470,281 and assets $612,822. The business was established in 1845, and the receivers were appointed on Feb. 3, 1915, in an equity suit.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WILLIAM R. SCHREMP, knit goods agent, 377 Broadway; liabilities, $78,359.

EDWIN B. HALSEY, formerly millinery, 634 Fifth Avenue; liabilities, $32,393.

CHARLES L. HIRSCH, grocers' and druggists' specialties, 585 Washington Street; liabilities, $12,686.

JOHN CONROY, 211 West 107th Street, formerly liquors.

Dr. ALBERT MILLER, 851 Fox Street.

ABRAHAM M. FRANK, 38 Fort Washington Avenue.

WALTER M. BRAINERD, formerly of Monarch Vacuum Company, 90 Gold Street.

ABRAHAM WINSTEIN, 1,374 Boston Road.

JOHN RYAN, liquors, 889 Trinity Avenue.

ROGER KEENAN, clerk, 314 West 142d Street.

FRANK KATZMAN & STEIN, as New York Wicker Goods Company, 579 East Tremont Avenue.

JOHN J. CALLAHAN, salesman, 119 West 122d Street.

EDWARD F. COOK, 130 Wadsworth Avenue.

JACOB GINTZ, Jr., 39 West Seventeenth Street.

JOHN ZEILMAN, Malden, N. Y.

THOMAS POTTS, ornamental glass, 231 Bowery.

JULIUS STARK, clerk, 255 West 105th Street.

LOUIS & ISIDOR SCHWARTZ, restaurant, 486 Columbus Avenue.

JOSEPH OTNER, dry goods, 251 First Avenue.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aspell, John W.—H. A. Tobias	$616.58
Anderson, Edward E.—M. W. Metcalf	204.72
Burroughs, William H.—U. S. Title Guaranty Co.	808.42
Butler, Mary—J. Meyer et al.	159.79
Blumenthal, Joseph—Apex Leasing Co., Inc.	134.37
Brigante, Michele—L. Steinberg	112.77
Bernstein, Jacob—S. Sobel et al.	148.49
Central Consumers' Ice Mfg. Co.—F. R. Burns	574.73
Crane, Adalbert F.—J. I. Kelloway	1,216.84
Church, Chas. W., Jr.—City of N. Y.	239.61
Same—Same	277.38
Cotter, Patrick F.—I. Davega, Jr., Inc.	371.91
Cook, Charles E.—American Newspaper Pub. Assn., Inc.	389.74
Cunard Steamship Co.—M. Maloney, costs	22.44
D. Lolis Co.—J. E. D. Zimas	122.68
Dochters, William—S. F. Wade	1,615.72
Faint, Henry J.—M. Remsen	111.41
Frank Landa Co.—S. J. Manne & Bro., Inc.	121.91
Feinberg, Benjamin—L. Levinson	543.97
Flelatiner, Morris—B. Rapp	225.00
Feldman, Benjamin, and Herman Flahman—Sherr Bros.	149.26
Goldsmith, Solomon—Harris Bros. Corp.	123.67
Glauber, Henrietta—M. Sobel	320.26
Godwin, Harold—E. De Gray	883.00
Gladstone, Pauline—B. Frieder, costs	108.18
Helden, Fanny—City of N. Y., costs	170.27
Helden, Jacob L.—Same, costs	176.23
Hirschfield, Adolph—Raisler Heating Co.	2,548.28
Hayes, Edward—M. K. Sandman	267.41
Huffman, Minnie—J. C. Linden	246.55
Isaacs, Charles—Savoy Shoe Co., Inc.	116.39
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—G. Nanfra	500.00
Leazott, Edward E.—Embalmers Supply Co.	111.13
Lozier, Agnes, L.—Press Pub. Co.	232.16
Luck, Albert—Kraemer & Wanke	160.43
Lifshitz, Max—J. Hershkowitz, costs	109.20
Meadows, Thomas C.—Robert Graves Co.	418.18
Mack Paving and Construction Co.—W. T. Emmet et al.	3,236.08
Murray, Josephine—Aroif Realty Co., costs	108.70
Mastrojanni, Raffaelo—Standard Diamond Co., Inc.	147.17
Meyer, Sadie—James G. Johnson & Co.	329.14
Mulligan, Joseph F.—M. Mott	216.24
McNally, Harry—T. W. Dodge Co.	187.53
Munden Construction Co.—C. A. Doscher	505.71
Orgel, Joseph—C. R. Unger Mfg. Co.	167.88
N. Y. Railways Co.—P. Pulvino	366.91
Nichols, Harry—S. A. Singerman	331.31
Phillips, Nathaniel—Royal Stationery Co., Inc.	146.86
Foster, Charles—Phenix Cheese Co.	114.45
Quintard, George W.—P. Morse	291.10
Reingold, Meyer—A. Weitz	226.65
Romaine, Abraham—Kruger & Dubins	120.65
Reynolds, Charles F.—P. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Co.	683.95
Rosso, Joseph—P. Tedesco	311.40
Stout, Ralph—Jonathan Ring & Son, Inc.	635.41
Smith, Elizabeth—J. Harjes	3,782.36
Scott, Samuel—H. G. Collier	144.31
Silberberg, Siegfried—E. Hurley	550.16
Silber, Abraham—H. W. Felder	286.38
Smith, John M.—Baker, Voorhis & Co.	172.56
Tatu, Frank P.—United Distillers Co.	176.55
Thalmon, Joseph—D. Weledinger	177.29
Thompson, R. Percy—M. Bobosko	193.63
Tooler, Charles R.—T. G. Peck, Jr.	1,738.57
Taft, Charles C.—Lord & Taylor, costs	107.94
Tuxill Realty Co.—Home Title Insurance Co. of New York	1,342.48
Universal Electric Welding Co.—S. J. Sorg	1,464.99
Wilmerding, Cuthbert M.—R. F. McKee	193.91
Same—Same	193.91
Same—Same	193.91
Wolf, Louis—W. A. O'Neil	143.86
Wolinsky, Charles—M. J. Grauer	493.11
Wheelock, George A.—E. Hertz, costs	114.98
White, Catherine A.—E. V. C. Hawkes	293.01
Lantz, Carl G.—City of New York	259.56
Lantz, Theodore—Same	249.56
Luxemberg, Harry—Same	249.56
Lopez, John—Same	249.56
Lordi & De Resperis Construction Co.—Same	157.06
London Contracting Co.—Same	133.85
Liner Elapsed Time Calculator Co.—Same	133.85
Manufacturers Finance Co.—Same	133.85
W. T. Littig & Co.—Same	191.84

In Bronx County.

Altieri, Charles M.—E. W. Hart	$76.79
Boyne, Margaret P.—A. Maslin	180.27
Cohen, Max—S. S. Friedman	448.72
Fewes, Jacob J.—I. Schapieres	59.67
Farber, Louis—Pearlman & Goldsmith	48.29
Gunzer, Theodore—New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co.	107.95
Haft, Jacob—L. Sheinberg et al.	86.03
Hindlinger, Christopher—N. Y. Telephone Co.	105.62
McCusker, Paul—M. Hall	344.72
Riolo, Joseph—Kips Bay Brewing & Malting Co.	335.99
Reich, Susie—J. Zelenko	29.50
Rosenbaum, Louis—Dillman Bakery, Inc.	50.72
Rosenberg, Ignatz I.—H. Hollander	458.72
United Family Wash Laundry, Inc.—S. Rothberg	39.72
Van Damin, Raphael—H. C. Loomis	132.53

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

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Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway Company

First Mortgage 5% Bonds
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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

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A letter which summarizes the strong points of Public Utility investments will be sent to those who write or call for our form Letter No. 118.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Large—A Few Issues Very Active—Status of Diplomatic Situation.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the largest since March 16 and the most active of the present movement, but a large part of the session's large total was devoted to issues controlled by specific instead of by general factors. Of the 802,314 shares dealt in no less than 244,750, or 27 per cent., consisted of the dealings in the Mercantile Marine stocks. The very active speculation under way in those shares was the cumulative product of last week's news concerning this property, which included both the negotiations for a restoration of the company to its shareholders without reaction and rumors of buying of the stock in the interest of the American International Corporation.

In this stock and in some others was seen the effect of special considerations rather than of any news bearing on the international situation, which is now the primary matter demanding the attention of this country. A week ago it seemed certain that Germany's answer to our demands would be before the public at this time, but the news over Sunday carried the suggestion that a number of days more may elapse before Germany's response has been received and made public. There was little or no diminution in the hopefulness with which the outcome of this matter was viewed in financial circles yesterday, although individual opinion in some instances seemed to be paying more heed to the possibility of a break in diplomatic relations or at all events of a hitch which might make a break seem imminent.

Last week the market went forward on the assumption that the danger of a break which it had feared the previous week had passed. It would not be surprising if, as the time of waiting for Germany's response draws on, misgivings should again be felt lest it had been too lightly assumed that Germany's answer would be entirely satisfactory to the American Government. In devoting their main attention yesterday to issues in which their operations were helped by current news of special application traders appeared to be seeking to make the most of these special factors in the face of the cautionary effect of a disinterested survey of the news which has come to hand since our note was dispatched to Germany. There have been many German assurances that the reply would be satisfactory, but nothing has yet come to hand to give firm foundation for the assumption that it will be as satisfactory to America as it may be to Germany. It is well in matters of such importance to move cautiously, for wrong assumptions are likely to lead to speedy reversals. It is well to be hopeful concerning Germany's reply, but not well to be over-optimistic concerning it.

Yesterday's price movement was less uniform than that of several days last week, rapid advances in some parts of the list leading to speedy reactions and the final prices showing in many cases exceptions to the net gains which reflected the dominant movement of the day. Neither the railroads nor the industrials were uniformly strong, but both of them had numerous representatives among the stocks showing substantial net advances. Somewhat curiously the stocks of the two roads which furnished the most interesting railway news of the day, New York Central and Pennsylvania, moved very narrowly, the former advancing a small fraction and the latter declining a smaller one. The earnings reports of these systems for March showing extraordinary gains in both gross and net, each of which established a new high record, supplied striking proof of the prosperity which has come to American railroads. Current earnings undoubtedly lessen the occasion for an unfavorable outcome of the wage negotiations. This is one reason why the market, while still holding to a position of reserve, is not gravely concerned over the demands which are now under discussion between the railroads of the country and the associated brotherhoods.

Am. Light & Traction Report.

The American Light and Traction Company's earnings from stocks owned in subsidiary companies amounted to $4,-846,195 in the year ended March 31, a gain of $1,032,814 over the preceding year. Income from other sources was $147,800 less, and the final net income, totaling $5,272,106, showed a gain of $874,163. The company paid out in dividends all of the net revenue except $1,071,174, which, added to the accumulated surplus, brought this item in the balance sheet up to $11,161,293.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.56	76.87	77.38	+.33
25 industrials	95.29	93.62	94.36	+.54
50 stocks	86.42	85.24	85.87	+.44

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 1	86.42	85.24	85.87	+.44
April 29	85.62	84.33	85.43	+.40
April 28	85.74	84.64	85.03	+.39
April 27	84.91	83.11	84.64	+1.78
April 26	83.39	82.54	82.86	—.49
April 25	83.97	82.68	83.35	+.90
April 24	82.72	81.21	82.45	+1.34
April 22	82.95	80.91	81.11	—2.00

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May					
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	26	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.87
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.30
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The syndicate which underwrote the issue of $16,000,000 convertible bonds of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company last week was closed yesterday.

Osmond W. Cook, formerly with N. W. Halsey & Co., has become connected with Earle A. Miller & Co.

The Union Trust Company has leased for a term of years the banking floor of the Century Building, 72 Broadway, adjoining the company's main office, at 80 Broadway.

Harvey Fisk & Sons announced yesterday that a branch office had been opened at 15 East Forty-fifth Street, under the management of Harvey E. Fisk, Jr.

The Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Company will make regular sailings this Summer from this port to Archangel.

The West Penn Power Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock. This dividend was incorrectly credited to the West Penn Traction Company in this column last Saturday.

The Bankers Trust Company will receive until May 15 offers to sell to itself, at prices not in excess of 103 and interest, bonds issued under the first mortgage of the International Agricultural Corporation. The fund on hand with which to buy bonds for the sinking fund at this time amounts to more than $325,000.

The Schulte Cigar Store Company has put a profit-sharing plan for its salesmen into operation, based on the amount of monthly sales. With April as the basis month, a bonus will be allowed each store which hereafter exceeds its record for April. The money will be divided equally among the clerks.

White & Co., dealers in bonds, have leased the nineteenth floor of the Hanover Bank Building.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	802,314
Same day last year	1,022,303
Year to date	56,704,922
Same period last year	39,908,432
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.87 + .44
Same day last year	70.81 —1.47

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21	21½	1,500	Advance Rumely	20	21½	20	21	...
41	42	200	Advance Rumely pf	42	42	42	42	— ½
20½	21	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
9	9½	300	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
27¾	28	3,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	28⅛	27	27¾	+ ¼
78	78¼	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78½	78	78	...
70	70¼	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	69⅝	70⅜	69½	70½	+ ⅝
57¼	57⅝	8,250	Am. Can	57½	58⅜	57	57½	+1
61¾	62¼	8,100	Am. Car & Fdry	60¼	63	60	61¾	+1⅝
115⅞	119	250	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
53	54	400	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	53½	53½	— ½
9½	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
51	52	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51½	52	51½	51½	+ ½
28¼	28⅜	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	24¼	3,100	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	3,100	Am. Linseed pf	51½	52⅞	51	51⅝	+ ½
72⅝	72⅞	16,400	Am. Locomotive	73½	74¼	72	72⅝	— ⅞
33	35	100	Am. Malt pf	34	34	34	34	...
98⅝	99	24,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	96⅞	99¾	96⅞	99	+1¾
111	112⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+ ⅞
48½	49½	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	48	49⅞	48	48⅞	+1⅜
109¾	110	2,600	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	111	109½	109¾	...
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	...
127⅜	128	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅛	128¼	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅛
198	200	500	Am. Tobacco	200	200⅞	200	200⅞	+2
45⅝	45¾	500	Am. Woolen	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
18¾	19	800	Am. Writing P. pf	19½	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
92½	93¼	6,200	Am. Zinc L. S.	93	94⅞	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
85⅞	86	12,850	Anaconda Cop. Co	86	86⅝	85½	85⅞	...
67⅞	67¾	400	Associated Oil	65¾	67⅞	65⅜	67½	+ ¼
102¼	102⅞	1,119	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅛	102⅝	101⅞	102⅝	+ ⅜
89¾	89⅞	41,060	Baldwin Loco	88	92⅞	88	89⅞	+ ⅞
108	110½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	+1
86¼	86⅝	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86⅜	85⅝	86⅜	+1¼
74¼	75⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅝
2⅛	2¾	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
453	460	100	Bethlehem Steel	460	460	460	460	+ ½
455	460	25	Do., odd lot	462	462	462	462	...
84⅞	86	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	+ ⅝
93½	93¾	4,700	Butte & Superior	93¼	94⅜	93	93½	+ ½
28	29	200	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
23⅜	23⅞	300	California Petrol	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
48	49¼	100	California Pet. pf	49	49	49	49	+1¾
166½	167½	500	Canadian Pacific	167⅜	167⅞	167⅛	167⅛	+1⅜
54⅞	54⅞	7,800	Central Leather Co	53½	54⅞	53⅛	54¼	+1¼
110½	111	400	Central Leather pf	110½	111	110½	111	+ ⅜
92⅜	93	700	Chandler Motor	92¼	93	92¼	93	+ ⅜
62⅜	62½	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	62¼	61¾	62⅜	+ ⅜
12	13	600	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	...
35	35¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1
94⅝	95	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	+ ⅛
123⅜	123⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129	129	129	129	+ ¼
17½	17⅝	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
22	22¼	500	Chile Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
53⅜	54¼	1,000	Chino Copper	54¼	54⅝	53⅝	54	— ¼
67	70	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	+2
43	43¼	4,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¼	43⅞	42¼	43⅛	+1
25½	28	125	Col. & Southern	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
87½	87¾	1,300	Continental Can	86½	88¼	86½	87½	+1
108½	111	100	Continental Can pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
20	20⅛	3,600	Corn Products Ref	20⅛	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
94½	95	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
81½	83¼	44,400	Crucible Steel	82	85	81½	83¼	+1¾
113½	115¼	100	Crucible Steel pf	115	115	115	115	+ ½
235	240	1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	239	239¾	239	239¾	+1
221	225	100	Del., Lack. & West	225	225	225	225	+1
11	15	100	Den. & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	...
22	23½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅝
108	113	100	Diamond Match	108	108	108	108	+ ½
52⅜	53	27,000	Distillers' Secur	54	54½	51½	53	+1¾
25¼	26	400	Dome Mines	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
36½	36⅝	11,100	Erie	36¼	36⅞	35⅞	36½	+ ⅜
52	52⅜	1,000	Erie 1st pf	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	52	+ ¾
44½	45	1,500	Erie 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
40	43	500	Federal M. & S. pf	41	42½	41	42	+2
332	340	300	General Chemical	339¾	340	339¾	340	+10
332	340	25	Do., odd lot	335	335	335	335	...
163½	164¾	600	General Electric	163½	164	163¼	164	+21
425	429	500	General Motors	415	426	415	426	+ 4
116¾	118	2,300	General Motors pf	113½	117	113½	117	+ 4
76½	77½	11,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¼	78¼	76	77	+ ½
86½	87⅜	100	Granby Consol	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ½
119⅝	119⅝	800	Great Northern pf	120	120	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
403	404	1,700	G. N. certs. ore prop	403	404½	403	404½	+ ½
49¼	50¾	1,500	Greene Cananea	50⅞	50⅞	50	50	+ ⅛
71	75	100	Gulf States Steel	74	74	74	74	+ ½
101½	101⅞	100	Illinois Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ¼
45¾	45⅞	2,900	Inspiration Copper	46	46¾	45½	45⅞	+ ¼
16⅞	17	300	Interboro Consol	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
73½	74	100	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
52	53	200	Int. Agricultural pf	52⅞	52⅞	52	52	+ ¼
27¼	27¼	108,650	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25	25¼	25	27¼	+2½
93½	94	136,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	91½	98	91½	93½	+3¼
49⅜	49⅝	22,700	Int. Nickel	50	50⅝	48½	49⅝	— ⅜
106	110	300	Int. Nickel pf	108½	108½	106	106	— 4
11	11½	200	Int. Paper	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
47	47½	900	Int. Paper pf	46½	47½	46½	47½	+ ½
88	89	1,500	Jewel Tea	87	88½	87	88½	+1
25	25½	500	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	...
71¾	72	4,600	Kelly Spring Tire	71¾	73	71¾	72	+ ⅜
57½	57⅝	20,150	Kennecott Copper	58	58	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
71	71⅜	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	70½	71½	70	71¼	+ ½
51	51¼	1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	50¾	52	50¾	51	...
79½	79½	2,200	Lehigh Valley	78	79⅝	78	79⅝	+2⅜
119	120½	50	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121	121	121	...
27½	28½	1,100	Long Island	28	28	27½	28	— ½
115	120½	100	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+1½
78	78¾	20,500	Maxwell Motors	78	79¼	77	78½	...
85	85¾	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	85⅜	86	85	85	...
57½	57⅞	4,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	58	59⅜	57½	57⅝	+ ⅝
99⅜	100	27,000	Mexican Petroleum	96⅝	100⅜	96⅝	99½	+2⅝
94	96½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+3½
37	37½	2,500	Miami Copper	37	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ¼
118	118¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	+ ¼
4¼	4½	200	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4	4	+ ¼
23⅜	24	910	Nat. En. & St. Co	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞	+1⅛
66½	67	800	Nat. Lead Co	66	66½	66	66½	+ ⅜
112½	113	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
17⅞	17¾	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	...
132	134	600	N. Y. Air Brake	133½	135	133	133	—1
104⅛	104¼	5,400	N. Y. Central	104	104¼	103	104¼	+ ⅞
80	90	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	70	79	79	79	—5½
59	59¾	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	59⅝	60⅜	59	59	—1
27½	27¾	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	—1
124½	124½	1,950	Norfolk & Western	123½	124⅜	123½	124⅜	+ ⅞
67	68	300	North American	67½	68¼	67½	67½	+ ½
111⅛	111⅝	1,500	Northern Pacific	111⅛	111¾	111¼	111½	+ ¼
10¼	10⅝	2,900	Ontario Mining	11	11⅛	10	10¼	— ⅝
27	27⅛	6,800	Pacific Mail	25⅞	29¼	25⅞	27	+1
56	56⅛	6,500	Penn. R. R. x d	56¼	56¾	55⅞	56	— ⅛
41	42	100	Philadelphia Co	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅜
27¾	28	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	28⅜	28	28	...
47	47⅜	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	47	48¼	47	47⅜	+ ⅜
3½	3¾	500	Quicksilver	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	800	Railway Steel Sp	37	37½	37	37½	+1⅛
23	23⅛	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅛	23	23	...
89¼	89¼	46,900	Reading	87⅞	89¼	88½	89⅛	+2⅜
47½	48	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	48	48¾	47½	48	+1
108½	108¾	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	+ ⅛
1½	2	100	St. Louis & San F	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	+1
16	16¼	900	Seaboard Air Line	16	15½	16	16	+ ⅛
36½	37	400	Seab. Air Line pf	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅞	1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	33⅜	34	33½	33⅞	...
52	53	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53	53	52½	52½	...
97¼	97¾	2,200	Southern Pacific	96⅞	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ⅝
200	210	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	211	211	211	211	—1
21⅛	21½	1,400	Southern Railway	21⅜	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
60¼	61	800	Southern Ry. pf	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
95	96	200	Standard Milling	95	95¼	95	95¼	+ ⅝
86	87	100	Standard Milling pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
130½	131½	14,900	Studebaker Co	131¼	133¼	130	131	...
49½	49⅝	1,500	Tennessee Copper	49⅞	50⅜	49½	49⅝	+ ⅜
185½	187¼	600	Texas Co	187	187¾	186¾	187¾	...
10	10½	800	Texas & Pacific	10	10¼	10	10¼	...
95½	97	200	Twin City R. T	96	96¾	96	96¾	+ ¼
6	6¼	200	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6¼	+ ⅛
134	134¼	5,100	Union Pacific	133⅝	134½	133	134	+ ⅝
58	60	400	United Cigar Mfrs	59½	59½	59	59	—1
148⅞	148	8,200	United Fruit Co	146¾	149¼	146¾	148	+ ⅞
11	11¼	1,300	United Rys. Inv	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
24	25	800	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	25½	25	25½	25	...
20¼	20⅜	1,500	U. S. C. P. & E	19⅜	20⅞	19⅜	20½	+ ¼
147¾	148	14,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	146	149⅝	145	147¼	+1½
54⅜	54⅝	18,800	U. S. Rubber	53	56	53	54⅜	+1⅜
74½	74½	5,200	U. S. Sm. R. & M	74⅞	76	74½	74½	— ⅝
200	210	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52¼	52½	52½	52½	— ⅝
84¾	85	53,800	U. S. Steel	83⅝	84¼	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛
115⅝	115⅞	1,900	U. S. Steel pf. x d	115⅝	115⅞	115½	115⅝	+1
81¾	82	3,000	Utah Copper	82¼	82¼	81½	81½	— ¾
42	43	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
52	52¼	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	52¼	52¾	52	52	+1
14½	14⅝	1,100	Wabash	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	45	2,900	Wabash pf. A	45¼	45½	44¾	44⅝	+ ½
27	27¾	1,400	Wabash pf. B	27	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ½
30½	31	1,100	Western Maryland	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
91¾	91¼	600	Western Union Tel	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	+ ⅝
58	58½	7,900	Westingh. E. & M	58¼	59	58	58	...
127	127¼	800	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	126½	127¼	126½	127	+ ⅛

9,650

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Reading was a feature in the final dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange when it rose sharply. The compromise agreement reached between the anthracite operators and miners, which averts a strike, stimulated buying. The general market, which had softened after early strength, rallied with Reading. Profit taking on a large scale was under way all day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
220	Allis-Chalmers	27⅜	28¼	27⅛	27⅞
70	Am. Beet Sug.	69⅞	70⅜	69½	70½
690	Amer. Can	57½	58⅝	57⅜	57⅝
2,480	Am. Car & Fy.	60¾	63	60¾	61⅞
160	Am. H. & L.pf.	51¾	52½	51¾	51⅞
110	Am. Ice Secur.	29	29	28¾	28¾
20	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,070	Am. Locomo.	73¼	74¼	72	72½
4,030	Am. Smelting.	97	100	97	98
790	Anac. Copper	85¾	86⅝	85¾	86
50	Amer. Zinc	94¾	94¾	93½	93½
4,980	Baldwin Loco.	88½	92¼	88½	90¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
370	Batopilas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
170	Butte & Sup	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
60	Calif. Petrol	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
210	Cent. Leather	53¾	54⅛	53¾	54
30	C., M. & St. P.	95	95	94¼	94½
20	Chino Copper	54¼	54½	54¼	54½
340	Col. Fuel & I.	42¾	43⅜	42¼	43
270	Corn Products	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
10,510	Crucible Steel	82	84⅝	81½	83¼
1,420	Dist. Secur	53¼	54⅜	53¼	53
880	Erie	36	36½	35½	36¼
40	Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	52¼	52¼
220	Goodrich Co	76¼	78	76¼	76½
140	Gt. Nor. Ore	40¾	41	40¾	40¾
20	Inspir. Copper	45¼	45¾	45¼	45⅝
10	Interb. Cons	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
5,280	Int. Mer. Mar.	25⅜	29⅜	25	27⅜
9,190	Int. Mer. M.pf.	91⅝	98	91⅝	94¼
250	Int. Nickel	50¼	50¾	49⅝	50¾
420	Kennec. Cop	57⅝	58	57¼	57½
20	Lee Rubber	52	52	52	52
570	Maxw. Motor	78	79	78	78¼
10	Maxwell 2d pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
2,780	Mexican Pet	96⅝	100⅜	96⅝	99⅜
135	Miami Copper	36⅞	38¼	36⅞	37¼
70	N. Y. Central	104¼	104½	103¾	103½
130	Ontario	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
110	Pacific Mail	20	29	27⅜	27⅜
2	Pennsylvania	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
10	Pitts. Coal	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
90	Ray Copper	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
5,470	Reading	87⅜	89⅝	86⅜	89½
130	Rep. I. & S.	48	48	47⅝	48
20	Sloss-S. S. & I.	53¼	53¼	52½	52½
110	Southern Pac.	97	97¼	96¾	96¾
60	Southern Ry.	21½	21⅞	21½	21½
880	Studebaker	131½	133	130¾	131½
10	Tenn. Copper	50	50	50	50
100	Texas Co	187¼	187¼	187¼	187¼
240	Union Pacific	133⅜	134½	133	134½
140	United Fruit	147¼	149¼	147¼	147¾
820	U. S. Ind. A	146¼	148¾	146¼	148¾
1,960

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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PLATTEN APPROVES I. M. M. CO. PROPOSAL

Common Stock Chairman and Preferred Committee Are Now In Harmony.

ASSOCIATES ALSO PLEASED

Point to Correspondence and Statements to Show That the New Plan Meets Their Main Ideas.

Although the main features of the plan for the rehabilitation of the International Mercantile Marine Company were worked out by the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, acting in harmony with the Joint Committee of Bondholders, J. W. Platten, Chairman of the Common Stockholders' Commitee, expressed approval of the arrangement yesterday:

"We have always taken one position with respect to the restoration of the company," he said, "and this we have set forth in our formal proposal and formal printed statements. These make our position so clear that I think no further comment from me is necessary."

Another member of the Common Stockholders' Committee called attention to correspondence passed between his committee and the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, and said that the plan for restoring the company to the stockholders with both issues of stock standing as at present had been favored by the common stockholders from the beginning.

"It is evident," he added, "that the company can readily pay its debts, partly in cash and partly by refunding. Foreclosure proceedings cannot be used as a means of enforcing the collection of the accumulated dividend on the preferred stock. It is wise to attempt to reach an adjustment between the two classes of stockholders, but in view of the facts stated, the common stockholders are not justified in surrendering their rights in the assets and future of the company, save on terms that fully compensate them.

"If no agreement is possible, the debts should be paid, the property restored and the controversy between the two classes of stockholders left for settlement in accordance with their actual rights or by future agreement. This has been the position consistently taken by the committee and will be maintained."

There was also given out yesterday a statement of the company's earnings for the month of March, and of its cash position at the end of March. March earnings, including the Leyland Line, were placed at $5,192,321, divided as follows: American and Red Star Lines, $463,719; Atlantic Transport Lines, $877,616; Dominion Line, $504,157; White Star Line, $1,016,002; Leyland Line, $2,330,827. The statement of the company's cash position on March 31 was as follows:

Receiver, London	$4,142,000
Atlantic Transport, America	4,578,000
White Star, New York	61,000
White Star, Liverpool	7,281,000
Int. Nav. Co., Ltd., Liverpool	987,000
Dominion Line, Liverpool	3,143,000
Atlantic Transport, London	2,350,000
	$22,542,000
Leyland Line, Liverpool	20,779,000
N. Y. T. Co., Trustee, (divs., &c.).	8,014,000
	$51,335,000

All the companies included in the statement are owned outright by the International Mercantile Marine, with the exception of the Leyland Line, in which the dominant company has 98% per cent. of the common stock and all but $4,000,000 of the preferred.

In arranging, in the reorganization plan, for payment of a portion of the principal on the company's bonds, the reoganizers are considering the sale of approximately $20,000,000 notes. But this and minor details of the plan have not yet been perfected.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	15¾	15⅞	15¼	15⅜
Atlantic Refining	690	700	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	315	330	815	330
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97	94	97
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	950	1000
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	315	325	295	305
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	70	74	68	72
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	155	160	155	160
Galena Signal Oil pf.	148	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	171	174	171	174
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¼	11⅝
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	170	180	170	180
Northern Pipe Line	98	101	98	101
Ohio Oil	234	237	233	235
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	60	57	60
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13¾	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	83	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	412	415	412	416
Prairie Pipe Line	213	216	213	216
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	198	201	198	201
South Penn Oil	348	351	348	351
So. West. Penn.	102	105	102	105
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	251	246	249
Standard Oil of Ind.	565	570	563	568
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	865	870	863	868
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	524	527	523	526
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	212	210	212
Standard Oil of Ohio	600	610	600	610
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	239	242	239	242
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	80	83
Adirondack Electric Power	21	25
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	146	149
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	52
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	111	††118½
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American Public Utilities	44	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	55
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	55	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	94	97
Cities Service	186	188
Cities Service pf.	83½	84½
Colorado Power	25½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt.	64	65
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers P. 5s, 1929	104½	105¼
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	78	82
Electric Bond & Share	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	85	88
Federal Light & Traction	13	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	175	195
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	95
Great Western Pr. 5s, 1946	88	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	60¼	61¼
Northern States Power pf.	96½	97½
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	59½	60¼
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92	94
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	26	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	75
Southern California Edison	89	90¼
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97¼	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	12	12¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	37	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	82	85
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	62	65
United Light & Railways	53	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	77	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.	60	61

*Par Value, $50. †Ex dividend.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 1.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

		Increase.
Circulation	$6,593,000	$1,000
Loans, disc. & inv.	411,635,000	1,483,000
Ind. dep., incl. U. S.	342,583,000	4,483,000
Due banks	142,044,000	*3,201,000
Time deposits	26,844,000	287,000
Exchange clearances	17,361,000	42,000
Due from banks	40,736,000	*1,621,000
Cash reserve	25,344,000	846,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	16,858,000	763,000
Res. with other banks	74,135,000	807,000
Reserve excess	2,284,000	196,000
New York excess	54,919,000	472,000
Exc. with Fed. R. Bank	1,482,000	603,000
Total excess	55,985,000	1,331,000

*Decrease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3¼	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	o	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

*TIME LOANS.

60 days	3@3¼	5 months	3¼@3½
90 days	3@3¼	6 months	3¼@3½
4 months	3¼@3¼		

*Regular mixed collateral; all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¾	$4.76¾	— .00⅛
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	— .00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.92¾	5.93¼	5.93	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.92	5.92½	5.92¼	+ .00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	76.37½	75.37½	76.37½	+1.56¼
Cables	76.50	75.50	76.50	+1.62½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¾	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.93	5.92½
95.28 Berlin	76.37½	76.50
20.20 Austria	13.50	13.20
26.70 Scandinavia	30.80	30.40
19.20 Spain	19.65	19.70
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17¾
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.78
40.19 Holland	41.93⅜	42.06¼
5.1826 Italy	6.22	6.21½
51.45 Russia	30.70	30.80
	China—	
.... Hongkong	54.25	54.75
.... Shanghai	76.00	76.12½
	India—	
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—	
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—	
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—	
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.32	42.88
32.40 Rio	23.00	23.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅞	$4.70⅝	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $341,689,576; balance, $21,467,552. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,514,902.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 3.4375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35d, off ⅛d; New York, 72⅞c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 56@58c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅛	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96¼	96⅝	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101	101⅝	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.07
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1923	98⅝	98¾	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98¾	99¼	5.08
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	102	4.85
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.10
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.12
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.85
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	99¼	99⅝	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	3.50
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100¾	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102¾	5.57
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	3.50
†Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sept., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98⅝	4.37
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	91	95	29.00
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	102½	5.70
¶Cons. Power.	6	May 1,'17	100¼	100⅝	5.60
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102⅜	6.25
Dist. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.85
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.85
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	100⅜	3.84
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.30
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'26	96	98	..
**Min. Gen. R.	5	June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	90	95	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.80
N. Y. N. E. R. H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.75
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99	6.10
¶Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1,'17	101	101¼	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101¼	101⅝	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.15
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98¼	98⅝	5.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.15
Un. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.30
U. S. G. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	111	112	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.33
Wheeling El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	102⅝	3.80
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.95
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
W. Y. R. & E.	5	June, 1917	97½	99	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	6.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	6.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con.	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.18
Andes	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.18
Bullion	.01	Overman	.05
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.01
Challar	.02	Sag. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.09	Stern Nevada	.20
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.08	Jacket Con.	.18
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.25	D'field Daisy	.63
Halifax	.98	Florence	.42
Jim Butler	1.05	G'field Cons.	.38
McNamara	.14	G'field Kewanaa	.13
Midway	.30	G'field Merger	.11
Mispah Exten.	.09	Jumbo Exten.	.74
Montana	.36	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.23	Red Lion	.27
Rescue Eula	.46	Silver Pick	.12
Tonopah Exten.	6.42½	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.95	Man. Big Four	.09
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.27½
Atlanta	.12	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.17	Nevada Packard	.45
C. O. D.	.04	Rochester Mines	.67
Comb. Fraction	.09	Round Mountain	.71
D'field B. B.	.04	White Caps	.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	10⅛	Granite	67	70
Elkton	25⅞	27	Isabella	19¼	19½
El Paso	80	85	Jackpot	6	8
Findlay	4⅝	5	McKinney	33	38
Golden C.	219	224	Portland	167½	174½
Gold Sov.	8¾	4¼	Vindicator	249	252

ONLY 1,399 APRIL FAILURES.

Dun Reports Fewer In Country Than In Any Month Since August.

Not since last August have there been so few business reverses in the United States as during April, insolvencies in that period, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbering 1,399, and supplying aggregate debts of $18,382,637. These figures do not include a real estate investments default in New York involving upward of $24,500,000, as this cannot properly be classed as strictly commercial.

Last month's record compares with 1,690 failures for $16,885,295 in March, 1,688 in February for $18,744,165, and 2,009 in January, when the amount owed was $25,863,286. In April, a year ago, 2,063 firms suspended, and the liabilities of these, as a result of several bankruptcies of unusual size, were $45,517,870. Moreover, the present indebtedness is less than in 1914 and 1913, while the number of insolvencies shows a comparatively small increase over those years.

STANDARD EARNS $15,761,633

Oil Company's Net Figures for 1915 Double Those of 1914.

The Standard Oil Company of New York reports net earnings in 1915 which were more than double those of the preceding year. The annual statement issued yesterday showed the net to be $15,761,663, against $7,735,919 in 1914. This was the equivalent of more than 21 per cent. on the outstanding stock, but the Directors voted the distribution of the usual 8 per cent. and no more, leaving a surplus of $9,761,663, compared with $1,785,919 the year before.

The cash item of the balance sheet supplied a further commentary on the extraordinary prosperity of 1915. Cash in bank and current assets at the end of the year amounted to $29,916,550, an increase of nearly $16,900,000 over 1914. The reservations for insurance, bad debts, &c., were $1,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and the total surplus of $26,463,254 as of Dec. 31 showed a gain of approximately $9,762,000 for the year. The annual meeting will be held May 25.

SIMPLIFYING THE CUSTOMS.

Rules Made by the Treasury Department for the Purpose.

The Treasury Department has notified officers of the customs of the action taken by the department on numerous recommendations regarding administration and general practice, made by the conference of United States Collectors of Customs held in this city last Fall. Some of the recommendations were not approved by the department, while action on other suggestions was deferred. Many of the recommendations, however, as announced yesterday by Assistant Secretary Malburn, received approval, and become effective at once.

Passing over recommendations of purely internal administration in the Treasury Department, several of the recommendations given effect are in the direction of greater leniency and elasticity in dealings between importers and their representatives and the Government officials. One of the most important recommendations made by the Collectors, and approved by the department, has to do with the manner of passing merchandise up to this time usually sent to public stores for examination and appraisal. The conference proposed this query:

"Should only one case in each ten, regardless of the different classes of merchandise, or one case of each class of merchandise covered by the invoice, be ordered in for examination when there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the invoice?" In reply Mr. Malburn said the department approved the recommendation that an examination be made of only one package in ten of each invoice when the integrity of the invoice is not in question. Importers yesterday, when informed of the new rule, said it would greatly facilitate the movement of their goods from the steamship piers. The department's approval was heartily commended.

Other recommendations adopted by the department looking to a cutting of much of the proverbial red tape of the customs service related to export and import statistics, immediate transportation entries, treatment of personal baggage of incoming passengers, customs bonds, and rules affecting the privileges and duties of custom house brokers.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	4	5	3⅞	4
30	Ahmeek	100	100½	100	100½
360	Alaska	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½
15	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
111	Allouez	68⅝	68⅝	68	68
3,026	Am. Zinc	94⅛	94⅝	92¾	93¼
110	Anaconda	85⅞	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛
501	Ariz. Com'l	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9½
320	Butte & Bal.	8½	8½	8½	8½
985	Butte & Sup.	93¾	94⅜	93¼	93⅝
135	Cal. & Ariz.	72¾	73¼	72½	73
10	Chino	54	54	54	54
1,571	Copper Range	64½	64⅝	64	64⅛
65	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
325	East Butte	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
70	Franklin	9	9	9	9
70	Greene-Can	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼
13	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
160	Island Creek	40¾	40¾	40	40
405	Isle Royale	29	29	29	29
345	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
750	Keweenaw	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6¼
70	Lake	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10	La Salle	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
110	Mass. Con	13	13	13	13
40	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
565	Michigan	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
40	Mohawk	98	98	98	98
10	Nevada Con.	18	18	18	18
160	N. Arcadian	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,065	Niplssing	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅛
350	North Butte	26¼	26⅞	26	26
145	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
65	Old Dominion	70⅜	70⅜	70½	70½
20	Osceola	94	94	93½	93⅝
200	Pond Creek	14½	15	14⅜	15
20	Ray Con.	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼
25	Quincy	94⅜	94⅝	94	94
100	Shannon	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
555	Sup. & Bos.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
60	Tamarack	55½	55½	54⅝	54⅝
170	Trinity	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,500	Tuolumne	35c	37c	34c	37c
7,245	U. S. Smelters	75	75⅝	74½	74⅝
60	U. S. Sm. pf.	62	62	51⅝	51⅝
2,085	Utah Apex	5	5	4⅞	5
230	Utah Con.	14½	14½	14	14
980	Utah Metals	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
10	Winona	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
40	Wolverine	58½	58½	58½	58½

RAILROADS.

60	Boston & Alb.	186	186	186	186
10	Boston Elev.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
88	Boston & Me.	44	44	44	44
1	Conn. Riv. P.	150	150	150	150
2

Sugar Stocks

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100 Aluminum Co. of America
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100 Bronx National Bank
100 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
25 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 New Jersey Zinc
10 Niagara Alkali Com.
50 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
15 Rome Brass & Copper
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
500 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Cripple Creek Cent. Com. & Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
50 Coal & Iron Bank
100 Eastern Steel (all issues)
100 Electric Properties Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
10 Niagara Alkali Com.
10 Nipissing Mines
50 O'Bannon Corporation Com.
200 Van Noy Interstate Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Worth. Pump & M. Pfd. A. & B.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Very Active and Prices Sharply Higher in Curb Market Dealings.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 485,226 shares of stocks and $83,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 89,025; oil, 61,926, and mining, 334,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
10,900	‡Aetna Explos.	19½	21	19½	19¾	
500	Ajax R., Inc..	67	67¾	67	67¾	
2,750	‡Am. Drug S..	14¾	14¾	13½	14	
3,500	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	36½	37¾	36¼	36¼	
1,500	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	51¾	52¼	51¼	51½	
300	Balt. Tube Co.	116	116	115	115	
170	Balt. T. Co. pf.	94	95	94	95	
700	‡Butler Chem..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	
800	Can. N. G. C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10,000	‡Car L. & P..	6¾	7	6¾	7	
8,000	Chev. Motor..	195	202	194½	200⅜	
130	Con. Ordnance.	25½	25½	25½	25½	
4,600	Corp. of R.&I.	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
7,900	‡Cuba Cane S.	64	64⅝	63¼	63½	
1,000	‡C. C. S. pf..	96¼	96¾	95½	95¾	
50	Driggs-Seab'ry.	137	137	137	137	
500	‡Elec. Gun....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
500	Em. Phono....	12⅞	13	12¾	12¾	
3,000	‡G., W. & Wig.	65	65½	65	65	
400	Grant M. Car.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
3,200	H. & B. C. Co.	38½	41	38½	38½	
1,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	24½	*30	24½	28¾	
1,000	Int. M. M. pf.	91	95	91	95	
100	Inter. Rubber.	14	14	14	14	
500	‡Kapo M. Co.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	
200	Kath. Brnz. pf.	24	24	23	23	
700	Kenefick Z. C.	14⅝	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
200	‡S.S.Kresge pf.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
300	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	9	9	8½	8½	
500	‡Lynn Phono..	11	11	10¾	10¾	
200	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2,500	‡Maxim Muni.	8⅝-9	9½	8½	8⅝	
6,500	‡Midvale Steel.	61⅞	62⅝	61½	62¼	
200	‡Perlman Rim.	118	119	118	119	
105	‡Poole E. & M.	108	108	105	108	
200	‡Saxon M. Car.	67	67	67	67	
2,800	‡St. Joseph L.	16½	17	16½	17	
700	St. L. R. M. & P. v. t. ctfs.	37	37	36½	37	
700	‡Std. Motors..	9¼	9¼	9	9	
400	Sub. B. v. t. c.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	
2,500	‡Tobacco Prod.	40	42¾	39½	41¼	
300	Un. Prof. Sh..	½	½	½	½	
500	‡U.S. L.&H. C.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2,800	‡Wab.-Pit. T., w. i....	18¾	19	18¾	19	
300	‡Wab.-Pit. T., w. i. pf....	48¾	49	48¾	49	
1,000	World Film C., v. t., ctfs...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Ill. Pipe Line..	175	173	173	+ 1
140	Ohio Oil.....	237	233	234	..
82	Prairie Pipe L.	216	215	216	+ 4
74	S. Oil of Cal...	251	247	249	..
35	S. Oil of Ind..	570	567	570	+20
10	S. Oil of N. J..	523	523	523	− 1
20	S. Oil of N. Y..	212	211	211	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Am. Oil & Gas	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	‡Barnett Oil & Gas	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
3,200	††California Oil (a prospect)..	17	18	17	18
800	††Cal. Oil pf. (a prospect)..	77	77	77	77
800	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).....	23¼	23½	22⅞	22⅞
700	‡Cosden Oil & Gas	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9
1,600	‡Federal Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Houston Oil...	20	21	20	20½
1,000	‡Int. Petrol'm..	11⅜	12	11⅝	11⅝
10,000	Met. Petroleum	19½	20	19½	20
18,000	††Midwest Oil..	50	52	49	51
450	‡Midwest Ref..	66⅝	67½	66¾	67½
700	‡Mt. States Oil Co.	37	38	37	37
1,500	‡Muskogee Raf.	3	3	2½	2½
2,500	‡Okla. Oil....	14	15	13	14
500	‡Oklahoma Oil pf.	1	1	1	1
1,600	Oklahoma Prod. & Refining..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
110	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	*49½	*49½	48¼	48½
400	‡Sapulpa Oil & Refining	13½	13½	12½	12½
8,650	††United Western Oil	76	77	76	76
400	‡Sinclair Oil...	49	50	49	50
1,100	U. S. Con. Oil.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
4,700	††Victoria Oil..	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
600	Wayland Oil & Gas	6¼	6¾	6¾	6½

MINING STOCKS.

36,500	††Adanac Sil..	70	70	68	70
7,700	†A.-Br. Col. M	77	77	75	76
3,700	‡Atlanta.....	13½	13½	13	13
8,000	Bing. Mining..	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝
3,000	††Booth	19	19	18½	19
8,700	†Boston & Mon	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
450	Brad. M., Ltd.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,450	Buffalo Mines.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
300	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1,600	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8
1,400	†Cal. Copper..	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
2,500	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
12,700	†Cashboy	8	8½	8	8
200	C. de F. Cop..	38	39	38	38
4,800	Con. Ar. Sm..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Dupont Cop..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6,000	††Emma Cop...	50	46	47	47
100	First Nat. Cop	5	5	5	5
1,500	‡F. M. Corp..	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
800	‡Gifield Con...	88	90	88	89
3,000	‡Goldfield M..	12¾	13	12½	12½
500	††Granite G.M.	70	70	67	67
1,275	Hecla Mining..	4⅜	5	4⅞	4⅜
2,500	††Int. Mines..	15	15	15	15
1,200	‡Iron Blos....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,000	‡Jerome Verde	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	††Jim Butler..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡Jumbo Ext..	75	77	75	76
1,500	Kerr Lake....	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
3,500	††Kewanas	13½	14	13½	14
28,000	††La Jara Gold	52	55	52	55
5,000	La. Rose Cons.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
200	Magma Cop....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
15,700	††Marsh Min..	17½	19½	17½	19
30,000	†McK.-Dar. ..	63	72	63	69
100	Mines of Am..	3	3	3	3
550	‡Mojave Tung.	5½	5⅝	*5¼	5⅝
5,500	‡Mntor Silv..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	‡Mont. Cons...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22,000	††Mother Lode	83½	85½	83½	84½
3,000	Nip. Mines....	8¾	8¾	8¼	8⅜
1,000	‡Nortn. Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†Oat. Gold Key (a prospect).	23	23	23	23
1,400	†Oat. Nellie (a prospect)..	29	29	29	29
3,000	††Oatman So..	46	47	45	47
10,000	Peterson Lake.	32	35	32	33
2,100	‡Ray Herc. M.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
2,000	††Rex Con. M.	16	17	16	17
11,000	††Roch. Mines.	67	69	65	69
2,500	†San Toy.....	17	17	16½	17
1,500	†Scratch Gravel Gold Min....	¾	¾	¾	¾
8,700	††Silver Pick..	13	14	13	13½
3,700	Std. Silver-L..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	††Success Min.	73	74	72	72
10,000	††Temiskaming	78	81	77	80
1,200	†Tono. Belmont	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
10,000	Tonopah Ext..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
350	Tonopah Min..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2,200	Un. Eastern...	3¾	4¼	3¾	4⅛
6,000	††U. S. Con. M.	11	13	11	12
2,200	‡Un. Verde Ex.	26	26½	25¾	25¾
1,000	Unity Gold M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,700	†W. End Cons.	1	1⅛	97	98
1,000	‡White Oaks M.	15	15	14	14½
400	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$17,000	‡Chicago Un. Station 4½s.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
2,000	C. Ariz. Sm. 5s	43	43	43	43
20,000	Cuban M. B. 6s	94¼	95	93¼	95
3,000	‡Lehigh Valley 4½s, w. i....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
20,000	‡Mldv. S. c. 5s	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
14,000	‡St. L. & S. F., Series A 4s.	69½	69½	69¼	69¼
7,000	‡St. L. & S. F. Series B 6s.	68¼	70	68¼	70

‡Uninsted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.

***

OIL STOCKS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13⅜	14½
Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾

MINING STOCK.

Int. & Inter. M. & R.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	85

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	81	76	81
American Brass.....	260	270	265	270
Atlas Powder.....	190	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf....	101	105	101	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	390	395	385	395
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Cary Safety Door....	170	190	175	190
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	775	800	775	800
Du Pont Powder, new.	320	330	320	330
Du Pont Powder pf....	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder.....	375	385	360	375
Hercules Powder pf....	115	119	115	119
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond....	158	165	158	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	540	550	540	550
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1850	2000	1850	2000

To be sure of obtaining the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES it is necessary to order your copy in advance. Newsdealers limit their supplies to actual orders because unsold copies are not returnable. To avoid disappointment give a regular order to your newsdealer for THE SUNDAY TIMES.—Advt.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week April.....	$59,026	$5,721
July 1-April 21,.....	2,509,502	318,293

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	3,576,062	3,302,789	3,763,661
Net after taxes	1,338,626	1,220,376	1,238,105
9 mos. gross..	25,407,450	23,635,100	27,358,331
Net after taxes	7,073,964	5,110,453	7,144,409

CANADIAN NORTHERN for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,607,000	1,898,500	708,500
Net	366,400	500,800	*134,400
10 mos. gross..	17,432,300	11,534,500	5,897,800
Net	4,421,700	2,714,900	1,706,800

*Decrease. †Oct. 1 to March 31.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	3,060,128	2,423,456	2,585,444
Net	1,147,482	845,896	870,988
Sur. aft. chgs.	340,984	170,983	159,628
9 mos. gross..	27,153,443	23,600,479	24,947,894
Net	11,222,894	9,550,234	10,354,810
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,204,603	3,476,922	3,842,055

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	675,938	556,722	592,292
Net after taxes	236,735	197,103	140,356
9 mos. gross..	5,672,485	4,874,333	5,257,650
Net after taxes	1,883,531	1,345,081	1,353,936

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	8,840,529	7,544,390	7,751,175
Net after taxes	2,858,833	2,479,908	2,784,659
9 mos. gross..	78,623,717	69,503,270	71,410,798
Net after tax.	24,035,911	18,643,711	20,745,210

MOBILE & OHIO for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,010,997	927,986	1,074,203
Net after taxes	269,676	263,337	188,195
9 mos. gross..	8,700,056	8,217,523	9,750,843
Net after taxes	1,999,724	1,882,079	1,899,891

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,130,021	923,237	1,092,925
Net after taxes	299,737	110,259	216,818
9 mos. gross..	9,480,282	8,284,652	9,728,911
Net after taxes	2,196,557	1,110,847	1,752,387

NEW YORK CENTRAL and controlled lines for March—

New York Central, (excluding Boston & Albany)—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	16,752,552	12,618,873	4,133,679
Net aft taxes.	4,947,638	2,660,179	2,287,459
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,974,600	786,382	2,188,218
Three mo. gr.	46,872,981	35,483,112	11,389,869
Net aft. taxes.	13,577,107	6,069,802	7,483,305
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,783,274	77,155	7,706,119

Boston & Albany—

Gross	1,068,346	1,333,929	334,417
Net aft. taxes.	497,179	307,917	159,262
Sur. aft. chgs.	94,882	*38,605	135,487
Three mos. gr.	4,819,246	3,708,611	1,116,635
Net aft. taxes.	1,294,180	891,177	603,003
Sur. aft. chgs.	170,964	*356,991	516,955

Michigan Central—

Gross	3,705,548	2,763,909	941,639
Net aft. taxes.	1,084,776	494,973	589,803
Sur. aft. chgs.	493,214	*50,291	543,505
Three mos. gr.	10,327,790	7,761,539	2,566,251
Net aft. taxes.	2,822,400	999,194	1,823,206
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,006,681	*572,751	1,579,432

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis—

Gross	3,826,727	2,916,739	909,988
Net oft. taxes.	1,143,834	540,910	602,924
Sur. aft. chgs.	684,957	61,493	623,464
Three mos. gr.	10,950,385	8,316,631	2,633,754
Net aft. taxes.	3,077,108	1,171,566	1,905,542
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,733,211	*404,060	2,137,271

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—

Gross	2,029,244	1,103,627	925,617
Net aft. taxes.	1,069,451	375,133	634,318
Sur. aft. chgs.	867,954	347,917	520,037
Three mos. gr.	5,596,437	2,932,008	2,664,429
Net aft. taxes.	2,767,148	723,372	1,983,776
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,360,396	713,791	1,586,608

New York, Chicago & St. Louis—

Gross	1,262,633	953,559	309,074
Net aft. taxes.	330,847	121,308	209,539
Sur. aft chgs.	186,529	*16,511	203,040
Three mos. gr.	3,712,970	2,749,533	963,437
Net aft. taxes.	874,576	218,422	656,154
Sur. aft. chgs.	496,561	*300,173	796,734

Cincinnati Northern—

Gross	165,923	115,640	50,283
Net aft. taxes.	49,892	14,549	35,353
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,639	1,021	32,618
Three mos. gr.	435,116	333,817	101,299
Net oft. taxes.	115,750	29,750	86,000
Sur. aft. chgs.	71,403	*10,435	81,838

Toledo & Ohio Central—

Gross	486,236	297,115	189,121
Net aft. taxes.	108,307	*26,552	134,859
Sur. aft. chgs.	73,489	*142,946	216,435
Three mos. gr.	1,366,901	974,629	392,272
Net aft. taxes.	242,095	*29,469	271,564
Sur. aft. chgs.	140,021	*339,564	480,585

Lake Erie & Western—

Gross	577,892	472,821	105,071
Net aft. taxes.	189,396	89,526	99,870
Sur. aft. chgs.	122,355	*8,017	130,372
Three mos. gr.	1,661,146	1,353,210	307,936
Net aft. taxes.	492,807	228,274	264,533
Sur. aft. chgs.	283,465	*76,403	339,928

Kanawha & Michigan—

Gross	310,607	200,429	110,178
Net aft. taxes.	103,836	20,524	83,312
Sur. aft. chgs.	119,896	3,621	116,275
Three mos. gr.	903,255	601,938	301,317
Net aft. taxes.	283,644	80,890	202,754
Sur. aft. chgs.	327,421	46,876	281,545

Total, all lines—

Gross	30,785,706	22,796,639	7,989,067
Net aft. taxes.	9,435,066	4,598,465	4,836,601
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,851,456	944,004	4,907,452
Three mos. gr.	86,646,227	64,209,030	22,437,197
Net aft. taxes.	25,486,815	10,206,918	15,279,897
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,303,399	*1,193,440	15,496,839

*Deficit.

NORTHERN PACIFIC for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	6,470,535	4,771,441	5,064,254
Net aft. tax..	2,594,727	1,701,827	1,338,888
9 mos. gross..	56,291,402	48,502,928	54,165,306
Net. aft. tax..	23,664,388	16,676,015	17,275,684

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for March—Lines East:

Gross	23,594,051	18,501,614	20,148,556
Net aft. tax..	5,330,798	2,610,945	2,934,746
3 mos. gross..	69,750,996	51,530,179	55,370,838
Net aft. tax..	13,962,752	5,104,020	5,057,028

Lines West:

Gross	11,609,411	8,630,478	9,462,757
Net aft. tax..	2,664,155	1,518,538	1,427,235
3 mos. gross..	32,685,646	23,844,787	26,200,114
Net aft. tax..	6,925,603	2,761,608	3,005,566

Total All Lines:

Gross	35,203,462	27,132,092	29,611,314
Net aft. tax..	7,994,953	4,128,884	4,251,982
3 mos. gross..	99,481,642	75,374,967	81,570,953
Net aft. tax..	20,888,356	7,865,627	8,062,594

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for March—

Gross	771,061	486,392	504,919
Net aft. tax..	393,716	190,415	177,839
9 mos. gross..	5,695,720	4,491,478	4,958,708
Net aft. tax..	2,628,543	1,760,675	1,992,188

WESTERN MARYLAND for March—

Gross	905,290	750,209	660,624
Net aft. tax..	288,282	196,595	*604
9 mos. gross..	8,004,572	6,207,467	6,202,431
Net aft. tax..	2,496,464	1,357,270	303,101

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Earn. on stks.	$4,846,195	$3,813,381	$3,712,368
Fm. oth. sour's	595,430	742,783	710,393
Total gross inc.	5,441,626	4,556,164	4,422,767
Expenses	169,520	158,221	180,882
Net income....	5,272,106	4,397,943	4,291,884
Pf. dividends..	854,172	854,172	854,172
Com. divs., cash	1,673,380	1,515,580	1,374,497
Com. divs., stk.	1,673,380	1,515,580	1,374,497
Surplus	1,071,174	512,611	688,717
Previous surp..	10,060,118	9,577,508	8,888,790
Total surplus..	11,161,293	10,090,118	9,577,508

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY AND LIGHT for year ended March 31—

Earn. on stks.	2,865,829	2,470,210	2,360,429
Fm. oth. sour's	632,557	602,293	440,989
Total gross....	3,238,777	3,072,503	2,801,418
Exp. and taxes.	145,087	140,068	128,022
Amortization ..	28,932	28,932	6,845
Interest chgs..	626,361	657,020	543,990
Surplus	2,437,797	2,245,882	2,122,561
Pf. dividends..	960,000	960,000	910,000
Balance	1,477,797	1,285,882	1,212,561

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY'S earnings for eight months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Cars & trucks sold	86,568	48,487	38,081
Gross sales(est.) to March 31.	100,000,000	57,362,839	42,637,161
Balance avail. for com.(est.).	17,000,000	9,581,542	7,418,458

HERCULES POWDER for quarter ended March 31—

Gross	12,306,299	1,963,917	10,342,382
Net after exps.	4,941,236	466,153	4,475,082
Reserved for int. & pf. div.	93,625	106,002	*12,377
Sur. for com. stk.	4,847,611	360,151	4,487,459

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC for March—

Gross	1,515,159	1,589,990	*74,840
Net after taxes	702,782	702,897	*110,115
Total income..	625,702	720,445	*94,743
Sur. aft. chgs..	287,229	350,310	*63,081
8 mos. gross...	4,877,908	4,749,327	128,581
Net after taxes	2,086,222	2,113,606	*27,385
Total income..	2,236,682	2,184,920	51,762
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,216,183	1,080,689	135,493
Bal. aft. pf. div.	878,607	807,343	71,263
12 mos. gross..	18,658,882	17,319,438	1,339,444
Net after taxes	7,917,324	7,201,508	655,816
Total income..	8,410,349	7,542,276	868,073
Sur. aft. chgs..	4,848,260	2,956,882	1,891,377

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.

REDEMPTION NOTICE
AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO
Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated February 1, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one million three hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars ($1,347,000), face amount of the above-described bonds, were this day drawn for redemption as provided in Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement securing same, and numbered as follows:

1	1561	2923	4208	5494	7524	10523	11828
43	1562	2934	4221	5495	7528	10524	11826
44	1563	2963	4222	5535	7529	10545	11827
48	1568	2969	4232	5536	7530	10547	11830
54	1583	2970	4241	5539	7578	10549	11833
55	1590	2973	4243	5540	7579	10550	11834
56	1591	2979	4243	5546	7580	10551	11835
57	1593	2985	4245	5548	7586	10552	11836
60	1594	2995	4246	5549	7587	10553	11838
101	1595	2997	4247	5550	7588	10580	11841
102	1604	3001	4248	5559	7589	10585	11872
104	1610	3003	4250	5568	7595	10586	11870
114	1611	3004	4251	5569	7600	10587	11882
123	1612	3048	4256	5571	7703	10589	11893
124	1613	3191	4257	5578	7714	10590	11894
128	1614	3192	4258	5579	7744	10591	11929
136	1615	3305	4260	5580	7751	10592	11928
146	1616	3420	4273	5581	7785	10594	11968
147	1618	3442	4283	5584	7795	10609	11967
157	1619	3443	4284	5594	7796	10635	11968
158	1620	3444	4292	5595	7801	10644	12009
159	1621	3445	4294	5601	7815	10645	12010
166	1628	3446	4295	5602	7816	10646	12011
170	1627	3447	4296	5677	7819	10647	12013
175	1629	3448	4297	5688	7820	10648	12014
180	1630	3449	4298	5643	7828	10650	12020
181	1631	3450	4328	5657	7830	10652	12031
183	1632	3451	4330	5658	7877	10654	12036
185	1633	3452	4353	5660	7879	10658	12045
225	1634	3454	4342	5662	7883	10660	12048
227	1637	3462	4349	5663	7904	10661	12063
235	1638	3463	4362	5668	7932	10662	12066
236	1639	3464	4363	5669	7951	10663	12070
238	1640	3465	4363	5670	8674	10665	12071
239	1645	3474	4381	5671	8701	10666	12075
248	1648	3476	4382	5679	8702	10667	12084
249	1649	3480	4400	5745	8703	10669	12090
248	1752	3560	4401	5750	8704	10923	12091
251	1756	3561	4407	5771	8712	10824	12104
273	1790	3562	4418	5772	8714	10825	12105
301	1781	3569	4421	5779	8715	10827	12106
302	1892	3570	4424	5780	8716	10828	12107
323	1903	3571	4429	5786	8722	10829	12108
352	2007	3578	4430	5802	8726	10830	12116
353	1902	3578	4433	5803	8727	10831	12117
365	2003	3578	4435	5804	8728	10836	12125
366	1904	3577	4436	5805	8729	10838	12126
376	1935	3587	4437	5811	8730	10902	12127
378	1936	3588	4439	5812	8732	10903	12128
374	1937	3589	4440	5813	8764	10904	12129
390	1952	3590	4441	5814	8765	10930	12130
396	1961	3591	4442	5815	8767	10932	12131
397	1962	3592	4467	5816	8768	10942	12132
398	1963	3594	4492	5817	8760	10944	12133
408	1971	3593	4493	5847	8764	10945	12134
409	1995	3596	4494	5850	8771	10957	12135
416	1996	3597	4495	5852	8772	10960	12136
417	2017	3598	4499	5853	8773	10961	12137
418	2027	3599	4502	5865	8780	10965	12139
421	2029	3605	4908	5859	8780	10966	12140
422	2080	3610	4923	5876	8781	10974	12141
423	2047	3618	4924	5879	8788	10979	12142
445	2066	3628	4934	5881	8784	10980	12143
459	2083	3632	4937	5881	8785	10981	12144
461	2084	3633	4939	5882	8787	10990	12189
467	2112	3636	4940	5883	8789	10991	12191
481	2113	3643	4956	5891	8790	10993	12192
482	2114	3647	4957	5897	8791	10994	12193
483	2115	3649	4966	5972	8797	10996	12194
488	2116	3651	4973	5973	8798	10997	12196
489	2122	3671	4988	5974	8800	11119	12401
492	2123	3672	4989	5975	8801	11120	12402
509	2126	3673	4989	6001	8814	11121	12403
511	2151	3680	4990	6013	8819	11122	12404
517	2155	3683	5006	6017	8820	11124	12449
520	2156	3685	5009	6031	8822	11125	12467
529	2187	3686	5031	6035	8823	11128	12484
530	2188	3688	5032	6068	8825	11133	12485
531	2189	3689	5033	6069	8826	11134	12487
532	2190	3690	5035	6078	8836	11139	12488
540	2191	3691	5036	6079	8847	11141	12602
543	2192	3692	5037	6082	8848	11147	12616
550	2193	3693	5038	6090	8850	11151	12617
551	2199	3708	5041	6091	8851	11152	12618
552	2200	3709	5042	6092	8861	11153	12620
553	2202	3712	5046	6101	8862	11154	12621
563	2203	3713	5047	6109	8864	11155	12622
568	2363	3714	5048	6118	8866	11156	12623
572	2364	3717	5081	6119	8867	11159	12645
573	2365	3719	5082	6133	8868	11160	12646
574	2366	3720	5083	6134	8869	11164	12647
593	2367	3729	5084	6135	8870	11165	12648
595	2368	3735	5204	6184	8871	11178	12649
596	2399	3746	5206	6189	8873	11179	12650
607	2401	3749	5207	6190	8892	11180	12653
612	2402	3760	5208	6191	8893	11181	12654
616	2410	3790	5212	6192	8894	11182	12655
617	2411	3791	5214	6194	8898	11184	12802
633	2412	3792	5217	6233	9001	11185	12803
634	2413	3793	5218	6234	9003	11191	12804
639	2471	3821	5219	6238	9004	11192	12874
691	2503	3822	5221	6342	9006	11193	12876
692	2505	3823	5222	6343	9016	11194	12878
693	2506	3833	5223	6395	9017	11195	12895
694	2507	3853	5224	6396	9018	11196	12896
698	2512	3858	5227	6400	9023	11198	12898
699	2513	3704	5228	6451	9025	11199	12900
938	2525	3902	5229	6510	9026	11201	12902
1018	2528	3903	5230	6511	9027	11202	12920
1251	2530	3907	5246	6523	9029	11206	12921
1252	2533	3913	5296	6570	9048	11207	12923
1314	2543	3915	5303	6571	9051	11208	12926
1315	2542	3916	5304	6574	9052	11209	12929
1326	2570	3917	5305	6599	9054	11210	12930
1327	2571	3918	5306	6603	9060	11211	12934
1328	2578	3940	5309	6641	9060	11212	12940
1372	2594	3942	5317	6644	9066	11213	12962
1373	2595	3943	5318	6655	9067	11220	12963
2344	2596	3951	5321	6659	9169	11252	12966
1346	2597	3952	5328	6660	9201	11260	12980
1348	2598	4001	5329	6661	9206	11261	12981
1350	2604	4002	5330	6662	9252	11263	12987
1351	2608	4004	5333	6663	9251	11264	12988
1352	2609	4005	5335	6701	9252	11265	12989
1353	2612	4008	5336	6706	9253	11277	12990
1354	2613	4007	5345	6707	9253	11280	12992
1355	2615	4008	5341	6708	9262	11282	12994
1356	2616	4009	5347	6791	9257	11407	12996
1373	2653	4012	5349	6792	9258	11530	12997
1374	2654	4032	5357	6842	9258	11533	12999
1376	2688	4038	5358	6843	9344	11545	13000
1386	2689	4044	5359	6844	9262	11545	13160
1387	2690	4045	5361	6847	9264	11547	13161
1388	2691	4046	5362	6848	9390	11560	13166
1402	2696	4047	5363	6849	9391	11561	13167
1408	2697	4048	5364	6850	9551	11594	13170
1412	2718	4049	5365	6859	9552	11596	13171
1414	2756	4050	5375	6902	9253	11600	13172
1415	2760	4063	5376	6903	9254	11612	13174
1416	2761	4054	5386	6978	9562	11635	13175
1418	2762	4069	5398	7355	9563	11636	13176
1420	2785	4070	5398	7401	9564	11642	13177
1424	2789	4071	5399	7402	9564	11643	13178
1428	2790	4073	5406	7403	10006	11651	13179
1429	2791	4074	5410	7404	10041	11652	13180
1430	2801	4078	5411	7405	10042	11655	13181
1431	2802	4079	5412	7406	10104	11656	13182
1434	2818	4080	5414	7407	10180	11657	13184
1438	2844	4081	5415	7408	10217	11660	13185
1440	2845	4083	5416	7409	10224	11661	13186
1443	2847	4086	5417	7485	10309	11667	13190
1452	2848	4087	5418	7486	10310	11670	13191
1453	2851	4088	5419	7491	10311	11671	13198
1463	2852	4089	5422	7492	10317	11673	13199
1506	2853	4090	5435	7457	10318	11677	13476
1507	2854	4091	5451	7461	10319	11679	13477
1514	2909	4092	5458	7474	10333	11703	13501
1524	2911	4094	5460	7480	10335	11707	13502
1527	2913	4100	5463	7485	10341	11731	13724
1528	2914	4101	5464	7493	10342	11802	13738
1545	2915	4185	5465	7494	10344	11803	13739
1546	2916	4186	5477	7495	10371	11813	13740
1548	2917	4192	5478	7496	10379	11814	13782
1549	2919	4193	5479	7497	10514	11817	13767
1555	2921	4194	5481	7498	10515	11823	
1559	2922	4207	5491	7523	10516	11824	

D	579	D	821	D	933	D	983	D	975	D	995	D	1373
	652		905		958		964		987		996		1376
	654		906		957		967		990		1290		1388
	668		910		967		969		991		1370		1389
	733		907		961		970		992		1371		1390
	817		938		962		971		993		1372		1534

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due August 1, 1916.

In accordance with the foregoing, said numbered bonds will be paid at this office on and after the first day of August, 1916, at 105% and accrued interest.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.
Dated New York, April 17th, 1916.

The following bonds, called for redemption on February 1st, 1916, have not been presented for payment, viz.:

78	1367	4538	5448	7605	7988	11989 D 80
80	1384	4551	5462	7614	8000	11948 80
139	1403	4600	5502	7620	8134	12275 92
161	1487	4608	5561	7633	8251	12341 182
1033	2372	4751	5570	7640	8509	12345 193
1042	2430	4764	5583	7666	8751	12757 202
1064	2435	4815	5586	7668	8838	13109 217
1070	2584	4838	5631	7703	8856	13152 770
1079	2560	4873	6038	7721	9086	13155 987
1132	2701	5008	6516	7744	10361	13195 999
1217	2782	5089	6525	7750	10431	13712 1026
1233	2783	5233	6527	7754	11126	13827 1135
1270	2807	5244	6982	7775	11132	13866 1685
1276	2087	5845	7105	7862	11186	13867 1953
1277	2371	5408	7181	7878	11137	1957
1288	4017	5400	7183	7881	11344	1997
1361	4165	5413	7525	7948	11889	1999
1365	4477	5447	7550	7957	11917	

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the trust deed securing the bond issue of the above named Company executed by Canadian Explosives Limited in favor of National Trust Company Limited, Trustee, on the first of May, 1911, that the Company has called for redemption and payment on the first of June, 1916, at the price of 105 and accrued interest, all of the bonds issued and outstanding under the above mentioned trust deed, the said bonds being of the par value of five hundred dollars each and bearing the serial numbers 0001-0880 inclusive. The holders of the said bonds are hereby notified to present the same for redemption on or after the first of June, 1916, at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the City of Montreal or at the principal agencies of the said bank in the City of New York, U. S. A., or in the City of London, England, at the holder's option. Payment of the principal of the said bonds will be thereupon made with the five per cent. premium thereon and all interest accrued to the date of redemption so designated. Payment if made in Sterling will be at the rate of £102.14.10 for each bond with a premium of £5.2.9.

All of the bonds of the said issue shall cease to bear interest after the first of June, 1916.

Dated at Montreal, March 30th, 1916.
CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED.
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Ltd.,
Trustee.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26th, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable June 1st, 1916, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

COTTON PRICES RISE TO NEW HIGH LEVELS

Wage Increases In New England and Strong Southern Spot Market Are Causes.

NET GAINS 14 TO 17 POINTS

Acreage Estimates Also Give the Market Strength, Being Greatly Below First Expectations.

Cotton yesterday made an exhibition of activity and strength which carried prices to new high levels for the present upward movement. The advance over Saturday's closing ranged from 14 to 17 points, with the greater relative strength displayed by the May and July options. Wage increases in the New England textile district, the optimism prevailing over the settlement of labor troubles among mill operatives, as well as the strength of Southern spot market, were all contributory factors in the encouragement of buying.

Moreover, it must be admitted that the early acreage estimates are far below expectations that were current a short time ago. The increase, according to statistical opinion, will not average more than 7 per cent. This does not meet the practical ideas of the trade, but inasmuch as no other figures are forthcoming the so-called reports have to be accepted. The Texas traveler of a local firm writes as follows from Dallas:

"The farmer has played the same game this season as heretofore—made a great fuss about the enormous reduction in cotton acreage; passed all kinds of resolutions about raising food products and then gone home and increased his acreage in cotton as usual."

A prominent Texas firm writes as follows: "The drouth in Texas made matters look a bit serious for some time, but good rains have fallen over almost the entire State during the last two or three weeks and conditions have improved greatly. While the crop may be a little late in the early sections, the increase in acreage will be very great, I think 25 per cent., owing to the failure of the small grain crops, which land will undoubtedly be put into cotton."

Southern spot markets were steady and generally higher. Exports are keeping up well, but are about 2,800,000 bales under the total of last season.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, 5 to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance. Middling, 12.30. Sales, 1,900. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.15	11.98	12.14@12.15	11.98@11.99
July	12.30	12.12	12.29@12.30	12.12@12.13
Oct.	12.40	12.27	12.39@12.40	12.25@12.26
Dec.	12.57	12.44	12.56@12.57	12.41@12.42
Jan.	12.63	12.45	12.62@12.63	12.47@ Flat
March	12.77	12.63	12.77@12.78	12.63@12.64

Total port receipts, 13,925 bales; last week, 15,615 bales; last year, 17,244 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,252	3,708	2,867
New Orleans	1,953	780	1,364
Mobile	28	99	44
Savannah	2,083	2,277	2,069
Charleston	261	240	939
Wilmington	1,144	1,047	2,048
Norfolk	2,598	1,990	2,907

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	103	756	620
Memphis	959	686	2,931
St. Louis	239	249	905
Houston	3,913	5,252	2,500

Exports, 12,656 bales; total thus far this season, 4,495,717 bales; total last season, 7,303,277 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
798 Galveston	12.40	253,517	343,428
20,005 New Orleans	12c.	283,222	318,253
100 Mobile	11.81	26,621	36,472
1,260 Savannah	12c.	140,594	128,742
— Charleston	11¾	66,868	63,680
— Wilmington	11¾	55,996	44,859
2,070 Norfolk	11.94	96,975	74,533
— Augusta	11.88	118,848	114,234
1,400 Memphis	12.12	142,844	144,009
— St. Louis	12c.	19,755	31,358
1,528 Houston	12.35	95,622	121,573

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 7.95. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts 2,000 bales. American nil. Market closed very steady.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade is becoming thoroughly alarmed over the delayed progress of seeding in the Canadian Northwest, and as the weather was again cold, with snow in some sections, there was active buying throughout the day and prices were strong, closing near the top with net gains of 1¾ to 2¼c. The visible supply of active wheat in the United States decreased 2,025,000 bushels, while bonded wheat increased 1,279,000 bushels. The export demand was slow and no business was reported. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.32; No. 2 hard, $1.29; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.30, and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $1.33, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	....	....	1.24¾	1.25	....
July	....	....	1.26	1.23½	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.17¼	1.14¾	1.16⅝	1.13⅞	1.62
July	1.18⅜	1.16	1.17⅛	1.15⅛	1.35¼
September	1.17⅛	1.16¼	1.17¼	1.15¼	1.24⅜

CORN.

The corn market was firm early and prices advanced ½c to 1¾c on covering prompted by the strength in wheat and the colder weather over the West, but toward the close an easier feeling developed under profit taking, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. World's visible supply showed a decrease of 2,210,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,762,000 last year. Tenders on May contracts at Chicago amounted to 2,400,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77¾	76⅞	77¼	76⅝	76¾
July	77½	77	77	77	79½
September	77⅜	76⅜	76¾	76⅝	80½

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher on active covering by May shorts in the West, due to small tenders on May contracts, and final quotations were ⅛@1c higher. The visible supply decreased 879,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,730,000 a year ago. The local spot market was firm; standard quoted at 51½@52c; No. 2 white, 50¾@51¼c; No. 4 white, 49¾@50¾c; fancy clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 50¼@52c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45¾	45	45⅞	44⅞	54⅝
July	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	54⅜
September	40¼	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	47⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was again strong and higher, with prices at new high records. It was said that packers were on the buying side, while shorts were disposed to cover. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 49,000, estimated for Tuesday 15,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 11,500.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	13.10	12.85	13.10	12.75	10.15
July	13.23	12.75	13.12	12.77	10.35
Ribs—					
May	12.92	12.70	12.92	12.72	10.32
July	13.00	12.75	12.95	12.80	10.65
Pork—					
May	24.10	23.85	24.00	23.90	17.70
July	23.90	23.65	23.80	23.70	18.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records for the season were established in a number of the active positions in the cotton oil market, and at the close of the day values, while slightly below the top, were 7@14 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	10.90	10.80	10.80@11.50	10.65
May	10.90	10.85	10.83@10.85	10.70
June	11.05	11.05	11.00@11.05	10.89
July	11.22	11.19	11.18@11.20	11.06
August	11.21	11.18	11.18@11.20	11.06
September	11.15	11.06	11.12@11.13	10.98
October	10.10	10.02	10.04@10.05	9.95
November	9.25	9.28	9.23@ 9.25	9.16
December	9.13	9.00	9.10@ 9.13	8.99

COFFEE.

The coffee market experienced a sharp reaction under active liquidation, most of which was believed to be for foreign account. The coffee came on the market at the opening in large blocks without warning, and the demand was poor first prices were 6@15 points below the final of Saturday. At the close there was renewed pressure, and final quotations were at the low of the day, with net losses of 14@21 points. Total sales were 57,500 bags. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.31	8.30	8.16@8.18	8.37
June	....	....	8.21@8.23	8.41
July	8.41	8.27	8.36@8.37	8.46
August	....	....	8.30@8.32	8.50
September	8.44	8.36	8.35@8.36	8.54
October	8.43	8.45	8.39@8.41	8.37
November	....	....	8.43@8.45	8.61
December	8.55	8.48	8.48@8.49	8.65
January	8.59	8.59	8.53@8.55	8.70
February	....	....	8.58@8.60	8.75
March	8.70	8.66	8.64@8.65	8.80

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, generally 1 to 5 points lower, under Wall Street selling, with sales on the call 1,300 tons. The reports that England had purchased 250,000 tons of Java sugars caused more or less realizing during the day, but trade interests under the leadership of the leading Cuban interest absorbed all offerings and the market held generally steady, closing 3 points net higher to 4 points net lower, with sales for the day 11,150 tons. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	....	5.43@5.47	5.40
June	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.46@5.47	5.46
July	5.50	5.51	5.49	5.51@5.52	5.52
Aug.	5.50	5.50	5.49	5.50@5.51	5.53
Sept.	5.53	5.54	5.50	5.52@5.53	5.54
Oct.	5.49	5.49	5.48	5.49@5.51	5.50
Nov.	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.27@5.29	5.28
Dec.	5.01	5.03	5.01	5.02@5.03	5.03
Jan.	....	....	....	4.60@4.64	4.64
Feb.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.48@4.50	4.51
March.	....	....	....	4.47@4.50	4.50

The local market for raw sugar was without change. Holders were again offering Cubas afloat at the old price level of 5½c cost and freight, but buyers appeared indifferent and no sales were reported. In the absence of business prices were unchanged at 5.45c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.46c for centrifugal and 5.66c for molasses. The local market for refined sugar was quiet and, aside from a reduction of 10 points by Arbuckles, prices remained unchanged, with fine granulated quoted at 7.40@7.50c. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Park Avenue Corner—Hotel Deal Near Columbus Circle—Upper Greenwich Village Purchase for Apartment—Builders Buy Bronx Corner—Good Leasing Market.

The sale of a choice Park Avenue corner for which an apartment house was contemplated two years ago, a hotel deal in the Columbus Circle locality, and a good Greenwich Village transaction for improvement contributed to a fairly active day in the realty market yesterday.

The Park Avenue deal involved the purchase by Bing & Bing, who have been active Park Avenue operators, of the southeast corner of that thoroughfare and Fifty-fifth Street, 100.5 on the avenue by 108.9 on the street. It has been acquired from the 409 Park Avenue Company. The property is vacant except for a two-story garage at 407, under lease to Frederic Gallatin, and which is restricted against any higher building than the present one. Bing & Bing intend to improve the immediate corner, containing about 9,100 square feet, with a thirteen-story house similar in design to the building on the lower portion of the block.

The property was acquired by the sellers about two years ago. It was to have been sold at foreclosure last February but it was postponed.

Moore & Wyckoff were the brokers in the deal.

Hotel Deal Near Columbus Circle.

The Columbus Circle deal involved the purchase of the nine-story Hotel Traymore at 308 and 310 West Fifty-eighth Street, 42.2 by 100.5, by the Marco Realty Company, James Mansfield President, from Bernard Reich. The property is opposite the Park Theatre and a short distance from the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue.

The hotel has been leased by the new owners to a well-known hotel manager for a period of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $420,000. The entire deal is said to represent over $750,000. The property was assessed last year at $100,000.

Cutner & Lipset were the brokers in the transaction. Mr. Reich was represented by Jacob M. Schoenfeld, as attorney.

Buy Waverley Place Corner.

The three three-story dwellings at 217, 219, and 221 West Eleventh Street, at the northwest corner of Waverley Place, have been sold by J. Irving Walsh for Josephine A. Burke to Samuel Lipman. The property is 60.8 by 80, and the owner is preparing to improve the plot with a six-story apartment house.

Chapin Home Plot Title Cleared.

Malcolm E. Smith & Co. negotiated the sale, reported some time ago, of the plot 150 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street, 170 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for the Chapin Home, to the Co-operative Building Construction Company, which will erect two nine-story apartment houses, plans for which were filed last week.

The property was part of a plot leased about thirty-three years ago to the home by the City of New York for ninety-nine years. By an enabling act the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners was authorized to fix a price covering the conveyance of the property to the home. The consideration afterward was said to have been inadequate to give a clear title and the Chapin Home voluntarily made payment to the city of $23,000, which was recorded with the transfer of title under a confirmation deed yesterday. A mortgage of $25,000, taken by the city, was also recorded.

Buys Avenue D Tenement for a Gift.

An interesting east side tenement deal was the purchase of the three-story structure at 53 Avenue D, 22 by 80, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifth Street, by Jacob Kolodny from Mrs. Belle R. Mathews, father of which acquired it in 1871 from the Roosevelt family. The new owner bought the building to present to his father-in-law, Mr. Rosenberg, who has lived there for many years. The consideration value is $12,000. Nathaniel Phillips represented the purchaser as attorney.

Tenements in Trade.

The Bookman estate is the buyer of the six-story apartment at 510 and 512 Amsterdam Avenue, sold last week through Sharp & Co. In part payment the estate gave the three-story tenement at 183 East 123d Street, the four-story tenement at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and 1,337 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Builder Buys Bronx Corner.

H. A. Kelber has sold for John P. Dunn, Mary E. Dunn, and Dr. T. Joseph Dunn a plot 200 by 100 on the southeast corner of 188th Street and Marion Avenue. It is about two blocks from the New York Central and Third Avenue elevated stations. S. M. Chase and M. F. Beck are the buyers and they are having plans prepared for two five-story apartment houses. The property has been in the Dunn family since 1878.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 845 President Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by Henry Pierson & Co. for Francina Page to James Hardie.

The Meister Builders have sold another of their two and one-half story houses at 1,139 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

The Rob

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLANDOME

North Shore on Manhasset Bay

New House, hollow tile and stucco.

12 Rooms and 3 Baths

Garage; One-half Acre Plot.

Good Express Service.

30 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station.

Equity $20,000.

Consider exchange, Manhattan income.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

SMALL CHICKEN FARMS OF ONE TO THREE ACRES,

with 5 and 6 room houses, cozy and home-like, best of soil for farming and poultry raising, cleared level ground, part being beautiful shade trees; in large towns, near R. R., trolley, and harbor, being convenient for raising and selling home products; a few one-acre tracts left at $450 & up; only $50 cash, balance $5 monthly; will furnish free tickets to genuine buyers. Photos, etc., at Farm Dept. B, No. 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas, full cellar, hot water heat; new model range with extra hot water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $800 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 340 E. 14th St. Stuyvesant 5056.

To Close an Estate

44½ acres, suitable for development, on Jericho Turnpike and the Highway from Hempstead to Roslyn, at

MINEOLA, L. I.

Purchase money mortgage to suit.

Low price to quick buyer.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Executor, 196 Montague St., B'klyn, N. Y.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND

Large 8-room house, handsomely decorated and beautifully furnished; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks, oak and pine groves surrounding; Lake Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Rent for season, $275. OWNER, The Sunrise, Bonkonkoma, L. I.

Pretty 10-Acre Estate with 2 small houses, 2 barns, complete poultry plant, 3,000 egg Hall Mammoth Incubator, 1,000 chick brooder house, 2½ acres woodland range enclosed; 1,000 raspberries, currants, and other fruits; 10,000 asparagus roots. Everything under highest cultivation; accident cause of sale. Will sell all or part. Apply on premises, Brand, Inglenook, Huntington, L. I.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

90 acres, 1,200 feet Long Island Sound, sandy beach, wooded bluff; beautiful views; mostly cultivated, fertile; farm buildings; main highway, convenient station; excellent neighborhood. $210 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Account of removal to Syracuse, my house at Douglaston; hollow tile, 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatories, sun parlor, large porch; garage. Phone 7294 Bayside. Clay, R. L. Kenyon, or 3081 Bayside.

300 LOTS AT A SACRIFICE

JAMAICA SOUTH ONLY $15,000 CASH REQUIRED.

Price $30,000. No trades.

Henry V. Conduct Attorney. (Tel. 746), 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Cozy Hill Top Bungalow.

with a fine view of Sound; convenient for boating and bathing; shade trees, and some cleared ground for gardening; large porch and open fireplace; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $1,825 on easy terms. J. Brennan, Box 133 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

Modern Bungalow in the Woods.

5 rooms and bath, modern improvements; 55 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Ave.; 5 minutes to station; $300 cash, balance as rent; good title. Bungalow, Box 112 Times Downtown.

MODERN BUNGALOW.

5 rooms and bath, gas, water and electricity; 40 minutes from city; near restricted bathing beach; suitable for Summer or all year; $300 cash, balance as rent. B South, 243 W. 34th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An American Basement,

Near Riverside Drive.

Lot 20 x 121 Feet.

Modern in all its appointments; steam heat; four baths; parquet floors; open fireplaces and elevator shaft.

Can be purchased for less than the cost of the building, with mortgage to suit.

Quick Action Necessary.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE

Attractive modern House. Five master sleeping rooms, three baths; three servants' rooms and bath, Garage with living quarters. Electric light and running water throughout. Located in Connecticut, just over one hour from Grand Central Terminal, on a hilltop overlooking Long Island Sound, surrounded by highly developed estates. Over eight acres well kept grounds. Excellent reasons for selling. Cost over $60,000.

For full particulars address W. M., 76 Times.

Attractive Modern House.

Eight rooms, bath, one acre, situated on high, dry land overlooking Long Island Sound. House may be considerably enlarged at moderate cost. Present occupant building larger house on adjoining plot. This property is in a private park of sixty acres, in which the number of plots is limited to twenty. An exceptional opportunity to secure a country home —for the Summer months or throughout the year—in an established, high class community where every home is occupied by its owner. Time by rail, one hour and ten minutes from Grand Central Station. Price $9,000. More land if desired. Connecticut shore. D. W., 82 Times.

A REAL HOME

With Every City Convenience

and every country pleasure can be had on the shore of staid old Connecticut, fifty minutes out, ten minutes trolley or jitney from Stamford express station. Pick out your lot, pay a small amount on contract, and we will plan and build for you a house such as you have dreamed of. Come in and see plans and designs. No obligation.

FAIRFIELD REALTY CO.,

7 East 42d Street.

RENT BEFORE BUYING AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Colonial House of 8 rooms and 3 baths, completely furnished; directly on the water, 5 minutes to the station; near golf and tennis clubs; rental $1,500. D. G., Room 210, No. 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6435.

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LONG ISLAND

combines the home feature with exceptional opportunities for all outdoor sports.

If you live on Long Island you can get a convenient train to "whisk" you home at the end of the day in time for a round of the links, a set of tennis, a plunge in the surf, or some other sport that appeals to you.

REMEMBER: "All work and no play——" then consider Long Island for your all-year-round homeplace.

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Beyond the Reach of Enemies' Guns

War Will Come Some Day—Prepare Now.

48 MIN. ON TRAIN.

Buy now in this exclusive mountain colony; situated high in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey. Every city convenience, and country advantage for your family.

One of our $6,800 Homes; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Price and surroundings unequalled.

Best of commutation on Lackawanna R. R., 48 min. out. Artistic modern homes, with every convenience. Homes $6,000 to $10,000; large plots. Estates with large acreage $12,000 to $25,000. Unusually easy terms, easily financed; balance like rent after first payment. Twenty new homes ready to live in now, or will build from your plans at 25 to 40% lower than prevailing prices elsewhere. Over 200 families here now. Two beautiful lakes, superb views, country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs, plans and full particulars mailed upon request.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc.,

170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station

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Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES

JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500.

On Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:13 Saturday only), 1:25, 2:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:28, 5:00, 5:11 (except Saturday), 6:18 Saturday only), 5:23 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Does This Picture

Quicken Your Ambition for a Bungalow or Investment at The Shore Resort Supreme?

OCEAN GATE

This Cottage and Bungalow Shore Resort, boasting hundreds of homes—gas, water, yacht clubs, boardwalks, piers, station on the grounds, clean, sandy beach, bathing, swimming, fishing, crabbing, yachting, sailing, offers high and dry sites as low as $100. Water fronts higher. Terms convenient. Free trips daily and Sunday. Write for tickets and pictorial folder.

GREAT EASTERN BUILDING CORP'N., 45 West 34th St. Suite 408. Phone Greeley 4819.

$150 CASH NOW

AND 2 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6-large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

COZY HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Business changes make sale necessary. House has seven rooms, Inglenook with open fireplace, closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, piazza; is well located on a large plot, 30 minutes out, good transportation, schools, clubs, modern improvements. Built by owner for his own occupancy, by day's work.

F. W. WAGGONER,

Room 520, 47 West 34th Street, City.

EAST ORANGE Magnificent Stone and Frame Residence, $15,000—WORTH $25,000.

12 rooms, electricity, oak floors; garage; most attractive grounds; plot 100x500; garden, fruit, shade, lawn, &c.; best location. MODERN HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. Plot 100x200; near trolley and station. Price $13,500. These are exceptional Bargains. SEE THEM AT ONCE.

WM. E. TAYLOR Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

5-ROOM BUNGALOW, $825

with rustic porch, fireplace, beautifully shaded plot in unique Summer colony on mountain side overlooking river, 21 miles Erie, Lackawanna. Terms. Room 524 World Bldg.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Now in Course of Completion,

N. W. Cor. of 103 St. & West End Ave.

and

North Cor. of 108 St. & Riverside Drive

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS

Moderate Rentals

We are offering a number of very desirable furnished and unfurnished Apartments in the most exclusive localities on the west side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult

PATERNO BROS., 601 West 115 St.

Tel. 1114 Morningside.

104 EAST 40TH ST.

One Door East of Park Avenue

A Few 5-6 Room Apartments

To Rent from October 1 next.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,

'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick 674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive. | **The Loyal** 894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.

3-4-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths

RENTS $456 TO $900.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.

Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

To Close an Estate

For School or Institution,

three fine Buildings in four acres of ground on best street of beautiful suburb; gymnasium, assembly room; 87 rooms in all.

Apply W. B. RANDALL, Executor, 86 Broadway, N. Y. City. Agents protected.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two Large Light Offices

or Salesrooms

28x33 feet. Cheap rent.

Inquire on premises, Room 805,

15 West 34th St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR

New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Ave.

LOFT

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

30-32 East 20th St.

NEAR BROADWAY AND 4TH AV.

Offices, Salesrooms, Studios.

Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; desirable offices for business agents or manufacturers' agents.

RENTAL $25 UP.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO.

59 WILLIAM ST. TEL. John 1363.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Single and Double Suites.

Inquire Superintendent.

125TH ST. STORES

GOOD FOR ANY LINE OF BUSINESS.

Shaw & Co., 1 W. 125th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Private House

316 West 140th St.

Eleven rooms in good condition; near "L" station; moderate rent.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,

299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT

Huntington Bay

A very beautifully located country place; fine grounds; private beach; 6 master rooms, 5 baths; 4 servants' rooms, 2 baths; large garage; electric lights; fully furnished; rent $4,500.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

A Show Place at a Bargain

One of the most beautiful homes in N. J.; 45 minutes from N. Y. City; 15 rooms, 3 baths; electric light and gas; 2 open fireplaces; servants' quarters on 3d floor. Picturesque Italian gardens. Terms to suit. CHAS. R. HOE, JR. 60 Maiden Lane New York City

12-Room Jersey Home

—only forty-five minutes from New York. Estate contains 2 acres of land dotted over with big shade trees. Splendid garage, large porches and a beautiful garden. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit. CHAS. R. HOE, JR. 60 Maiden Lane New York City

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW

This New, Superb Moorish Manor, WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE

You May Buy It on Your Own Terms. Price $13,500.

Extensive grounds. Near lakes; commanding magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. Golf and country club near by.

House is roomy, contains seven bedchambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.

Tel. 6900 Audubon

Photo and particulars from GEO. R. PEARE. 640 Riverside Drive.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE $8,000.

Easy Terms. 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Large grounds, commanding superb view of water. Less than hour from N. Y. City. House has everything modern; fine living room with fireplace, dining room, pantry, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Convenient to club, golf, water. A magnificent property, sacrificing to sell at once. OWNER, Box 300 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Home

40 MINUTES D., L. & W.

Adjoins Summit, N. J.

Will rent my completely and expensively furnished 11-room, 3-bath, new, modern improved stucco house; every kind fruit; picturesque Italian gardens; elegant shaded lawn; garage; use 5-passenger automobile; 3 or more acres; mountain views from all sides; rent half actual value. Owner, Room 513, 156 Fifth Av.

MONTCLAIR.

Beautiful tapestry brick residence; most delightful section; 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; solarium; good size plot; double garage; will sacrifice for $9,500. $7,500 buys beautiful Colonial bungalow, large living room, sun porch, dining room, pantry, 4 bedrooms; large plot, fine location. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Term.

A Real Bargain

Attractive Furnished Apartment 7 Rooms, **BROADWAY, near 75th Street**

June 1 to Oct. 1.

RENT $150 PER MONTH

Permit Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST

DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN ROSS AGENCY,

Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

To be sure of obtaining the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES it is necessary to order your copy in advance. Newsdealers limit their supplies to actual orders because unsold copies are not returnable. To avoid disappointment give a regular order to your newsdealer for THE SUNDAY TIMES.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,

261 Central-Park-West

N. W. Cor. **86th** Street.

Apply to Supt. on premises.

9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

To Close an Estate

For School or Institution,

three fine Buildings in four acres of ground on best street of beautiful suburb; gymnasium, assembly room; 87 rooms in all.

Apply W. B. RANDALL, Executor, 86 Broadway, N. Y. City. Agents protected.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two Large Light Offices

or Salesrooms

28x33 feet. Cheap rent.

Inquire on premises, Room 805,

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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR

New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Ave.

LOFT

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

30-32 East 20th St.

NEAR BROADWAY AND 4TH AV.

Offices, Salesrooms, Studios.

Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; desirable offices for business agents or manufacturers' agents.

RENTAL $25 UP.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO.

59 WILLIAM ST. TEL. John 1363.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR

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Single and Double Suites.

Inquire Superintendent.

125TH ST. STORES

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Shaw & Co., 1 W. 125th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Private House

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Eleven rooms in good condition; near "L" station; moderate rent.

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Apply to Supt. on premises.

9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Cusanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8994.

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH. EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; no other for $50. Janitor on

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.

Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON

2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

CORNER LIVING ROOM

13 x 30 FEET.

With southerly and easterly exposure. Five other rooms with two baths. Can be seen at The Roxborough, 251 West 92d Street.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

TheBROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH ST.

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,

$900 to $1,200.

Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor. Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

207-9 Dyckman St.

6-7 ROOMS.

Near Broadway; light rooms; all improvements; telephone; electric light; excellent transit facilities.

RENT, $32-$39.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.

8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Studio | **995 Madison Ave.**

N. E. Corner 77th St.

5 Rooms and Bath.

Rent, $1,500.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments, 1912-1928 LORING PLACE,

BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX. Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Attractive Furnished Apartment 7 Rooms, **BROADWAY, near 75th Street**

June 1 to Oct. 1.

RENT $150 PER MONTH

Permit Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST

DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN ROSS AGENCY,

Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

BROOKLYN.

BROADVUE APARTMENTS,

1045 OCEAN AVE.,

Near Newkirk Ave. Station B. B. L.

4 and 5 Spacious Rooms, **$34 to $50**

Near Newkirk Ave. Station B. B. L. New building, all-night telephone service. Apply on premises or

WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 885 Flatbush Ave.

Member of Flatbush Chamber of Commerce

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms..$25-$32-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

BROADVUE APARTMENTS,

1045 OCEAN AVE.,

Near Newkirk Ave. Station B. B. L.

4 and 5 Spacious Rooms, **$34 to $50**

Near Newkirk Ave. Station B. B. L. New building, all-night telephone service. Apply on premises or

WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 885 Flatbush Ave.

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CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees wanted for magnificent modern fireproof building, fully leased, showing enormous profits; finest central location. Principal, 202 Times.

Private house bargains, sale or rent; best locations, west side above 72d. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway, (103.) Tel. River. 975.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Real Estate and Insurance, 340 Madison Av.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

RIPE FOR BUILDERS, plot 75x119, 178th St., S. E. Corner Anthony Av. Terms reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

$2,000 invested in small taxpayer yields 22 per cent. profit. Lowenthal, 1,321 Boston Road.

FOR HOME SITES AT CITY ISLAND, SEE JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A three-story brick building, suitable for garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator and electric lights second and third floors, 6 large rooms, bath, and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Witt, 141 6th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunters Point.

Workingman's home, 30 minutes out; fine little cottage on 2 lots; chicken house, garden, and fruit trees; near bay; small down payment and balance same as rent. B. Jones, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Rent—Rockaway Park, near ocean and station, 3-story boarding house, 17 bedrooms, with running water; rent $1,500. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Loan wanted on inheritance in trust; liberal bonus; quick action. R 52 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$3,000 wanted, fine Brooklyn property; 5½%; no commissions paid. Collins, 39 Harrison St., Manhattan.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING VAN CORTLANDT PARK. Beautiful country home, just out of the city, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, plot 75x100; covered with large trees; ten-room spacious stucco house; verandas ten feet wide, sleeping porch; sun parlor; large natural stone fireplace; parquet floors; quartered oak trim; two baths; must be seen to be appreciated; two minutes' walk from Caryl Station, 15 minutes from 6th and 9th elevated road; price $12,000; terms can be made to suit. E. A. FAIRBANKS, owner, 54 Manhattan St. 'Phone 8924 Morningside.

Here goes Park Hill North, the choicest part of New York's most beautiful suburb, a section never offered before for sale; your pick of choicest lots for a limited period; get facts and particulars right away from Thos. S. Burke, Sales Agent, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 3060 Yonkers.

Mount Vernon.—For sale or lease, Corcoran Manor; large, well built house; garage; on plot 100x200; fronts on two avenues; on one is trolley to main station; dwelling is modern; grounds have shade trees, flowers, &c.; choicest location Mount Vernon. Apply leading agents or Barry Realty Co., 4,249 Broadway, N. Y. Brokers protected.

WESTCHESTER—5 ACRES, semi-bungalow; stucco; 10 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; near station. $10,000; terms easy. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

SALES AND RENTALS. Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTIES. Fred'k L. Hurt, 33 West 42d St.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; seashore and country combined; block from private bathing beach; boating and fishing; near tennis court; latest style construction; restricted neighborhood; $2,950 complete; easy terms. "Ocean Bungalow," 118 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned house, near the water, for $1,150, complete; nice garden plot, boating, bathing, and best of fishing; near trolley; $75 cash, balance $12 monthly. B. Reed, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Seven-room house; all improvements; landscaped plot, 80x100; five minutes to station; best location in Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only. L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted, year-around neighborhood; fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

Old-fashioned year-round country home; remodeling and finish to suit; ground 80x100; some shade and fruit trees; near water; cash or easy terms. Owner, 161 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111. 51 Chambers St., New York.

House for Sale.—Eight-room house; all improvements; large plot; in best part of Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only, L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Plandome, on Manhasset Bay.—A highly restricted and most charming development on North Shore, Long Island; 31 minutes from Penn. Station; handsome, modern house; 9 spacious rooms, 2 baths; hot-water heat; 50-foot porch; half acre ground; water front rights; field and marine and golf clubs; asking $15,000; rent, $1,200; cash offer for equity invited. Address or call all week, including Sunday. G. Renner, Plandome, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

LAKESIDE FARM FOR COMMUTER. Old-fashioned picturesque 11-room house, facing the lake; beautiful shaded lawn; large barn; 42 acres; about a mile from station. Offered for $7,000 to settle estate. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

A site for a Summer home or bungalow; beautiful mountain scenery; healthful surroundings; easy commutation; $100 first payment, rest on convenient terms. E. S. Parker, 5 Little West 12th St., (corner 9th Av.,) New York City.

FARM—RARE BARGAIN.

20 acres under cultivation; 12-room house, 5 outbuildings; running brook; about one hour out; easy terms. Room 27, 9 Church St., N. Y.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed. PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

Highlands of Navesink.—Plots offered at low prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Big Bungalow Plots on hilltop or river, near N. Y., $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

MENDHAM, N. J. New dwelling and garage for sale or rent. Furnished for season. HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty Street.

$2,500 buys neat six-room cottage on Lake Champlain, south of Essex; ¾ acre land, beach; for rent, $150. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Wee bungalow, furnished; attractive grounds, fruit, barn; Greenwich; $4,000. Address Snead, Norwalk, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location, $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY. Call, phone, or write. NO COMMISSIONS. Realty, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 8005.

At 87 East 28th st., to sublet, office, 17x15; excellent light with nice private office; newly partitioned; $30 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Sublet, light loft, 42x100, suitable for manufacturing or sales room; immediate possession; agent on premises, 36-38 East 20th.

Offices—Large and small, attractive offices, $17.50-$50 monthly; modern conveniences; any business. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $3 monthly; telephone service. Apply 809 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet, attractively furnished space, 18x40, part or entire, in modern building, 331 4th Av. Holland, Madison Square 8065.

Private office; attendance; use of reception room; Christian office. Call Suite 938 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

Private office; modern building conveniences available; $20 month. Suite 811, 257 Broadway.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

Desk room in private office; rent small. Call 12-2, Room 1,220, 140 Nassau St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., room 1,107.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Lofts desired; factory use; steam heat and power; about 7,000 square feet; occupancy July 1; rent not to exceed $1,500. J 22 Times.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, FANNIE MOSES, Plaintiff, against MOSES H. MOSES and others, Defendants. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: Parcel No. 1—House and lot on north side of East 60th Street 43 feet westerly from Lexington Avenue, 21 feet in width front and rear, by 100 feet, 5 inches in depth on each side.

Parcel No. 2—House and lot on north side of East Houston Street 140 feet west of Avenue C, 22 feet in width front and rear by 65 feet, 9 inches in depth on the easterly side and 64 feet, 7 inches in depth on the westerly side.

Dated, New York, May 2nd, 1916.

GEORGE J. GILLESPI

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A trough of low pressure still persists from Texas northeastward into Ontario with a system of circulation at each extremity, resulting in general rains over this area with a heavy fall over Northeast Texas. Over the Central West pressure is falling rapidly and rising rapidly in the Northwest, with rains and another fall in temperature in Montana and North Wyoming.

Elsewhere the weather was fair with high temperatures in the East and the Far West. There will be rain Tuesday from New England and the Middle Atlantic States southwestward through the Upper Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. In the South Atlantic States and the Upper Lake region the weather will be partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be much cooler Wednesday in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States and on Tuesday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic coasts will be moderate to fresh south and southwest, becoming northwest Wednesday; South Atlantic coast, moderate south and southwest except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Tuesday or Tuesday night; Wednesday fair.

New England—Showers Tuesday, cooler interior; Wednesday fair.

Western New York—Rain and much colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	47	46	4 P. M.	59	57
6 A. M.	44	46	6 P. M.	56	56
9 A. M.	48	52	9 P. M.	55	62
12 M.	49	63	11 P. M.	52	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees, at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees, at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8A. M., 60 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:10—344 W. 39 St.; Solomon Levy	Slight
1:40—521 W. 55 St.; J. McCrane	$500
3:05—235 W. 62 St.; A. McNeil	$25
3:30—141 Wooster St.; Star Toy Co.	$1,000
5:15—1,514 Brook Av.; J. Englander	$500
10:40—505 Lenox Av.; Mrs. J. Mooney	Slight
11:00—2,427 7 Av.; M. Martin	Slight
P.M.	
12:30—119 Division St.; Samuel Tiger	Slight
1:05—152 E. 112 St.; Raymond Charing	None
1:15—414 Cherry St.; J. Metzer	Slight
2:30—241 Staunton St.; W. Cooperstein	$1,000
2:30—341 E. 99 St.; Corbin Bros.	Slight
2:50—163 William St.; A. Haenshler	None
3:00—1,076 Teller Av.; G. Schaele	Slight
3:15—224 Rivington St.; Hyman Zatz	Slight
5:50—145-149 W. 30 St.; B. Selat	Not given
5:20—1,900 Lexington Av.; J. Dierdaun	Slight
9:55—Webster Av. and 195 St.; New Haven Railroad yard	Slight
10:05—257 W. 20 St.; Mrs. Alice McNally	Slight
10:10—549 W. 49 St.; J. Lelvansky	Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Capt. L. B. McAfee, C., from duty in Southern Dept. to his station, Ft. Riley, Kan. He is relieved from duty at Ft. Riley, June 1, then to the Canal Zone for station and duty.

1st Lt. G. M. Peek, C. A. C., from assignment to 58th Co. and from duty on army mine planter General John M. Schofield, effective May 15, then report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for assignment to a company.

1st Lt. J. T. Rowe, C. A. C., is transferred from 35th to 58th Co. and assigned to duty as Commanding Officer army mine planter General John M. Schofield, effective May 15.

Name of Maj. E. A. Lewis, 6th Inf., to detached, effective May 1, and name of Maj. Frank Johnson, Inf., removed, effective April 30.

Orders of April 27 relating to Maj. E. D. Anderson, 6th Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to his regiment for temporary duty in the field.

1st Lt. E. Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., from further duty in this city and proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty with 30th Inf.

Orders of Dec. 29 relating to 1st Lt. S. Miles, F. A., revoked. He is assigned to 3d F. A., and will join that regiment at Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lt. D. Olmstead, 3d F. A., from that regiment to unassigned list. He will remain on present duties.

Capt. C. Merrill, 10th Inf. after arrival in United States and after leave granted him, March 6, will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., for temporary duty, then to Camp Douglas, Wis., for duty in camp of instruction for machine gun companies, and report by letter to commanding officer, Central Dept. Upon completion of his duties at Camp Douglas he will join the 3d Inf. as directed in orders of April 14.

Lt. Col. C. C. Williams and Maj. E. P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., will repair to this city to attend a meeting on May 1 of the joint Army and Navy Board on gun forgings, then return to their stations.

Transfers ordered—Infantry, Capts. H. S. Wygant, 14th to 21st, and E. D. Warfield, 21st to 14th.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. A. Powers, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves—1st Lt. L. B. Peck, M. R. C., one month's extension; Capt. E. R. Gentry, C., 2 months; 1st Lt. D. M. Beere, F. A., 2 months; 1st Lt. H. H. Malven, Jr., C. A. C., one month's extension, and 1st Lt. E. Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., 7 days.

Navy.

Chief Gunner H. A. Nevins to E. W. Bliss Co.'s works, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22d.

Acting Pay Clerks B. B. Lipscomb, Receiving Ship, at Norfolk, Va., to the Florida; T. Eagle, Receiving Ship, at Philadelphia, to the Wyoming; R. L. Walford, Naval Hospital, New York, to the Melville, and B. Hunter, naval home, to the South Carolina.

Marine Corps.

Maj. P. M. Bannon, the Florida, to duty on staff of Commander, Battleship Squadron and First Division, Atlantic Fleet.

2d Lt. J. A. Gray, Marine Brigade, Puget Sound, to Norfolk Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax at Nagasaki; Bushnell and L-1 at Boston; Florida and Utah at North River, N. Y. City; Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, and the Whipple at San Diego; Milwaukee and Oregon at San Francisco; Neptune at Cristobal; Paul Jones and Stewart at Mare Island; Vermont and Vulcan at Hampton Roads, and Yorktown at Puerto, Mexico.

Sailed—Albany, Bremerton for Seattle; Bainbridge, Manila for Zamboanga; Brutus, Norfolk Yard for Cristobal; Hector, Norfolk Yard for Guantanamo; K-1, K-2, K-5, L-6, Tallahassee, and the Worden, Key West for Hampton Roads; McDonough, Key West for Charleston; Nereus, Olongapo for Guam; Nicholson, Ft. Mifflin for Norfolk; Prairie, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Prometheus, New York Yard for Boston; Proteus, Nagasaki for Honolulu.

Rainbow, Norfolk for Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Boston and return to Hampton Roads.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Acting Sergt. M. F. Horrigan, 4 In. D., to Training School, 14 days, 8 A. M., May 8; Patrol, D. J. O'Leary, 17th to 11th In. D., duty on raided premises, 13 days, 8 A. M., May 2. To Training School from commands indicated, 14 days, 8 A. M., May 8: T. F. McGauley, 5; J. Chenu, 18; J. J. White, 25; T. Coffey, 51; A. Reilly, and A. S. Hendwerg, 42; M. Fogarty, 61; J. F. Reichert, 65; J. P. Kavanagh, 74; T. Brady, 151; E. J. Quinn, 146; A. J. Maroney, 156; C. J. Healy, 154; J. Hanratty, 169; M. A. Halley, 171; H. Post, 27d; J. Rooney and F. A. Lowe, Traffic A; W. Sheehan, Traffic B; J. F. Neary, Traffic C; J. Boyle, Traffic D; C. O. Nelson and G. W. Roos, Det. Bur.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol, J. S. Perfers, 172, to 1 In. D., duty in raided premises, (tem.,) 8 A. M., May 2.

Fire Department.

Designated Act. Lieut.: Fire, 1st gr. M. Wall, Eng. 151, 8 A. M., May 2.

Retired: Capt. W. F. Elder, Eng. 206, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., May 2.

The instructions at Fire College will be dispensed with tomorrow.

The Department Band will take part in the ceremonies attending the presentation of medals by Mayor Mitchel. The members will be directed to report to Fire. W. H. Breuer at the plaza, south side of the Municipal Building, at 11:15 A. M. tomorrow.

Special Leaves: Fire, 1st gr. T. F. White, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 2; Capt. L. Potter, Eng. 286, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 8.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

KLEINSCHMIDT, FREDERICKA, (Dec. 6, 1915;) left not more than $20,000 realty and about $100 personalty in four equal parts to her two daughters and two sons, Catherine Bogart, Julia Dominik, and Louis and Rudolph Kleinschmidt.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for superintendent of garage will be received until 4 P. M. on May 11. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties 5, experience 5. A qualifying physical examination will be held. Candidates must be not less than 21 nor more than 50 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $3,000 a year. There is one vacancy in the Department of Bridges.

United States.

The commission announces for May 17 at the New York Custom House an examination for instructor in pattern making and foundry work; for men only, to fill a vacancy, at $900 per annum, in the Indian Service, at the Cushman School, Washington. The appointee should be experienced in pattern making and all phases of foundry work, such as the making of molds and cores, core setting, venting, gating, &c. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, industrial economy, mechanical drawing, and training and experience in pattern shop and foundry. Applicants must have at least a common-school education and two years' experience in pattern making and foundry work; or be graduates of a manual-training school and have had six months' additional experience in a foundry or pattern shop. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be attained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A temporary license as Assistant Director of Physical Training in Public Schools has been granted to Abner P. Way of 619 West 179th Street.

Gratia Goller, teacher in the Washington Irving High School, resigned on April 29 as a member of the Teachers' Union. In a letter to Henry R. Linville of the Jamaica High School she says she joined the union because she believed that "in union there is strength." She differed with it, however, on the pension question. The Teachers' Union, she declares, is only another teacher group, and if it has the best good of the schools at heart it must affiliate with other groups so as to have all possible co-operation; the only method of communication in this co-operation work is by representatives who are delegated to act for their respective groups.

The annual meeting of the Neighborship Association will be held in the assembly hall of Pratt Institute at 4 P. M. on May 11.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

HEYL, Mrs. JULIA S., (April 8, 1915;) net estate, $225,342; Julia S. Wilson, sole beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $3,020; mortgages, $27,906; stocks and bonds, $205,890.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILE, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled, have full equipment, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Simplex "30," 1913 chain drive, seven-passenger Holbrook body, electric lights and starter; car just out paint shop and overhauled; condition perfect; price $1,800. Inquire X 354 Times Annex.

Packard (twin-six) touring; month old. Simplex (1916) limousine; 50 H. P. Packard (1915) touring; 3-38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase; fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

Mercer, 35A model, 4 passenger, 1912; newly painted, overhauled; electric light equipment. Phone 7359 Bedford, 955 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Several lots, Yonkers Park, three blocks from Crestwood station, Harlem Division, beautiful location; exchange for good automobile. N 153 Times.

LIGHT COLE TOURING, $450.

Five-passenger, electric self-starting, lighting equipped; cost $1,800. Mrs. Radford, 305 West 79th.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Appersor Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

A brand new Stearns Silent Knight 5-passenger touring; run 2,000 miles. Dr. Hornik, 904 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

Packard Touring, monthly solicited; owner drives; long private reference. Ortenblad, Columbus 3239.

Oldsmobile 1914, seven-passenger, six cylinder, perfect running condition. Tel. 4655-R Flatbush.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Stutz 1915 Bulldog; also 1915 Stutz Speedster. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard seven-passenger touring car, monthly; luxuriously equipped; owner drives; reference. Carleton, 156 West End Av. Columbus 4900.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Elegant touring; day, week, monthly; refined; reasonable; owner drives. Jones. Columbus 9021.

Luxuriously equipped landaulet by hour, day, monthly; terms moderate. Wagel. Lenox 8282.

New Packard "Six" touring; $2.50 hourly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packards by month or year. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6633.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Alco limousine, with touring car body; state price and year built. Box X 369 Times Annex.

Automobile Supplies.

1,000 used shoes, $5 to $12; solid tires, $5 to $12. 303 West 59th.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special April - May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

Driving lessons for owners given evenings by experienced, refined chauffeur; terms reasonable; results guaranteed. N 163 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES: $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

357TH, 20 EAST.—Choice large room, bath; also medium one; two gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Small pleasant room for steady occupant in doctor's house.

86TH, 153 East, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th St.)—Doctor's office; modern conveniences; single rooms, bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (56th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath; parlor floor, suitable for office, studio or residence.

West Side.

32D ST.—Large parlor bedroom and bath, $15 to $18 weekly. Hotel New Strand, 32d St. at Broadway. Tel. 2282 Mad. Sq.

16TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated, clean rooms; porcelain baths; telephone; continuous hot water.

23D, 258 WEST. — Rooms; single, $3.50; double, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, large parlor floor, suitable for business; comfortable single rooms.

140 WEST 57TH ST.

To sublet, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Inquire Holt. Telephone Circle 8053.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Elevator; electricity; near subway; $6. Bartlett.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for doctor; beautiful rooms, some with kitchenette.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; electricity; private family; all conveniences.

71ST, 120 WEST. — Well furnished single, double rooms; board optional. Phone 9887 Columbus.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; suitable two; phone connection.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; convenient to all car lines; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; good references; best location; near Riverside Drive, subway.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water, bath, phone; gentleman preferred; $6 week.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large front and rear rooms; dressing room; electricity.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; attractive home; references exchanged.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms, $4, $8, $12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location, near park; large rooms, $8-$12; convenient "L."

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, sunny rooms; refined house; telephone; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; subway, L. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Summer rates; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 305 WEST, (Schuyler 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; private baths with shower; medium and small rooms; electricity.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, sunny rooms; private bath, lavatory; kitchenette; reasonable.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room with bath; also single room; private home; references. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; bath; phone; $5; convenient location.

93D, 308 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive, large room; homelike; running water; elevator; electricity.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Two nicely-furnished rooms, with running water, in private house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, all conveniences; reference.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Excellent room with privileges; Riverside. Apartment 53.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; back parlor; private bath; exclusive house; American.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment; will rent suite or large room; bath; gentlemen, couple. Apartment 9. Riverside 4248.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. 3B.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Private family two will let front room; lavatory, bath adjoining; high-class apartment. Morningside 8949.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable rooms; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Large front room, superior furnishings; twin beds; electric light; private residence; references. Audubon 4397.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room, lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

HAVE APARTMENT, 380 Riverside Drive, handsomely furnished; 7 rooms, 2 baths; all outside, facing river; will sublet or rent rooms to reliable parties. Apt. HI.

Lady would rent attractive room in her elegant home. Telephone 8698 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

SHIRLEY HOUSE—836 WEST 218T. Clubhouse for business girls. 10291 Chelsea.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

THREE gentlemen, three bedrooms, parlor, shower, electricity; under $50 month. R 135 Times.

ROOM, first-class family or boarding house, by Jewish young man. N 164 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

BOARD FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE.—Rooms together or single; hot water supply, electricity; large porch; beautiful country; convenient to trains and trolleys; references. 90 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 300 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL GLEN COVE, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

Nurse takes few convalescent aged in her detached cottage. Phone Bay Ridge 2389.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let.—Furnished.

On Fisher's Island Sound.—Furnished cottage, seven rooms, bath, all improvements; shore front; garage; fine motoring, State road; $400 season. Box 624, Stonington, Conn.

To Rent.—June to Sept 1, modern furnished house, nine rooms, two baths; private garage, in South Yonkers; references required. N 154 Times.

LONG ISLAND—North Shore—FOR RENT furnished cottages and estates. List mailed. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N.Y.

Adirondacks.—Lovely furnished cottages, 8, 10 rooms, bath. 9-A, 3,657 Broadway. Audubon 914.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted, furnished, four, five room bungalow; modest; hour out; N. Y. C. or P. R. R. stations only; near water or woods; porch, shade required; state price. R 54 Times Annex.

May 15th to October, furnished six-room cottage; south shore, near water, within forty minutes commutin g; $350 for season. N 152 Times.

Small house for Summer or year; Hempstead Branch L. I. Railroad, preferably West Jamaica; State rent, particulars. N 138 Times.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Pine Grove Cottage.—Healthful location; homelike; bath; excellent table; $8, $10. John Baum, Tillson, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. 30 minutes from Broadway.

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

THE ELMS AND COTTAGES, Greenwich, Conn.—Select accommodations; moderate rates. Tel. 83.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3355, 3360, 3372, and 3453 R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 60 bales tobacco, 3,000 pounds; 38 cases tobacco, 8,360 pounds; 5 hogsheads tobacco, 2,250 pounds; 2 barrels tobacco, 300 pounds; 10 cases tobacco, 1,000 pounds; 6 barrels tobacco, 720 pounds; 5 bales tobacco, 300 pounds; 3 bales tobacco, 180 pounds; 5 small cases tobacco, 900 pounds; 3 barrels tobacco, 180 pounds; 140 racks, 3 platform scales, 1 counter, 1 desk, 1 case, chairs, stove, 2 presses, clock, 3 str. blocks; 11 cases tobacco, 5,300 pounds; 2 barrels tobacco, 200 pounds; 22 bales tobacco, 3,300 pounds; 68 bales tobacco, 10,200 pounds; 110 cases tobacco, 24,800 pounds.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 8, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated April 21, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

To be sure of obtaining the Sunday edition of The New York Times it is necessary to order your copy in advance. Newsdealers limit their supplies to actual orders because unsold copies are not returnable. To avoid disappointment give a regular order to your newsdealer for THE SUNDAY TIMES.—Advt.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; excellent table; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH ST

Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

11TH, 26 EAST, (adjoining 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished room; superior table; moderate.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large double, one single room; all conveniences; Southern cooking; special rates to permanent guests.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; handsome, large rooms; superb private bath; exceptional table.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large room; superb private bath; electricity; exceptional table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large, small rooms; references; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 265-263 WEST.—Suite two large rooms, private bath; family, four gentlemen.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, double room, front; private bath; attractive; excellent meals.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; references.

73D, 231 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private house; modern conveniences; Broadway, West End; references.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway and elevated; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusual pension; single, double rooms; beautifully furnished; private baths; attractive surrounding; Summer rates; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Large, small sunny rooms; table excellent; table guests; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.

Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, with or without board; good location.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST. — Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large room; southern exposure excellent table; electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surrounding. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, first-class table board, refined location; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large front room; Park, "L"; business people; wholesome food.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Corner room, adjoining bath; every convenience; Southern cooking. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for people seeking rooms; excellent table; convenient location.

119TH, 123 WEST.—Handsome house; large rooms; private bath; home table; moderate.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room; suitable for couple or three, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—A few vacancies in high-class boarding house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING require a number of girls to wrap parcels; come with working certificate or proof of age; apply Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway floor, Central Building.

ARTIST to do wash and detail work on fashion drawings. Photo Illustrating Co., 21 West 38th St.

ASSISTANT to the advertising manager of a New York department store, capable of handling department heads, preparing copy, and thoroughly posted on the mechanical side of the work; a woman capable of taking complete charge when needed. Write in detail to N 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, double entry bookkeeper to take full charge; quickness and accuracy essential; state age, references, and salary. D 207 Times Downtown.

FORELADY wanted to take charge of large force in the manufacture of Christmas cards, &c.; location, Cincinnati. Address Gibson Art Co., 200 5th Av., New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, family of two; small apartment; must be good cook; Irish woman preferred. Apply any evening, B. B., 454 Riverside Drive.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Fine home; good wages; small family; no cooking. Apt. 23, 146 West 142d St.

GIRL wanted to do clerical work and attend switchboard. J 25 Times.

HOUSEWORKER. — General houseworker, white; must be experienced, reliable woman and good cook; first-class references required; small family apartment; no washing; after June 1st Greenwich. Apply M. Dwight, 150 E. 72d St., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday between 12 and 2.

NURSE. — WANTED, REFINED COMPANION FOR BOY, 3½ YEARS OLD; WAGES $35; FINE PLACE FOR RIGHT PARTY IN PRIVATE FAMILY. ADDRESS CAMPBELL, P. O. BOX 34, STATION O, NEW YORK.

SALESWOMAN.—Middle-aged, well educated woman willing to go to small town; railroad fare and salary of $50 to start. 220 West 42d St., Room 1,614.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced cloaks, infants' wear, underwear; steady position. Meitsner's, 2,156 Bd Av.

SKIRT AND WAIST DRAPERS and finishers. Della, Inc., 7 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be bright, active, cheerful worker; carefulness and accuracy desired more than dictation speed; some familiarity with figuring; good opportunity for right person; answer own handwriting, stating salary expected at beginning. R 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES, EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE; STATE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS ASSISTANT, 8 GREENWICH AV.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant. American young woman with some experience and good appearance and address; good opening in wholesale office; address, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Importer, N 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position, right person salary $10; state age, residence, nationality, experience, and references. D 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — One familiar with French language given preference; give particulars. N 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experience at law work; good salary; apply after 9:30 A. M., Room 1305, 160 Broadway.

TWO WOMEN wanted, of strong personality, culture, and executive ability, to take charge of two small groups of children in a Jewish orphan asylum of the very highest type; good salary. Apply between 3 and 5 at 470 West 145th St., near Amsterdam Av.

USEFUL WOMAN in private house in the country, Winter and Summer; all kinds of general, rough housework and cleaning; must prefer country the year around; assist in laundry and cook for laundress in Winter; no cooking in Summer; family there in Summer only. Address "Pac," P. O. Box 1,907, New York City.

YOUNG LADY wanted, age 17, for clerical work and table small switchboard; must write a good hand; salary $7 to start; advancement. Call 12 Broadway, Room 1,101.

YOUNG TEACHER wanted in a school near New York, to give three hours' work daily in exchange for home during last month of term; references and interview required. Address School, 237 East 17th St., New York City.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions, owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants. Call or write.

CABLE CLERK.—Experienced in checking and making out cables in code; must understand twelve-figure codes; $25.00.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry clerk; $60.00 mo.

TYPIST.—Must be rapid and accurate, $10.00.

COST CLERK.—Rapid and accurate at figures; experienced in factory cost systems; $14.00.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone experienced; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 3 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced, accurate girls; $15, $12, $8; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syl-lab-ic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Course. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY. — Six years' unsurpassable experience; accurate trial balances, profit and loss accounts, &c.; unusually efficient; $16. R. Holman, 2,618 8th Av., N. Y. City, in care of Phillips.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography; 6 years' experience; controlling accounts, &c; $15-$18. N 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk; rapid, efficient; best references; good writer; salary $14. N 133 Times.

CLEANING.—Reliable woman wishes cleaning by day; reference. Willard, 243 East 25th St.

COMPANION.—Refined woman (45) as companion-nurse, experienced not trained, to semi-invalid lady; excellent references; salary, $40 month. L. S. D., Times Harlem.

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful, refined, competent woman wishes situation as attendant or companion to invalid, semi-invalid, or elderly person; references. N 155 Times.

COMPANION to semi-invalid; refined; good practical sense; homeworker; reference. G 328 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Hungarian cook and general housework, with little schoolgirl; city or country; good reference. Cook, 157 East 47th.

GOVERNESS. — Accomplished, experienced Swiss governess diplomee desires position; French, German, English, music; excellent teacher; highest references. N 123 Times.

GOVERNESS, nursery. North German, experienced; desires position; music; best references. N 139 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wants position as working housekeeper in small family or for business people. Address Box 480, 852 Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORK. — Colored woman; general housework; small family. Care of Jenkins, 241 West 143d.

NORTH GERMAN GOVERNESS, 31, Protestant, desires position of trust in Christian family; best references. Hanover, 160 East 37th St.

NURSE.—Settled woman, (colored,) 10 years' experience in Southern family, desires position with home. L. Payne, 340 West 86th, city.

NURSE.—Trained; middle aged; infant, invalid; country. Plaza 4428. 139 East 53d.

SALESWOMAN, 17 years' experience in candies and groceries, wishes position. X 323 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Experienced, tactful, well trained; salary, $12-$15. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Telephone Harlem 518.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, competent, capable, assuming responsibility, managing office; 6 years one concern; age 23; reference; $15. N 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Mae Crane, 693 Madison Av. Phone 2994 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined, businesslike, 4 years' experience, conversant office details, accurate transcriptions, $12; good reference. N 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; fast,

LABOR, ON MAY DAY, SEES DOOM OF WAR

Speakers Oppose Armies, but Favor Relentless Fight for Rights of Toilers.

40,000 WORKERS IN PARADE

Cloakmakers, 90,000 of Whom Strike Tomorrow, Prominent in the March and Mass Meetings.

One of the greatest May Day demonstrations of union workingmen and Socialists ever witnessed by the city was held yesterday. The masses turned out by the tens of thousands, either to march in the big parade or to line Fifth Avenue and other streets and shout their sympathies to the marchers. There were so many sections of the parade and such splitting up of it that a careful estimate of the number of marchers was impossible, the guesses of spectators varying between 20,000 and 40,000. More than 40,000, however, lined the streets and packed the parks, where mass meetings were held. Altogether it was probable that labor turned out more than 100,000 strong for the May Day demonstration.

The only disturbances of which the police took cognizance were started by a small number of anarchists, who were able to do scarcely more than start a row because of the promptness with which the police pounced upon them. Three anarchists were arrested for displaying red flags and distributing pamphlets in Rutgers Square, and half a dozen more who interrupted the Socialist meeting in Union Square, disappeared after a police warning.

Although the day's events began with the parade, the marching was more nearly a pouring of people into the heart of the city and out of it than a parade, for there was little attempt at regular formation. Tens of thousands of workers simply met at various points on the east side and poured into and up Fifth Avenue carrying banners expressing their sentiments, singing the "Marseillaise" to the accompaniment of scores of bands.

The police, from appearances, took no more notice of the parade than of any other traffic, and stopped and started the crossing lines of travel much as on any other day.

Banner Sentiments Pacific.

The Socialists, about 3,000 in number, the United Hebrew Trades, some 5,000 strong, and members of the carpenters, bakers and other unions formed in Rutgers Square shortly after noon and, headed by Chief Inspector Schmitterberger in an automobile and a squad of mounted policemen, started toward Washington Square, where they were scheduled to meet the members of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union.

Heading the banners in the Socialists's division was a series composing a sort of running speech by Congressman Meyer London. The first banner read: "The Greater the Army, the Smaller the ePole," and others behind it bore similar thoughts.

When Inspector Schmittberger, heading the Socialists, reached Washington Square, he found that the members of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, arriving there about twenty minutes sooner, had already started up Firth Avenue, led by their Grand Marshal, George Wishnack. The police "vanguard" was forced to fall into the middle of the parade.

The members of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union also had numerous bands and carried many banners, among the inscriptions on them being quotations from Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Felix Adler, Oscar Straus, and Mayor Mitchel.

At the cloakmakers' Madison Square meeting Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; George Wishnack, and other speakers addressed them telling them that, in answer to the lockout by the manufacturers the cloakmakers would be called out on strike today. Most of the speeches were in Italian and Yiddish. The manufacturers were denounced for unfairness and for "snubbing" the Mayor and the Conciliation Board.

The Socialists and striking and non-striking members of other unions had their meeting in Union Square. Here the anarchists had already taken possession, several speakers having mounted an open wagon on which stood a banner announcing a birth control meeting to welcome Emma Goldman from jail. Policemen ordered the banner removed and the speakers to disperse, and the orders were obeyed.

The Socialists' Meeting.

The Chairman of the Socialists' Union Square meeting was Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School.

"This demonstration makes on thing sure," he said, "that the thinking workmen of New York are not going to stand for war or militarism. Our brothers in Europe are killing each other now, but after the war the working people of France, England, Germany, and the other countries of Europe will be ready to settle accounts with their masters."

Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, was the next speaker. He said:

"We depend upon you workingmen to keep us out of war. If war is started in this country and continues for any length of time, there will be a revolution against it."

This declaration was loudly cheered.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against "any policy which may draw this country into war," the presence of American soldiers in Mexico, and "the use of the State militia against striking workmen at Hastings, N. Y., and at Pittsburgh, Penn., and of the Federal troops at Anchorage, Alaska."

When the Chairman asked for the affirmative vote, a great cry of "Aye!" rose in unison from the crowd. When he asked for a negative vote, four or five persons shouted "No!"

August Claessens, a Socialist leader, stirred the audience to greatest enthusiasm.

"We Socialists are going to answer all of this preparedness talk," said he, "with a slogan that is short and sweet. It is this: 'To hell with preparedness.'"

"The United States, a republic," said the speaker later, "has a finer record for using troops against workingmen than any monarchy of Europe."

STRIKE WILL AFFECT 90,000.

Cloakmakers to Walk Out in All Shops Tomorrow Morning.

A general strike of 60,000 cloakmakers of the city will be called at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, according to an announcement made last night by Benjamin Schlesinger after a meeting of the union's Executive Committee at 32 Union Square. This strike, according to estimates, will mean that about 90,000 persons will be thrown out of work, among whom will be some 30,000 apprentices and workers who will have to quit their jobs when the shops close. Strikers employed at the so-called friendly shops, however, will return to work in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Schlesinger said 1,000 men would meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, to obtain the red strike circulars which they will carry to more than 2,000 cloakmaking shops in the city, announcing the strike. Should the manufacturers attempt to open their shops with non-union men these will be organized, said Mr. Schlesinger, who added that his was a 100 per cent. union, which meant that there were no non-union men to be had.

The Committee on Industrial and Social Service for the Unemployed of 416 Lafayette Street, of which George Gordon Battle is the Chairman, yesterday sent a communication to Mr. Schlesinger, signed by Rabbi S. S. Wise, the Vice Chairman, expressing the goodwill and sympathy of the committee toward the garment workers in the present situation in New York.

There was a persistent report yesterday that a number of members of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the body against which the union is striking, had become dissatisfied with the policy of the association, and were threatening to withdraw. The report was officially denied, but the fact that it was true was affirmed by several union officials and others.

The Manufacturers' Protective Association last night issued another statement, which read in part as follows:

"Two statements have been made by Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and have been given considerable publicity. The first is that the purpose of the manufacturers is to return to the old sweatshop system.

"This accusation is so preposterous that it would be unworthy of notice were it not that the public might take it seriously. Therefore the association utterly repudiates the statement.

"The second statement—that the union is not asking for a closed shop—is a deliberate effort to evade the issue. It would be absurd to suppose, if this were true, that the association would cease work in its 409 shops and create this issue against itself.

"'Called by any other name, the closed shop is what the union wants. On the refusal of the association to submit to this, the union for months made systematic preparations for a strike to enforce its demand, which Mr. Hillquit, as counsel and mouthpiece of the union, expressed to the Council of Conciliation in the following language:

"'We want the manufacturers to observe the provisions of the preferential union shop, as we see it. We want the right to say to the workers, "You either pay your dues or you will either not work in that shop or we will not work with you in that shop."'

"If this language does not define a closed shop, let Mr. Schlesinger and Robert Bruere, his adviser, state what is a closed hop.

"The movement is so far-reaching that, unless checked, it will in a short time involve the industries of the country, and it is the duty of this association to take the firm stand it no wassumes."

MANY STRIKES BEGIN AND END.

Jewelers Settle Controversy—Workmen in Other Lines Quit in City.

A number of new strikes were declared yesterday, other strikes were continued, and still others were settled.

William Karlin, attorney for the Jewelry Workers' Union, which has been on strike for twelve weeks, said yesterday that the strike had been settled and that the men would go to work today. The strike originally involved 3,000 men, of whom 1,700 were on strike yesterday. According to Mr. Karlin, the strikers obtained most of their demands, including an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime work, and the abolition of the home-work system. They were informed of their victory in Webster Hall last night.

The 400 men employed by the International Nickel Company at Bayonne, N. J., who went on strike several days ago, yesterday returned to work with victory, their employers having granted their demands for an increase of 1½ cents an hour.

One strike, that in the plant of Charles Schuester, shirtmaker, at 559 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was settled. The American Tobacco Company, erecting a new building at Park and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, was delayed in its work through the strike of fifty laborers.

Abraham Shiplikoff, a member of the Assembly, said that the painters union would go on strike today. He could not estimate the number.

Strikes for increase in wages and shorter hours of labor were started or were in progress yesterday at the Standard Silk Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., and the Eureka Fire Hose Company at Jersey City.

It was estimated yesterday by labor leaders that the following unions were on strike in this city: Fire thousand bakers and confectioners, 1,000 seizer workers, 3,500 bronze workers, 7,500 structural workers, and 15,000 painters, carpenters, and decorators.

Twenty-three centuries of lost time is the record of New York State's strikes and lockouts between Sept. 30, 1914, and Sept. 30, 1915, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration submitted yesterday to the State Industrial Commission by Third Deputy Commissioner Frank Bret Thorn.

The Flushing company of the Tenth National Guard Regiment, the last to remain on guard at Hastings, where rioting occurred recently, departed yesterday, as everything was considered quiet.

HARBOR TRAFFIC TIED UP.

Tugboat and Lighter Employes Confer with Employers.

The strike of tugboat and steam lighter engineers, who decided Sunday to quit work, and of firemen and deckhands, which began yesterday, reduced the freight-handling capacity of New York Harbor by more than 50 per cent. Considerably more than one-half the towing craft in the harbor were unable to move because of the strike.

A number of conferences between strikers and railroad and towboat companies made it appear probable that the strike would end, with a partial victory at least for the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

Work had to be stopped yesterday on most of the freight steamers loading and unloading to lighters. Between 3,000 and 4,000 tugboat men quit work yesterday, according to the union officials.

The classes of shipping most seriously affected are munitions for the Allies. More than 1,000,000 bags of sugar and flour and enormous quantities of sheils, explosives, and stores of all sorts were awaiting shipment to Europe.

The strike did not affect seriously the railroads which carry freight across the Hudson River. The lighters and tugboats of these lines are the essentials of Manhattan's principal line of communications. During the day offices of the railroads were visited by delegations of engineers and firemen demanding increased wages. It will be decided at conferences this morning at the headquarters of the strikers at 42 Whitehall Street whether the tugboat engineers shall come to terms with the railroads.

Thomas L. Delahunty, Business Manager of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, said yesterday less than 100 steam lighters were in service during the day. The principal demand is for an increase of $10 a month in salary, both for engineers and firemen.

The one large passenger ship which was affected by the strike yesterday was the Patria, which arrived from Palermon with nearly 1,000 passengers on board. The Fabbre Line, which owns the boat, could not obtain a tug. Captain Dechelles waited at Quarantine until the afternoon ,and then taking advantage of favorable wind and tide, docked the steamer without the aid of a tug at the foot of Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn.

The critical day of the strike will be on Wednesday, when four of the large transatlantic liners arrive. These are the Espagne, Ryndam, United States, and Tuscania, carrying a number of passengers.

Officials of the Cunard Line said yesterday that arrangements had been made for tugs to take out the Orduna from her pier, and that no delay was expected.

STRIKES ALL OVER COUNTRY.

Westinghouse Workmen Start Riot When Others Won't Join Them.

PITTSBURGH, May 1.—Angered because workmen refused to join their ranks, 5,000 striking employes of the Westinghousep lants forcibly entered the mills of four big steel companies in Rankin and Braddock late today, attacked employes, and caused property damage amounting to several hundred dollars. One rioter was arrested, but hundreds of strikers attacked the police with stones and rescued the prisoner. The rioting lasted three hours, and was the most serious that has occurred since the strike began.

The disturbance followed a parade of the strikers from East Pittsburgh, Getting to the plant of the Edgar Tmopson Works in North Braddock, the marchers battered down heavy iron gates at one of the entrances and forced their way into the plant. Other strikers blockaded the tracks of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. Railway detectives tried to dislodge them but they resisted, tieing up all traffic for nearly thirty minutes on both roads.

Crying "eight hours a day," the strikers rushed through the plant, attacking several workmen. When the men refused to join them, the strikers went to the McClintic-Marshall plant. Battering open a gate, they rushed into the works, destroyed large belts, damaged machinery and upset paint over the floors in the paint department. A number of men were beaten, but not seriously hurt, and two foreigners rushed out of the plant and jumped into the Monogahela River, swimming to the opposite shore.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Fifteen hundred employes of the International Harvester Company today joined the 5,000 strikers of the twine plants who struck last week, demanding more pay and shorter hours. Eight hundred employes of the Illinois Malleable Iron Company walked out today because they had been reiused a wage increase.

AKRON, Ohio, May 1.—Several hundred carpenters here went out on a strike today. The strikers ask an eight-hour day and an increase in pay from 45 to 55 cents an hour.

Efforts were made today to end the strike of machinists at the Whitman & Barnes Company, where 500 employes are idle. Attempts were also made to arbitrate the disagreement between the 900 employes and the Northern Ohio Traction Company. The men are getting 25 and 29 cents an hour, and ask increases to 34 and 40 cents.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 1.—About 2,000 machinists employed at the various industrial plants of the city did not report for work this morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 1.—Reports from seventy-five machine shops in this city today showed that 1,252 machinists failed to report for work today. Union officials claim that 2,000 machinists of the 11,000 in this city are now on strike. The strike has been in progress for several months.

LONG BEACH, Cal., May 1.—Two hundred and sixty men employed at the California Shipbuilding Company's plant, where five submarines and a tender are being built for the Government, went out on a strike today for an eight-hour day and increased wages.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 1.—Three hundred laborers went out on a strike today after local contractors refused their demands of $2.50 for an eight-hour day.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 1.—Construction work in this city was virtually suspended today by strikes of carpenters and hod carriers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 1.—Four hundred carpenters went on strike here today, demanding a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 1.—About 200 teamsters and auto truck chauffeurs here went out on a strike today when their demands for an increase in pay and shorter working week were refused.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 1.—A strike of the building laborers of the city was begun this morning. The men, who now receive 28 cents an hour, demand 30. The plasterers and teamsters employed by the city have presented demands which have been refused and they are expected to go out. Local machinists and molders have been out two weeks in a strike for an eight-hour work day.

ALBANY, May 1.—Approximately 800 textile workers in the mills of Cohoes and ..aterford went out on a strike today for increased wages. The strikers are members of the Amulet Association of Jack-Spinners.

Sulzberger Co. Is Refinanced.

Refinancing of the Sulzberger & Sons Company was completed yesterday, when temporary certificates for $15,000,000 new first mortgage bonds were delivered to the banking syndicate consisting of the Guaranty Trust Company, Hallgarten & Co., William Salomon & Co., the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. In a few days the new name of the company will be announced. Thomas E. Wilson, former President of Morris & Co., is the dominant interest in the organization.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Benjamin Radow of 675 Boulevard gave up $150 at Police Headquarters yesterday, which he found on a trolley car while going to work.

BAYONNE.—William Derowshi of 42 East Twenty-third Street, rescued an infant yesterday morning in a fire at 51 East Twenty-first Street.

BAYONNE.—The police yesterday arrested three Italians for carrying revolvers and they were held for the Grand Jury. This marks the beginning of a war on gunmen, brought about by the recent shootings.

JERSEY CITY.—The police are investigating the death of Charles Birnstook, caretaker of the Fifth Ward Republican Clubhouse, who died in the City Hospital on Saturday night from a fractured skull. It was reported that he fell down a flight of stairs at the clubhouse.

MONTCLAIR.—Thieves rifled the cash box of the slot machine at the Bloomfield Station of the Lackawanna Railroad yesterday, although one of the girls in the Montclair Telephone Exchange received a signal that it was being tampered with and warned the police, who arrived too late.

BORDENTOWN.—The body of a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Nelson of Trenton, who has been missing since Easter, was found yesterday in a small stream leading into the Delaware River.

PLAINFIELD.—The Rev. J. J. Allen, pastor of the Baptist Church of South Plainfield for seven years, resigned yesterday to accept a call to the First Baptist Church of Hempstead, L. I.

PHILLIPSBURG.—John L. Johnson, an employe of the Lackawanna Railroad, was killed yesterday when he was crushed between two freight cars in the yards here.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Carl Gotonsira of 11 Pine Street shot himself in the head yesterday because his wife refused to get him a new shirt. He is in the hospital in a serious condition.

PATERSON.—A campaign to raise $100,000 for St. Joseph's Hospital was launched last night at a dinner in the Fifth Regiment Armory, which was attended by more than 2,000. A large cash register has been erected in City Hall Square on which the contribution will be shown.

DOVER.—Detectives were engaged yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport of Landing, six miles from here, to search New York City, for her 20-year old daughter, Dorothy, who has been missing from home for six weeks.

TRENTON.—A petition was filed yesterday in the Court of Chancery by the executors of the will of Mrs. Cynthia F. Dryden, widow of John F. Dryden, for permission to sell the Dryden country estate in Somerset County. The estate consists of 126 acres and buildings and the proceedings involve the appointment of guardians for the grandchildren of Mrs. Dryden.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoos of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better. You may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

100,000 SEE OPENING OF NEWARK FESTIVAL

Gov. Fielder Attends Formal Launching of 250th Anniversary Celebration.

ASKS STATE TO BE LEADER

Parade of Militia, Boy Scouts, and Civic Organizations a Feature —Music Festival Opens.

The City of Newark and its 400,000 inhabitants were aroused early yesterday morning on its 250th birthday by a roaring salute from twenty-one guns, followed by the shrieking of sirens and whistles of vessels and factories. The clanging of churchbells and the blowing of horns added to the confusion of a thousand other devices for making noise, while the citizens of the Oranges and other surrounding towns rubbed their eyes and then recalled what was the occasion of the jubilation. In the words of Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, who spoke at formal ceremonies at Proctor's Palace Theatre on Broad Street, in the afternoon, opening the historic festivities, Newark also had awakened to the fact that its industrial and business growth had been phenomenal and that, splendidly endowed and equipped, she must now look to the future. There will be festivities throughout five months.

Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey, who was present as representative of the State, said he also brought greetings from the neighboring community of Jersey City, across the Hackensack River, and suggested that the celebration of Newark's anniversary and remarkable growth should be taken as an incentive for New Jersey to take the lead of all other States.

The streets of the city, gayly bedecked with flags, streamers, and pennants, were thronged throughout the day with crowds unequaled by those of any other celebration in the history of Newark. The police estimated that more than 100,000 persons witnessed a parade in the morning of the First Regiment of New Jersey, Boy Scouts, and scores of civic organizations.

Nearly a dozen women fainted in the crowd that was watching the parade in Broad Street. The City oHspital ambulance was kept busy for a time. After the parade Corporal Fred Wolfe of the First Regiment, N. G. N. J., was stricken with apoplexy at the First Regiment Armory. He was taken to the City Hospital. He is 58 years old and lives at 20 Gould Street.

The firing of the salute was the signal for five bands, starting in different parts of the city, to proceed to Broad and Market Streets, where they played patriotic airs while the people in the street joined in singing. It was a special holiday, by proclamation of Mayor Raymond, and the number of spectators was so great that traffic was completely tied up until after the bands and procession had passed out of the principal public square of Newark. The crowd was very orderly and good natured, and the police had little trouble keeping the people in line.

Silk Banner for Traffic Squad.

In the course of the morning exercises Henry Wellington Wack, executive adviser of the Committee of One Hundred, in charge of the celebration, and Secretary Matthew Stratton presenetd to the Traffic Squad of the Newark Police Department a silk banner with the city's seal, identical with the new municipal flag that was recently adopted.

The weather was ideal for the opening of Newark's anniversary celebration. The sun was softened by a haze that induced even mothers to wheel their infants through the mass of people in their perambulators. In the parks scores of children were tumbling on the grass, and there also were to be seen hundreds of visitors from neighboring communities, who opened their lunches as if they had come to a picnic.

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, presided at the historic ceremonies and exercises at the theatre and he saw in the perfect weather "the smile of the Lord in the beginning of the celebration."

The work of the committee which arranged the details of the 250th anniversary celebration was reviewed by its Chairman, who said its separate committees were entitled to praise for their industry and efficiency, but referred especially to the work of Uzal H. McCarter, Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee. The women who helped with the celebration also received especial commendation.

"The labors of the committee," said ex-Governor Murphy, "have increased their love of Newark, and have, I believe, both in the committee and among the citizens generally, developed a finer public spirit that will yield its beneficent fruitage as the years go on."

Mayor Raymond said that, while the city had been developing commercially and industrially, it had not lost sight of the human, intellectual, and spiritual sides. He pointed with pride to the schools of Newark, its library of nation-wide fame, its system of playgrounds, its hospitals and institutions for the care of the unfortunate, its parks, broad streets, and the increasing number of fine buildings, and added:

"Thus splendidly equipped and endowed we lok forward to the future. The increase of wealth from our industries and financial institutions will make possible growth in the finer things of lifeof life. May this celebration open our eyes to the possibilities of the future. May our new vigion show us a city not materially but spiritually and intellectually rich. May it show us a body of citizens full of a high sense of civic duty, civic pride, and civic loyalty, generous in criticism, kindly in judgment, and ever ready for service, and, beyond all, with hearts aglow, with love of America, whether she be ours by birth or by adoption."

Governor Fielder Speaks.

When ex-Governor Murphy introduced Governor Fielder he described the latter as a man who had risen above party to serve the State whose citizens, even those opposing his election, had a growing affection for him. In reply, Governor Fielder said he was sure he voiced the sentiments of evhry man and woman present when he asserted that no tribute would be complete, or would tell a full story without highest words of praise for the Chairman of the committee that made possible the celebration. Governor Fielder said Mr. Murphy had always been the right man in the right place.

After expressing his pleasure at being present Governor Fielder spoke of the remarkable growth of Newark from a village of 20,000 eighty years ago to its present population. He said that the tract, now embraced by the city, including nearly the whole county, was bought originally for a little more than $1 an acre, its assessed valuation today was in excess of $450,000,000. While the cities of New Jersey were growing prosperous he urged their citizens to strive to make their State take the lead of all others.

A celebration ode was read by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, and following it Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze, President of the New Jersey Historical Society, made an address in which he reviewed the history of the city from the time that Robert Treat and his fellow-colonists from Connecticut landed there in 1666. Musical selections composed for the occasion by Henry Hadley were furnished by the Newark Musicians' Club Orchestra and chorus. The invocation was by Bishop Edwin S. Lines of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Newark, and the benediction by Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Roman Catholic diocese.

Messages of felicitation from public officials and other communities throughout the country were received by the committee in charge of the celebration. Among those present were the Brooklyn Civic Club, saying that Brooklyn, which recently celebrated the 100th anniversary of its incorporation as a village, felt like an infant beside the much older city, but at the same time shared with Newark a common history and traditions.

A music festival opened last night at the First Regiment Armory, and some of the artists whose names are on the program are Anna Case, soprano; Mme. Alcock, soprano; Antoine de Vally, tenor; Christine Miller, contralto; George Branton, boy soprano; Joseph Stoopack, boy violinist; Ethel Leginska, pianist; Frieda Hempel, prima donna soprano; Margarete Ober, contralto; Riccardo Martin, tenor; Allen Hinckley, basso; George Hamlin, tenor; Julia Culp, contralto; James Harrod, tenor, and Arthur Klein, pianist.

PRIZE FOWL IN THE PAN.

Negroes Don't Mind Jail After Eating High-Priced Chicken.

Special to The New York Times.

MAHWAH, N. J., May 1.—"We just don't care what happens to us now, boss, for we have enjoyed the most high-priced chicken that any colored family in this here section ever done had," said Herbert Jennings, a negro, who with his brother, Arthur, was arrested by Constable Ernest Truman Ridgers today, charged with the theft of twelve prize Houdan fowl, each valued at $25, a few days ago. When the officer searched the coops on the Jennings place only one of the valuable chickens was fcund.

"De other have already done gone been in the frying pot, mister, and dey was cuttingly fine, believe mah," offered Herbert Jennings, the older brother.

The Houdans belonged to the Clarence Davis estate at Mahwah. The negroes were held for the Grand Jury and were sent to the Hackensack jail.

New Submarine Is Launched.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 1.—The submarine L-5, built for the United States Government, was launched today at the yards of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. The L-5 is 160 feet over all, displaces 580 tons, and is equipped with engines of the heavy oil-burning type for surface propulsion. When submerged it will be driven by electricity. It surface speed is given as fourteen knots and under-surface as ten.

Blue Serge WEEK

We've been preparing for this important event months and months ahead—

So that—despite the rising cost of woolens and the unparalleled scarcity of dyestuffs—we can offer the same fine Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serges at the same attractive prices as always.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits at $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $30

They're tailored as only Hart Schaffner & Marx know how—in sturdy, long-wearing blue fabrics that will *stay* blue—and you are *sure* they will, because Wallach Bros. and Hart Schaffner & Marx guarantee it.

Some imported weaves; a great many silk-lined; all unusual values at the prices.

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Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th St. — Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th — Open Evenings.

MISS BUCKLEY BRIDE OF ITALIAN MASON

Daughter of Methodist Editor Discloses Marriage Performed a Month Ago.

BRIDEGROOM A CATHOLIC

Wedding the Result of a Friendship That Began in Settlement Work a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 1.—After having kept her secret for just a month, Miss Sarah I. Buckley, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, for many years editor of The Christian Advocate, last night confided to a girl friend that she and Ernest Dignone, a young Italian stone mason, had been married secretly on April 1. The ceremony took place in a neighboring city, and up to a late hour tonight Dr. Buckley had not been told of the marriage.

Miss Buckley, who is 35 years old, has been very prominent in local society, and was known as a daring motorist, her gray automobile being much in evidence on the North Jersey turnpikes. Dignone was 21 years old a couple of months ago, and gained quite a reputation as an athlete, having participated in several amateur wrestling tournaments. He is a Roman Catholic and his bride is a Methodist.

The wedding was the outcome of a friendship that began about a year ago. Miss Buckley at that time took up social service work in the Italian settlement. She made her headquarters in the Flagler Street Neighborhood House, and Dignone frequently drove her home in her motor.

It is expected that Dr. Buckley may object to the match on the ground of religious difference. He has always been a leading figure at the General Conferences of the Methodist Church, and frequently has taken issue with the Roman Catholic Church. He was to go to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., tomorrow, to take part in the conference being held there, but may delay his departure for a few days.

Mrs. Dignone at present is very ill at her father's home with an attack of rheumatism, and was too weak to discuss the marriage last night.

VON IGEL PLEADING DELAYED

Government's Right to Papers Taken from Him Not Decided.

Wolf von Igel, the German Embassy Attaché, under indictment with Captain von Papen, the former German Military Attaché; Captain Hans Tauscher, and others as a principal in the first Welland Canal plot, was not arraigned yesterday. The pleading was postponed, with the consent of the District Attorney, until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The postponement supposedly was due to the fact that the State Department had not decided whether the Government is entitled to retain and to use the papers seized in von Igel's office, 60 Wall Street, at the time of his arrest.

The date for the pleading of Captain Otto Wolpert, Captain Eno Rode, and the seven other Germans indicted last week for conspiring to destroy ships at sea has not been set. Wolpert and Bode are out on bail, Dr. Walter T. Scheele, in whose Hoboken factory the bombs are said to have been loaded, is at large, and the six other men, of whom four are engineers employed by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, are in the Tombs.

50 HOUSES FOR HOSPITALS.

Latest Response to Special Aid Society is from Florida.

New York's preparednes movement is reaching out a long way from the many flags that now flap in the city's streets. Its zip of energy in far-off Macclenny, Fla., was heard at the meeting yesterday morning of the National Special Aid Society, which was organized last year to create a volunteer corps of women for service to their country in time of need.

At the society's national headquarters, 259 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. William Alexander, the President, announced that Mrs. Arden Duane Doty of Macclenny had been so stirred by the purposes of the society that she would build a hospital on her husband's plantation for its use. It will have ten rooms to start with, and the plans are drawn so that other units can be added if needed. Mr. Doty owns a large plantation near Macclenny, which is twenty-eight miles west of Jacksonville. Mr. Doty, as the emissary of his wife in this charity, will be in New York next week, it was stated, to buy the equipment for the hospital, after conferring with the officers of the society.

This is regarded as the most striking response to patriotic appeal to women in the record of the society, but there are other instances which show how the great war in Europe has reacted on the hearts of the women of this country. Fifty houses, for hospital use in time of need, as after a great flood, storm, or epidemic, as well as war, have been pledged for use to the society. Many of these are admirably situated to take care of overworked women and girls who, failing in health, need a change in the Summer. Two of the houses are on the seashore, one is in the Adirondacks, another in the Catskills. Under the agreements made by the donors they are to be turned over to the society when called for. Plans for equipping the houses as hospitals will be worked out in detail, so that there will be no delay in responding to emergency calls.

The aims of the National Aid Society do not stop at military preparedness, though adequate national defense is one of the first principles indorsed. Its purpose is to prepare women for efficient service at any time of national need.

Classes in first aid and hygiene and in food preparation and values are now being trained by the organization. Six months ago, with these and the other patriotic ideas the society stands for, an appeal, the National Special Aid Society began the organization of chapters in other parts of the country. Nearly sixty chapters have been instituted. The rate of new ones now is two a week. The society is represented by chapters in the New England States, New Jersey, Illinois, and Ohio.

The society will put up a large banner in front of its headquarters in honor of the preparedness parade May 13.

DEFEND BELGIAN RED CROSS

Seized Funds Used to Relieve Suffering, Germans Declare.

German newspapers report that at a meeting of that part of the Belgian Red Cross functioning in Belgium under the direction of the invaders, held in Brussels on March 27 under the Chairmanship of General von Bissing, the German Governor, it was announced that the Red Cross funds seized in accordance with an order issued on April 14, 1915, had actually been used for the very purposes for which they had been destined by the Belgian Government, i. e., the care of sick and wounded. In order to carry out the social relief work planned by the Governor General, a separate fund called "German Welfare Work in Belgium," has been created.

It was stated that the management put in charge of the Red Cross work by the Germans had carried on the task of aiding the victims of war and poverty in a strictly constitutional manner, and furthermore had established branches in all parts of the country.

TIGHTENS WHITE SEA BARS.

Russia Advertises for Shipping Details Before Landing Is Allowed.

An advertisement inserted in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES announces that the Russian Government, "having decided with a view to regularizing the traffic, to prohibit the entry of cargoes into the ports of the White Sea until further orders, "will refuse to grant a pratique, (permission to discharge or take on goods, and to hold intercourse with persons ashore or on other vessels in the harbor) to any private vessel before June 15. The Government does not commit itself to grant such permission on that date or any subsequent specific date, but promises to give facilities "if and when it can."

In the meantime, in order to find out exactly how the situation stands, what commercial arrangements have been made, and how losses due to dislocation of trade may best be minimized, the Government is calling upon all persons desiring to export goods to Archangel to communicate with the Imperial Russian Commercial Attaché at 44 Whitehall Street, giving full particulars of all goods, stating whether the shipment is on private or Government account, and giving full details of the shipping when they have tonnage at their command.

"No vessel will be recommended for pratique," says the statement, "unless and until the cargo she will carry has been approved. The sooner the information now asked for is supplied the sooner the authorities will be able to arrive at a decision on the position generally."

SERBIAN HELD IN BOMB PLOT

Explosive in Athens of French Origin, Berlin Dispatch Asserts.

BERLIN, May 1, (by wireless to Sayville.)—"On suspicion that he was the author of the recent attempt to blow up the Bulgarian Legation at Athens by means of a bomb, a Serbian named Bulevac has been arrested by the Greek authorities," says the Overseas News Agency.

"It was after careful investigation," adds the News Agency, "that the unexploded bomb which was found on the legation staircase was recognized as of French origin."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Forecast:

Ohio.—Cloudy and colder Tues.; much colder in s. Wed.; fair; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Tues. and Wed.; moderate w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and continued cool Tues. and Wed.; moderate winds, mostly n.

Ind.—Fair Tues.; colder in extreme s. e. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ky.—Fair in w.; showers and colder in cent. and e. Tuesday. Wed. fair.

Tenn.—Showers and colder Tues. Wed. fair.

Miss. — Showers and colder Tues. Wed. probably fair; moderate winds, mostly e. and s. e.

Ala.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed. probably fair; moderate to fresh s. e. winds, on the coast.

Ga.—Fair in e., showers and cooler Tues. or Tues. night in w. Wed. probably fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except probably showers and cooler Tues. afternoon or night in extreme n. w.; moderate e. winds, except fresh s. e. over extreme n. w.

S. Car.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

N. Car.—Showers and cooler Tues. in w. and Tues. night in e. Wed. fair; cooler in e.; moderate winds, mostly s. w.

La.—Unsettled Tues.; cooler in s. Wed. fair.

Ark.—Fair and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues.; cooler on the coast. Wed. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues.; warmer in s. w. Wed. fair.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; Wed. showers.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., probably showers by night; Wed. showers and cooler.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers Tues. night or Wed.; continued cool.

Minn.—Unsetled Tues. probably rain or snow in n. and rain in s.; Wed. cloudy; conitnued cool.

Iowa—Unsettled Tues., probably showers; Wed. cloudy and cooler, probably showers in e.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cool Tues.; Wed. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Tues., probably rain in e.; Wed. fair and warmer.

Neb.—Showers and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair, with warmer in w.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues.; unsetled and cooler Tues. night and Wed.

Krumbles

The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

EVEN the boy who is inclined to eat and run will take plenty of time to his dish of KRUMBLES—once he has discovered how chewing brings out its fascinating sweetness and flavor.

Krumbles is the first whole wheat food which completely brings out this flavor, which has been hiding so long in Wheat.

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There is only one Krumbles—it is the only whole wheat food that gives you the starch, the protein, the mineral salts, the phosphates, the bran, and a delicious flavor besides.

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Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

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